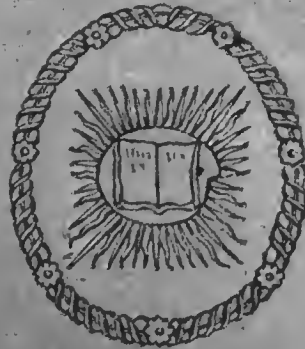


THE CENTURY
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIC LEXICON

JUNO-



LYVEREY

PART XII

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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

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THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (1, 2, 3, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Fa-

miliar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *a* or *æ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The now material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechan-

ical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPÉDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference—that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is \$2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan for the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

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the Protectress) was a war-goddess, represented as clad in a mantle of goatskin, bearing a shield and an uplifted spear, and accompanied, like Athena, by a sacred serpent. 2. The third planetoid, discovered by Harding, at Lillienthal, in 1804.—Bird of Juno, the peacock, *Pavo cristatus*.

Junonian (jō-nō-ni-an), *n.* [*< L. Junonius, of Juno, < Juno(-n), Juno; see Juno.*] Of or pertaining to Juno; resembling Juno, or partaking of her characteristics.

Junonian fulness and grand development of features. C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archeol.* (trans.), § 375.

Junonica (jō-non'i-ka), *n.* [*< L. Juno(-n), Juno, + -ic(-al).*] Junonian.

Yeet do I stil feare me theese fayre Junonica harbours. *Stanhurst, Enclid*, l. 656.

Juno's-rose (jō-nōz-rōz), *n.* The white lily, *Lilium candidum*.

Juno's-tears (jō-nōz-tērz), *n.* The European vervain, *Verbena officinalis*.

junt (junt), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *junk*², *chunk*¹.] 1. A large piece; a chunk. [Scotch.]—2. A squat clumsy person. [Scotch.]—3†. A worthless woman.

How. Daintily abused! you've put a *junt* upon me! *Lucr.* Ha, ha, ha!

How. A common strumpet!

Wit. Nay, now

You wrong her, sir; if I were she I'd have

The law on you for that.

Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, v. 2.

junta (jun'tā), *n.* [= *F. junta*, *< Sp. junta* (orig. fem. of *junto*, used as pp. of *juntar*, convoke, congregate) = *Pg. junta*, *f.*, a council, meeting, *< L. junctus*, fem. of *junctus*, joined, pp. of *jungere*, join; see *join*. Cf. *junto*.] 1. A meeting; a council. See *junto*. Specifically—2. In Spain, a consultative or legislative assembly, either for the whole country or for one of its separate parts. The most celebrated juntas in history were that convened by Napoleon in 1808 and the later revolutionary juntas.

I had also Audience of the King [of Spain], to whom I delivered two Memorials since, in his Majesty's Name of Great Britain, that a particular Junta of some of the Council of State and War might be appointed to determine the Business. *Howell, Letters*, l. iii. 10.

junto (jun'tō), *n.* [An erroneous form of *junta*, *< Sp. junta*, a council; see *junta*. The *E.* form *junto* came into use at a time when *Sp.* words in *-a* were commonly taken with the term, *-o*, appar. as seeming more Spanish. Cf. *bastinado*, *< Sp. bastonada*.] A private council or assembly; a combination of persons openly or secretly engaged for a common purpose, especially of a political character; a club of partisans or intriguers; a faction; a cabal; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a group of leading Whig politicians in the reigns of William III. and Anne, of whom the most important were Somers, Wharton, Russell, and Montague.

How venerable were this *junto*! How admirable this assembly! *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), l. 382.

The puzzling sons of party next appeared, In dark cabals and mighty *juntos* met. *Thomson, Castle of Indolence*, l.

That the republic might be governed by lawful magistrates, and not by a *junto* of particular persons. *J. Adams, Works*, v. 98.

Essex Junto, in *U. S. hist.*, a name, first used about 1781, which was chiefly applied to a group of extreme Federalist leaders, mostly connected with Essex county, Massachusetts, about the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. During the presidency of John Adams they were adherents of Hamilton rather than of the President. Later the name was applied to the Federalists in general.—*Syn. Faction, Camarilla*, etc. See *cabal*.

jupt, *n.* Same as *jupe*.

jupardiet, *n.* A Middle English form of *jeopardy*.

jupartiet, *r. l.* An early form of *jeopardy*.

jupartiet, *n.* An early form of *jeopardy*.

jupati-palm (jō'pa-tō-pām), *n.* [*< jupati*, a S. Amer. name, + *E. palm*.] *Raphia tadi-gera*, a palm which grows on the rich alluvial soil on the banks of the Lower Amazon and Pará rivers in Brazil. It has cylindrical leaf-stalks, which measure from 12 to 15 feet in length, and are used by the natives for a variety of purposes, as for the walls of houses and for baskets and boxes.

jupe (jōp), *n.* [Also *jupe*, *jub* (Florio); *< ME. jupe, gipe* (= *MHG. jupe, jupe, jopp, jope, gippe, gippe*), *< OF. jupe, jupe, jupe, jubbe, gipe, gippe*, a silk stuff, a garment made of it, *F. jupe* = *Pr. jupa* = *It. giuppa, giubba* (ML. *jupa*). *< Sp. juba* (al-juba), *< Ar. jubbah, al-jubbah*, a garment so called; see *jubbah*. *MHG. schübe*, (*G. schaupe*, is prob. from the same source. The name was applied to various forms of garments. Hence *jupon*.] Same as *jupon*.

This play of ours, just like some vest or *jup* Worn twice or thrice, was carefully laid up. *Flecknoe, Epigrams* (1670).

jupel, *n.* [*OF.*, also *jupet*, *jupiel*, dim. of *jupe*, a jupe; see *jupe*.] Same as *jupon*.

jupette (jō'pēt'), *n.* [Dim. of *jupe*.] A jupon having a very short skirt.

Jupiter (jō'pi-tēr), *n.* [In older English frequently *Juppiter*; = *F. Sp. Pg. Jupiter*, *< L. Juppiter*, more correctly *Juppiter*, OL. *Jouppiter* = (*Gr. Ζεύς πατήρ*, voc. *Ζεῦ πάτερ* = *Skt. Dyauṣ pitar*, lit. 'Jove (Zeus) father': see *Jove, Zeus, deity, and father*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the supreme deity, the parallel of the Greek Zeus, and the embodiment of the might and national dignity of the Romans. The central seat of his cult was the Capitoline Hill at Rome, where he had the title of Optumus Maximus (Best Greatest). He was primarily a divinity of the sky, and hence was considered to be the originator of all atmospheric changes. His weapon was the thunderbolt. He controlled and directed the future, and sacrifices were offered to secure his favor at the beginning of every undertaking. He was also the guardian of property, whether of the state or of individuals. White, the color of the light of day, was sacred to him; hence, white animals were offered to him in sacrifice, his priests wore white caps, his chariot was drawn by four white horses, and the consuls were dressed in white when they sacrificed to him upon assuming office. The eagle was especially consecrated to him. The surviving artistic representations of Jupiter are comparatively late, and betray Greek influence, imitating the type of the Greek Zeus. Also called *Jove*.

2. The brightest of the superior planets, and the largest body of the solar system except the sun itself. Its sidereal period of revolution is 11.86198 Julian years, and its synodical period 399 days. Its mean distance from the sun is about 483,000,000 miles. Its equatorial diameter at its mean distance subtends an angle of 38", so that its real diameter is about one tenth of that of the sun (which subtends 1,922"), and about 11 times that of the earth (the solar parallax being 8".9). Jupiter is flattened at the poles by no less than one seventeenth of its diameter. Its mass is about 317 1/2 of that of the sun, or 304 times that of the earth, making its mean density only 1.3, that of the earth being taken at 5.5. Gravity at its surface is 2 1/2 times that at the earth. The most remarkable feature of the appearance of this planet is the equatorial fascia or bands which cross its disk. These fasciae exist generally for months or even years, but sometimes form in a few hours. They sometimes have a breadth of one sixth of the apparent disk of the planet. There are also spots of much greater permanence. It is, however, probable that no solid matter can be seen, and quite doubtful whether any exists in the planet. The spots revolve about the axis in 9 hours, 55 minutes, and 35 seconds, but the white clouds in 5 1/2 minutes less time. From his photometric observations, Zollner calculates the albedo of Jupiter to be 0.6, so high a value as to suggest that the planet must be self-luminous. Jupiter has four satellites or moons. Their periods of revolution are as follows: I. 1d. 18h. 28m. 35.945s.; II. 3d. 13h. 17m. 53.735s.; III. 7d. 3h. 59m. 35.548s.; IV. 16d. 18h. 5m. 6.928s.

3. In *alchemy*, tin, which was supposed to be under the control of the planet Jupiter.—4. In *her.*, the tincture azure or blue in blazoning by the planets. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—5. In *zoöl.*, a finback whale. Also called *Jupiter-fish*.

Rondelet . . . gives a figure of a "Balena ura" . . . which the whale fishers of Saintonge call Gibbar, or gibbero dorso. . . . From this provincial name came Gibbartas, tubartas, jubart, Jubartes, Jupiter, etc. *J. H. Trumbull, in Fisheries of U. S.* (1884), l. 29.

Jupiter's-beard (jō'pi-tēr-z-bērd), *n.* 1. The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.—2. A never-green leguminous plant, *Anthyllis Barba-Jovis*, also called *silver-bush*; also, less properly, *Anthyllis Vulvararia*, or lady's-fingers.—3. A large fungus with a white fibrous margin, *Radulum quercinum* (*Hydnium Barba-Jovis*).

Jupiter's-distaff (jō'pi-tēr-z-dis'tāf), *n.* A labiate plant, or wild sage, *Salvia glutinosa*, or perhaps *Phlomis frutescens*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Jupiter's-eye (jō'pi-tēr-z-ī), *n.* The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Jupiter's-flower (jō'pi-tēr-z-flou'ēr), *n.* A translation of *Dianthus*, the name of the pink-genus, also of the specific name of *Agrostemma* (*Lych-nis*) *Flos-Jovis*.

Jupiter's-nut (jō'pi-tēr-z-nut), *n.* [Translation of *Juglans*.] The European walnut, *Juglans regia*.

Jupiter's-staff (jō'pi-tēr-z-stāf), *n.* The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

jupon (jō'pon or jō'pon'), *n.* [Also *juppon*; *< ME. jopone, jopovene, gipoun, gypoun, gepoun*, *< OF. jupon, juppon, gippan, F. jupon* = *Pr. jupon, jupio* (cf. *Sp. jubon* = *Pg. gibão* = *It. giubbone*, prob. after *F.*), a short cassock, etc., dim. (or aug.) of *jupe*, a jupe; see *jupe*.] A garment worn by men in the fourteenth and early part of the fifteenth century. Especially—(a) A jacket of heavy material, sometimes stuffed and quilted to serve as a coat of fenee, and often worn under the iron armor. (b) A surcoat worn over the armor, with skirts reaching about to mid-thigh, and with short sleeves or none. In heraldry it is represented without sleeves and daggged or jagged at the bottom. It was introduced about the middle of the fourteenth century.

The felleone with the fenne awerde freschely he strykes, . . . Therowe jopovne and jyssewawnde of gentille males? *Morte Arthure* (E. T. S.), l. 4238.

jur†, *v. i.* [A var. of *jar†*, *r.*] To clash; strike with a harsh noise.

By that time that the multitude ran thither in great numbers, and presented themselves ready to defend, the ramme was *jurring* also at the other part. *Holland, tr. of Livy*, p. 963.

jur†, *n.* [A var. of *jar†*, *n.*] A crashing collision; a harsh-sounding blow; a crash.

Jura (jō'rā), *a. and n.* In *geol.*, same as *Jurassic*.—*Jura limestone*. See *limestone*.

jural (jō'ral), *a.* [*< L. jus (jur-)*, right, law (see *just*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to natural or positive right.

By the adjective *jural* we shall denote that which has reference to the doctrine of rights and obligations; as by the adjective "moral" we denote that which has reference to the doctrine of duties. *Whewell*.

jurally (jō'ral-i), *adv.* As regards or in accordance with natural or positive right.

Sometimes there occurs a clear rupture of order in a society, and a triumph of Might over Right; and then a new order, springing out of and *jurally* rooted in disorder. *H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics*, p. 274.

juramentally† (jō-rā-men'tal-i), *adv.* [*< "juramentum*, pertaining to an oath (*< L. juramentum* (*> It. giuramento* = *OF. jurement*), an oath, *< jurare*, swear; see *jury*), + *-ly*.] With an oath. A promise *juramentally* confirmed. *Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais*, iii. 19.

jurant (jō'rant), *a. and n.* [*< F. jurant*, pp. of *jurar*, swear; see *jury*.] I. *a.* Taking an oath; swearing. [Rare.] II. *n.* One who takes an oath. [Rare.]

Jurant and Dissident with their shaved crowns argue frothing everywhere; or are ceasing to argue and stripping for battle. *Carlyle, French Rev.*, II. iv. 2.

Jurassic (jō-ras'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Jura* (see def.) + *-assic*, as in *Triassic*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Jura mountains, and specifically, in *geol.*, to the Jurassic series.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, that part of the geological series which includes all the groups and sub-groups older than the Cretaceous and newer than the Triassic; so called from the predominance of rocks of this age in the Jura mountains. The Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous together form the Mesozoic series. The flora of the Jurassic is distinguished by a predominance of cycadaceous forms, ferns being also plentiful. Its fauna is rich and varied. The most highly developed animals in this geological position are certain small marsupials. The oldest known bird, possessing also some marked reptilian characters, is found in the Upper Jurassic. The Jurassic series covers a wide area in Europe, and is also of great interest and importance in the Cordilleran region of the United States. The name *Oolite* was originally applied to the rocks of Jurassic age in England by William Smith, by whom the order of succession of this part of the series was first worked out and published. The Jurassic of England includes the Lias as its lower member, and above this the Lower, Middle, and Upper Oolites. In northwestern Germany the Jurassic is divided into the Lower or Black Jura, the Middle or Brown, and the Upper or White. Of these divisions the lower corresponds to the English Lias. The fossil remains of the Jurassic series in the United States are of great interest. Among them is the *Atlantosaurus*, a dinosaur, supposed to have been a hundred feet in length and thirty or more in height. The auriferous rocks of the western edge of the North American continent are, at least in large part, of Jurassic age.

jurat† (jō'rat; *F. pron. zhü-rä'*), *n.* [Formerly also *jurate*; *< F. jurat* (vernacularly *juré*, a jurymen) = *Sp. Pg. jurado* = *It. giurato*, *< ML. juratus*, an alderman, a warden, juror, jurymen, lit. one sworn, *< L. juratus*, pp. of *jurare*, swear; see *jury*.] A sworn officer; a magistrate; a member of a permanent jury. The word is now chiefly used as a title of office in the Channel Islands, where the Jurats are judges and legislators chosen for life, Jersey and Guernsey having twelve each, and Alderney six.

Open your gates, we commaunde you in the name of the kyng. The watchmen sayde, Sirs, the keyes be withyn the towne with the *jurats*. *Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron.*, l. xciv.

jurat† (jō'rat), *n.* [*< L. juratum*, neut. of *juratus*, sworn; see *jurat†*.] In *law*, the official memorandum subscribed at the end of an affidavit, showing the time when and the person before whom it was sworn. *Wharton*.

juratet (jō'rät), *n.* An obsolete form of *jurat†*.

juratiōn (jō-rā'shon), *n.* [= *It. giurazione*, *< LL. juratio(n-)*, a swearing as on oath, *< L. jurare*, swear; see *jury*.] In *law*, the act of swearing; the administration of an oath.

jurative (jō'rā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or having the purpose or the sanction and effect of an oath; juratory. [Rare.]

jurator†, *n.* [*< L. jurator*, a swearer, a sworn witness, a sworn magistrate, *ML. a juror*, *< jurare*, swear; see *jury, juror*.] A juror.

juratory (jō'rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. juratoire* = *It. giuratorio*, *< LL. juratorius*, of an oath, *< L. ju-*

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ator, a sworn witness, < *jurare*, swear: see *jurator*, *jury*.] Of, pertaining to, or comprising an oath.

How often does St. Paul . . . repeat . . . his *juratory* caution before the Lord: as, God is my witness?

Donne, Sermons, vi.

Juratory caution, in *Scots law*, a form of caution sometimes offered in a suspension or advocacy, where the complainer is not in circumstances to offer any better. It consists of an inventory of his effects, given up upon oath, and assigned in security of the *suma* which may be found due in the suspension.

jurdictioun, *n.* A Middle English variant of *jurisdiction*.

jure divino (jō-rē di-vī-nō). [*L.*: *jure*, abl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right, law; *divino*, abl. of *divinus*, divine: see *divine*.] By divine right. See *divine*.

jural (jō-rel), *n.* [*Sp.*] A fish of the genus *Caranx*, as *C. pisquetus*, *C. fallax*, in Florida, etc.

jurema-bark (jō-rē mā-bārk), *n.* An astringent bark obtained from the Brazilian tree *Acacia Jurema*. The natives are said to prepare a narcotic decoction from it.

juribali, juriballi (jō-ri-bal'i), *n.* [Native name.] A West Indian tree, *Trichilia moschata*, of the natural order *Meliaceae*, the astringent bark of which is said to possess a high value in typhoid fevers. The name is also applied to two other meliaceae trees, *Soymda febrifuga*, of India and Ceylon, and *Khaya Senegalensis*, of tropical Africa, which possess similar properties.

juridic (jō-rid'ik), *a.* [= *F.* *juridique* = *Sp.* *juridico* = *Pg.* *juridico* = *It.* *giuridico*, < *L.* *juridicus*, relating to justice or law, as a noun a judge, < *jus* (*jur-*), law, + *dicere*, point out, *dicere*, say, declare. Cf. *judge*, ult. of same elements.] Same as *juridical*. [Rare.]

juridical (jō-rid'ik-əl), *a.* [*<* *juridic* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to the promulgation or dispensation of law; founded upon or according to the forms of law; relating to or concerned with administrative law: as, a *juridical* argument; *juridical* methods; *juridical* oppression.

The influence of Christianity on a much more famous system than the Brehon law has always seemed to me to be greatly overstated by M. Troplong and other well-known *juridical* writers. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 61.

2. Subsisting in contemplation of law; of the nature of an abstract legal conception: as, a *juridical* person, or a *juridical* transaction (that is to say, a person or transaction legally supposed or conceived of to some extent irrespective of actual existence and of incidents and circumstances not recognized by the law).—**Delivery of juridical possession**. See *delivery*.—**Juridical days**, days in court on which law is administered; days on which the court can lawfully sit.

juridically (jō-rid'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a *juridical* manner; according to forms of law; with legal authority.

juridicial, a. An obsolete variant of *juridical*.
jurinite (jō-ri-nit), *n.* [Named by Loret (1822) after Louis *Jurine* (1751-1819), a Genevan naturalist.] In *mineral*, same as *brookite*.

jurisconsult (jō-ris-kon'sult), *n.* [= *F.* *jurisconsulte* = *Sp.* *jurisconsulto* = *It.* *giurisconsulto*, < *L.* *jurisconsultus*, also *jureconsultus*, also separately *juris consultus* and *consultus juris*, one skilled in the law, < *juris*, gen. of *jus*, law, + *consultus*, pp. of *consulere*, consult: see *consult*.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law; one learned in jurisprudence; a jurist; specifically, a master of the civil law.

In divers particular sciences, as of the *jurisconsults*, . . . there are set down some small memorials of the schools, authors, and books.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 120.

jurisdiction (jō-ris-dik'shon), *n.* [*<* *ME.* *jurisdiction*, *jurdictioun*, < *OF.* *jurisdiction*, *F.* *jurisdiction* = *Sp.* *jurisdicción* = *Pg.* *jurisdicção* = *It.* *giurisdizione*, < *L.* *jurisdiccion(n-)*, *juris dictio(n-)*, administration of the law, *jurisdiction*, < *juris*, gen. of *jus*, law, + *dictio(n-)*, a declaring: see *diction*.] 1. Judicial authority; the legal power of hearing and determining controversies or accusations; the right of exercising the functions of a judge or of a legal tribunal. It includes the power to compel a person to appear and answer a complaint, or to punish him for not doing so; the power to take property in dispute into the custody of the law; the power to compel production of evidence, and hear the contention of the parties; the power to determine questions of right between the parties, and to enforce the determination. *Jurisdiction of the person* depends usually on the giving of due notice to the person, or a voluntary appearance by him. *Jurisdiction of the subject-matter* usually depends on the statutory or common-law powers conferred on the court with reference to the nature of the controversy or property affected, and sometimes upon the seizure of the property into the custody of the law.

By the long uniform usage of many ages, our kings have delegated their whole judicial power to the judges of their

several courts, which are the grand depositaries of the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and have gained a known and stated *jurisdiction*, regulated by certain and established rules, which the crown itself cannot now alter but by act of Parliament. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

2. Controlling authority; the right of making and enforcing laws or regulations; the capacity of determining rules of action or use, and exacting penalties: as, the *jurisdiction* of a state over its subjects.

To live exempt
From heaven's high *jurisdiction*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 319.

The *jurisdiction* of the several States which constitute the Union is, within its appropriate sphere, perfectly independent of the federal government.

T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, II. 283.

3. The domain within which power is exercised; specifically, the territory over which the authority of a state, court, or judge extends.

The Mr. and Warden shall make *serche* onely within the *jurisdiction* of the cite and touching the said craft onely. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

4. The function or capacity of judging or governing in general; the natural right to judge; inherent power of decision or control.

A new book astonishes for a few days, takes itself out of common *jurisdiction*. *Emerson*, Courage.

Man's language is higher than himself, more spiritual, more ethereal, and still less subject than he to the *jurisdiction* of the laws of material nature.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

Appellate jurisdiction. See *original jurisdiction*, below.

—**Concurrent jurisdiction**. See *concurrent*.—**Contentious jurisdiction**, that jurisdiction exercised when one invokes the aid of the law against one that disputes his demands, as distinguished from *voluntary jurisdiction*, when the person having a right to resist the demand appears as a consenting applicant.—**Delegated jurisdiction**. See *delegated*.—**Foreign Jurisdiction Act**, an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 94, and amendments) relating to the exercise of powers in foreign countries under rights acquired by treaty or otherwise.—**General jurisdiction**, jurisdiction in respect to either persons or property generally, within the boundaries of the state.—**Jurisdiction Acts**. See *Foreign Jurisdiction Act*, above, and *Summary Jurisdiction Act*, below.—**Limited jurisdiction**, a jurisdiction extending only to a certain district, or to certain classes of subjects or persons, etc., or to certain amounts.—**Original jurisdiction**, the power to entertain an action from its commencement, as distinguished from *appellate jurisdiction*, or power to review the exercise of the jurisdiction of an inferior tribunal.—**Plea to the jurisdiction**, a plea denying the jurisdiction of the court to entertain an action.—**Proper jurisdiction**, in *Scots law*, that jurisdiction which belongs to the judge or magistrate himself, in virtue of his office.—**Summary Jurisdiction Act**, an English statute of 1848 (11 and 12 Vict., c. 43) for facilitating proceedings in criminal cases before justices of the peace. It was amended in 1849 (12 and 13 Vict., c. 45), 1879 (42 and 43 Vict., c. 49), and 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 43), and extended to Ireland in 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 76) and to Scotland in 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., c. 33).—**Voluntary jurisdiction**. See *contentious jurisdiction*, above.

jurisdictional (jō-ris-dik'shon-əl), *a.* [*<* *jurisdiction* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to jurisdiction: as, *jurisdictional* rights or interests.

Civil and *jurisdictional* powers . . . were conferred on the council established by this charter.

E. Everett, Orations, II. 221.

jurisdictionive (jō-ris-dik'tiv), *a.* [As *jurisdiction* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or having jurisdiction.

To ecclesiastical censure no *jurisdictionive* power can be added without a childish and dangerous oversight in polity, and a pernicious contradiction in evangelic discipline. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

jurisprudence (jō-ris-prō'dens), *n.* [= *F.* *jurisprudence* = *Sp.* *jurisprudencia* = *It.* *giurisprudenza*, < *L.* *jurisprudentia*, also *juris prudentia*, the science of the law, < *juris*, gen. of *jus*, law, + *prudentia*, knowledge, skill: see *prudence*.] 1. The science of law; the systematic knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community necessary for the due administration of justice; the science which treats of compulsory laws, with special reference to their philosophy and history.—2. The body of laws existing in a given state or nation.—3. More specifically, the body of unwritten or judicial law considered in the light of its underlying principles and characteristic tendencies, and as distinguished from statute or legislative law.—**Analytical jurisprudence**. See *analytic*.—**Comparative jurisprudence**, the analysis and comparison of the bodies of law existing in different states. In modern times the right development of law, and the tendency to a convenient assimilation of the laws of different civilized states and nations, have been much favored by the study of comparative jurisprudence.—**Equity jurisprudence**. See *equity*, 2 (b).—**General jurisprudence**, the science or philosophy of law, as distinguished from *particular jurisprudence*, or the knowledge of the law of a particular nation.—**Medical jurisprudence**, forensic medicine. See *forensic*.—**Mining jurisprudence**, the law, particularly the unwritten or non-statutory law, developed from the usages of miners, in newly discovered gold-fields, etc., according to which the rights of finders of conflicting claims, of abandon-

ment, and of the use of waters and the riddance of debris were regulated.—**Particular jurisprudence**, that which in the laws of a given state or nation is peculiar to that state or nation.

jurisprudent (jō-ris-prō'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF.* *jurisprudēt* = *Sp.* *jurisprudente* = *It.* *giurisprudente*, having knowledge of the law, < *L.* *juris*, of the law, gen. of *jus*, law, + *prudēt* (-t-s), having knowledge: see *prudent*. This adj. is later than the noun.] 1.† *a.* Versed in the law; understanding law.

II. *n.* A person learned in the law; one versed in jurisprudence. [Rare.]

Kloosterheim in particular . . . had been pronounced by some of the first *jurisprudents* a female appanage.

De Quincey.

jurisprudential (jō-ris-prō-den'shal), *a.* [*<* *jurisprudence* (*L.* *jurisprudentia*) + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or relating to jurisprudence.

Traverse the whole continent of Europe, ransack all the libraries belonging to all the *jurisprudential* systems of the several political states, add the contents together, you would not be able to compose a collection of cases equal in variety, in amplitude, in clearness of statement, . . . to that which may be seen to be afforded by the collection of English Reports of adjudged cases.

Bentham, Works, IV. 461.

jurist (jō-rist), *n.* [= *F.* *juriste* = *Sp.* *jurista* = *It.* *giurista*, < *L.* *jus* (*jur-*), law.] 1. One who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or more particularly in the civil law; one who writes on the subject of law.

It has ever been the method of public *jurists* to draw a great part of the analogies on which they form the law of nations from the principles of law which prevail in civil community. *Burke*.

2. In universities, a student in the faculty of law.
juristic (jō-ris'tik), *a.* [*<* *jurist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a jurist or to jurisprudence; relating to law; juridical; legal.

juristical (jō-ris'ti-kəl), *a.* [*<* *juristic* + *-al.*] Same as *juristic*.

It is not rarely that we refuse respect or attention to diplomatic communications, as wide of the point and full of verbiage or conceits, when, in fact, they owe those imaginary imperfections simply to the *juristical* point of view from which they have been conceived and written.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 353.

juristically (jō-ris'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In a *juristic* manner or way; *juristically*.

jur-nut (jēr'nut), *n.* [A dial. form of *carthnut*.] 1. The earthnut, *Bunium flexuosum*.—2. The fruit of *Arachis hypogaea*, the peanut. [Prov. Eng.]

juror (jō-rōr), *n.* [*<* *ME.* *jurour*, < *OF.* *jurcor*, *jurcor*, *jurour*, *F.* *jureur* = *Sp.* *jurador* = *It.* *giuratore*, < *L.* *jurator*, a swearer, a sworn witness, a sworn magistrate, ML. a juror, < *jurare*, swear: see *jury*. Cf. *jurator*.] 1.† One who takes or has taken an oath; one who swears; an oath-taker. Compare *nonjuror*.

I am a *juror* in the holy league,
And therefore hated of the Protestants.
Marlowe, Massacre at Paris, ii. 6.

2. One who serves on a jury; a jurymen; a person sworn to deliver the truth on the evidence given him concerning any matter in question or on trial. See *jury*.

If your will pass,
I shall both find your lordship judge and *juror*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3, 60.

3. The syndie of a gild or trade, elected by the members of a craft to act as arbiter between master and man, examine apprentices, initiate masters, and represent the body of them.—4. One of a body of men selected to adjudge prizes, etc., at a public exhibition or competition of any kind.—**Challenge of jurors**. See *challenge*, 9.—**Grand juror**, a member of a grand jury.—**Petty juror**, a member of a petty jury.

jurt, n. See *yurt*.

jury (jō-ri), *n.*; pl. *juries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. *jurie*, < *ME.* *jurie*, < *OF.* *juree*, an oath, a judicial inquest, a jury (*F.* *jury*, *jury*, < *E.*), < *ML.* *jurata*, a jury, a sworn body of men, orig. fem. pp. of *L.* *jurare* (> *F.* *jurere* = *Sp.* *jurar* = *It.* *giurare*), swear, bind by an oath, < *jus* (*jur-*), law: see *just*.] 1. A certain number of men selected according to law, and sworn to inquire into or to determine facts concerning a cause or an accusation submitted to them, and to declare the truth according to the evidence adduced. Trial by jury signifies the determination of facts in the administration of civil or criminal justice by the arbitrament of such a body of men, subject to the superintendence of a judge, who directs the proceedings, decides what evidence is proper to be laid before the jury, and determines questions of law. The juries in the ordinary courts of justice are *grand juries*, *petty* or *petit* or *common juries*, *special* or *struck juries*, and *sheriff's juries*. Of these, the first and last are not trial juries in the proper sense. (See phrases below.) The principle of trial by jury existed in different forms among the ancient Greeks, Ro-

maus, and Germans; but it early fell into general disuse. The existing system gradually grew up under the English common law, from which it passed into American use, but has been only partially adopted in modern times by the nations of continental Europe.

For in good faith I neuer saw the daye yet but that I durst as wel trust ye truth of one Iudge as of two *juries*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 988.

The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try. *Shak.*, M. for M., II. 1, 19.

2. A body of men selected to adjudge prizes, etc., at a public exhibition or other competition. Often called *jury of award*.—**Coroner's jury**, a jury summoned by a coroner to investigate the cause of a death.—**Grand jury** [i. e. 'large' jury, with reference to the number of members, which is greater than that of a *petty* or 'small' jury] in law, a body of men designated from time to time from among the people of a community, by authority of law, to inquire what violations of law have been committed therein, and by whom, their function being not to establish guilt, but to ascertain whether there is sufficient ground of suspicion of any person to justify trial by a *petty* jury. At common law, and generally by statute, there must be not less than twelve and not more than twenty-three members in a grand jury, and the concurrence of twelve is necessary to find an indictment. (See *indictment*.) In some jurisdictions grand juries are intrusted with some other duties relating to public welfare in their county. There is no grand jury in Scotland.—**Juries' (Ireland) Acts**, English statutes of 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 65), 1872 (35 and 36 Vict., c. 25), and 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 37), which relate to the qualifications, selection, and summoning of jurors in Ireland.—**Jury de medietate linguae** (literally, of halfness of language), a jury composed of one half natives and one half aliens, allowed in cases where one of the parties is an alien. It has been generally abolished in the United States, but is still allowed in Kentucky.—**Jury of annoyance**. See *annoyance*.—**Jury of matrons**, a jury of "discreet and lawful women" impaneled to try a question of pregnancy: as where a widow alleges herself to be with child by her late husband, or a woman sentenced to death pleads, in stay of execution, that she is with child.—**Mixed jury**, a jury of mixed races, particularly a jury including both white men and colored men.—**Petty or petit jury** [i. e. 'small' jury; cf. *grand jury*]. Same as *trial jury*.—**Sheriff's jury**, a jury selected by a sheriff from the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors, and summoned by him to hold inquests, as for assessing damages in an action in which the defendant makes no defense, or for ascertaining the mental condition of an alleged lunatic.—**Special jury**, a jury selected from among men of special qualifications, as merchants or freeholders.—**Struck jury**, a jury selected by allowing each party alternately to strike off from a list a name not acceptable to him, until the number is reduced to twelve.—**To hang a jury**. See *hang*.—**Trial jury, petty or petit jury, traverse jury, or common jury**, a jury formed for the trial of an issue of fact in a civil or criminal action. At common law, both in England and in the United States, a trial jury must consist of twelve, and unanimity is necessary to render a verdict. The constitutional right of trial by jury in the United States implies these conditions. By statute, in cases where the Constitution does not secure this right, juries of six are sometimes allowed, as in justices' courts. By the Constitutions of several States (Texas, California, Nevada, and North and South Dakota), three-fourths of a jury may render a verdict in civil actions. According to the law of Scotland, the number of the jury in criminal cases is fifteen; and the decision of a majority determines the verdict. Instead of an absolute verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty," they may return one of "not proven," which frees the accused, but leaves him under a suspicion of guilt. In civil cases the number of the jury is twelve, and the jurors are not required to be unanimously agreed in their verdict. In cases of high treason the jury consists of twelve, and their verdict must be unanimous, as in England.

jury-box (jō'ri-boks), *n.* In a court of justice, an inclosed space in which the jury sits.

jury-leg (jō'ri-leg), *n.* [See *jury-mast*.] A wooden leg. [Slang.]

jury-list (jō'ri-list), *n.* In law, a list of persons who may be summoned to act as jurymen.

jurymen (jō'ri-men), *n.*; pl. *jurymen* (-men). 1. One who is impaneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

Here therefore a competent number of sensible and upright *jurymen*, chosen by lot from among those of the middle rank, will be found the best investigators of truth, and the surest guardians of public justice.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

2. A member of any body of persons chosen to try a case at law or to inquire into the merits of a cause presented to them, as one of the dicasts of ancient Athens, or of the judices of ancient Rome, or of a modern jury of award.

All cases of importance, civil or criminal, came before courts of sixty or seventy *jurymen*. *Froude*, *Cesar*, p. 30.

jury-mast (jō'ri-mäst), *n.* [The element *jury*, found first in *jury-mast* and later in similar naut. compounds, *jury-rudder*, *jury-rig*, *jury-rigged*, and the slang term *jury-leg*, is usually supposed to be an abbreviation of *injury*; but this presupposes a form **injury-mast*, a highly improbable name for a new mast substituted for one which has been lost. The accent also makes an abbr. to *jury* improbable. More improbable still are the etymologies which refer the word to Dan. *kiöra*, a driving, < *kiöra* (= Sw. *köra* = Norw. *keyra* = Icel. *keyra*), drive (Skeat), or to *journey* ("a *journeire* mast, i. e. a mast

for the day or occasion") (Grose). It suits the conditions best to take the word as simply < *jury* + *mast*, it being prob. orig. a piece of nautical humor, designating a more or less awkward mast hastily devised by the captain and carpenter consulting as a 'jury.'] *Naut.*, a temporary mast erected on a ship, to supply the place of one that has been broken or carried away, as in a tempest or an engagement.

jury-process (jō'ri-pros'es), *n.* The writ for the summoning of a jury.

jury-rig (jō'ri-rig), *n.* [*jury*- (see *jury-mast*) + *rig*.] *Naut.*, a temporary rig when the permanent rig has been disabled.

jury-rigged (jō'ri-rigd), *a.* *Naut.*, rigged in a temporary manner on account of accident.

jury-rudder (jō'ri-rud'er), *n.* [*jury*- (see *jury-mast*) + *rudder*.] *Naut.*, a temporary rudder rigged on a ship in case of accident.

jurywoman (jō'ri-wūm'an), *n.*; pl. *jurywomen* (-wim'an). One of a jury of matrons (which see, under *jury*).

just, *n.* A Middle English form of *juice*.

just (jus), *n.* [L., law, right: see *just*, *justice*, etc., *jural*, *jurist*, etc.] Law; right; particularly, what is declared to be law or right by a judge; matter of rule administered by a magistrate.—**Jus civile**, the interpretation of the law of the Twelve Tables, and now of the whole system of the Roman law. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.—**Jus duplicatum**, in old law. See *droit*.—**Jus feodale**, in *Rom. law*, international law, or the law of negotiation and diplomacy.—**Jus gentium**, the law of all nations; the law which natural reason establishes among all races of men; also, international law.—**Jus honorarium**, the body of rules established by magistrates by a course of adjudication upon matters within their jurisdiction.—**Jus in rem**, a right conceived of with reference to the thing which is subject to its dominion (that is, a right to the thing itself as against all the world), as distinguished from *jus in personam*, a right considered with respect to some particular person against whom it may be asserted, such as a debt.—**Jus italicum**, the right, law, or liberties of a Roman colony, including quiritarian ownership and exemption from land-tax to the republic.—**Jus nature**, *jus naturale*, the law of nature; natural law; the principles of justice conceived to be common to all just minds, and necessary to human welfare.—**Jus pretorium**, the body of law resulting from the adjudications of the Roman pretors.—**Jus publicum**, the public law of the status of persons, officers, the priesthood, and crimes.—**Jus scriptum**, written law; that which is committed to writing by the act of its creation, as a statute, as distinguished from *unwritten law*, which may result from custom or decisions of the courts irrespective of written form.

just, *n.* A Middle English form of *juice*.

jusselt (jus'el), *n.* [ME. *jusselt*, < OF. *jussel*, **juseel*, < LL. *juseclum*, dim. of L. *jusculum*, broth, soup, dim. of *jus*, broth: see *juice*.] A medieval dish. See the extract.

Jusselt. Recipe brede gratyd, & eggis; & awyng tham to-gydere, & do therto sawge, & saferon, & salt; than take gode brothe, & cast it ther-to, & bole it enforeayd, & do ther-to as to charlet &c. *Harleian MS.*, 5401, p. 198.

Jussiea (jus-i-ē'a), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), named after Bernard de Jussieu, founder of the natural system of botany developed later by his nephew. See *Jussieuan*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Onagraceae*, containing about 40 species, mainly herbs, inhabiting swamps and ponds, mostly in tropical and subtropical regions. The adherent calyx-tube is elongated, but not produced beyond the 4-celled ovary. There are from 4 to 6 entire or 2-lobed petals, with twice as many stamens. The leaves are alternate, and the yellow or white flowers are axillary and solitary. Several species are grown in collections, but none is conspicuous for its flowers or medicinal properties. *J. decurrens* and *J. repens* are natives of the United States; the latter also grows in the West Indies. The genus is sometimes very properly called *primrose-willow*. The name has also been written *Jussieua*, *Jussieia*, *Jussievia*, *Jussieva*.

Jussieuan (jus-i-ū'an), *a.* [*Jussieu* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to one of the French botanists Jussieu, especially Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (1748-1836).—**Jussieuan system**, in bot., the natural (as contrasted with the artificial or Linnaean) system of classification, promulgated by A. L. de Jussieu in 1789 in his "Genera of Plants disposed according to Natural Orders." His uncle, Bernard de Jussieu (1699-1777), had proceeded in the same direction. To the nephew more than any one else is due the received classification of genera under orders based upon proper characters. Of these he founded one hundred, within which he included nearly all known genera. His primary division of the vegetable kingdom was into *Acotyledones* (the *Cryptogamia* of Linnaeus), *Monocotyledones*, and *Dicotyledones*. Subordinate divisions among flowering plants were based upon the position of the stamens. His system has been improved by A. P. de Candolle and many later workers.

jussive (jus'iv), *a.* and *n.* [*L. jussus*, pp. of *jubere*, command, + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* In *gram.*, expressing command.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a form or construction expressing command.

just (just), *a.* [*ME. juste*, < OF. *juste*, F. *juste* = Sp. Pg. *justo* = It. *giusto*, < L. *justus*,

just, lawful, rightful, true, due, proper, moderate (nent. as noun *justum*, what is right or just), < *jus*, law, right. From L. *jus* come also E. *juridical*, *jurisdiction*, *jurist*, *jury*, *injure*, *injury*, etc.] 1. Right in law or ethics. (a) In accordance with true principles; agreeable to truth or equity; equitable; even-handed; righteous: as, it is *just* that we should suffer for our faults; a *just* award. They shall judge the people with *just* judgment. Deut. xvi. 18.

If it be so easie to shake off your sins, remember that your condemnation will be so much more just if you do it not. *Stillingsfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

(b) Based upon truth or equity; rightful; legitimate; well-founded: as, *just* claims or demands.

We now return
To claim our *just* inheritance of old.
Milton, P. L., II. 38.

I see, however impracticable honest actions may appear, we may go on with *just* Hope.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

2. Right in character or quality. (a) Rightly adjusted; conformed to a standard; correct; suitable; such as should be: as, *just* measurement; a *just* allowance.

Just balances, *just* weights, a *just* ephah, and a *just* hin, shall ye have. Lev. xix. 36.

His taste of books is a little too *just* for the age he lives in; he has read all, but approves of very few.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

The text receiving proper light from a *just* punctuation.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

(b) Strictly accurate; exact; precise; proper.

If thou cut'st more
Or less than a *just* pound, . . .
Thou diest. *Shak.*, M. of V., IV. 1, 27.

In *just* array draw forth th' embattled train,
Lead all thy Grecians to the dusty plain.
Pope, *Iliad*, II. 33.

Seem'd to me ne'er did limner paint
So just an image of the Saint, . . .
The loved Apostle John!
Scott, *Marmion*, IV. 16.

(c) Agreeable to the common standard; full; complete.

He [Henry VII.] was a Comely Personage, a little above *just* stature.
Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

Forced men by tortures from their Religion; with other execrable outrages, which would require a *just* volume to describe.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 84.

3. Right-minded; good in intention. (a) Doing or disposed to do right; actuated by truth and justice; upright; impartial: as, to be *just* in one's dealings.

Shall mortal man be more *just* than God? Job iv. 17.

(b) Carefully mindful; faithful; followed by *to*, and formerly also by *of*: as, to be *just* to one's engagements.

He was very *just* of his promise, for oft we trusted him, and would come within his day to keep his word.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 83.

Just of thy word, in every thought sincere.
Pope, *Epitaphs*, vii.

4. In music, harmonically pure, correct, and exact; in perfect tune: as, *just* interval, intonation, temperament: opposed in general to *impure* and *incorrect*, and specifically to *tempered*. = *Syn.* 1. Deserved, condign, even-handed.—2. True, proper, correct, regular, normal, natural, reasonable.—3. *Rightful*, *Upright*, etc. (see *righteous*); conscientious, honorable.

just (just), *adv.* [Also dial. *jest*, *jist* (= D. *juist* = G. Dan. Sw. *just*), < *just*, *a.*] 1. Exactly, in space, time, kind, or degree; precisely; without interval, deviation, or variation; absolutely: as, *just* five miles; *just* noon; *just* so; *just* as I thought.

It is *just* so high as it is. *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 7, 43.

He so well employed them they did *just* nothing.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 236.

'Tis education forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, I. 150.

2. Within a little; with very little but a sufficient difference; nearly; almost exactly: as, I stood *just* by him; I saw him *just* now.

It was our fortune to arrive there *just* as they were going to their Evening Service.
Maunderell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 27.

The stage languished, and was *just* expiring when it was again revived by King William's licence in 1695.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 12.

3. Merely; barely; by or with a narrow margin: as, you *just* missed the mark; he is *just* a little displeased.

Life can little more supply
Than *just* to look about us, and to die.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, I. 4.

They were *just* decent bien bodies;—only poor creature that had face to beg got an awmous, and welcome.
Scott, *Chron. of Canongate*, IV.

4. But now; very lately; within a brief past time.

I sm *just* come from paying my adoration at St. Peter's to three extraordinary relics.
Gray, *Letters*, I. 63.

5. Quite: in intensive use: as, *just* awful. [Colloq.]—**Just now**. (a) A short time ago; lately: as, he was *just now*. (b) Directly; immediately; without delay: as, I will attend to it *just now*. [Scotch.]

just², joust¹ (just or jöst), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *giust* (after It.); < ME. *justen*, *justien*, < OF. *juster*, *joster*, *jouster*, bring together, come together, touch, strike with a lance, tilt, just, F. *jouter*, tilt, just, contend, = Pr. *jostar*, *justar* = Sp. Pg. *justar* = It. *giostrare* (for **giostare*), tilt, < ML. *juxtare*, approach, come together, tilt, just, < L. *juxta* (> OF. *juste*, *joste*, *jouste*), close to, hard by, prob. orig. **jugista*, abl. fem. superl. of *jugis*, continual, < *jungere* (√ **jug*), join: see *join*. Cf. *adjust*.] To engage in a tournament or just; tilt.

Then seyde Befyze to Tarry,
Wyll we to-morowe justy,
M.S. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, l. 121. (Halliwell.)

There are princes and knights come from all parts of the world to just and tourney for her love.
Shak., Pericles, II. 1, 116.

just², joust¹ (just or jöst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *giust* (after It.); < ME. *juste*, < OF. *joste*, *jouste* (F. *joute*), also *justice* = It. *giostra* (for **giosta*), a just; from the verb.] A military contest or spectacle in which two adversaries attacked each other with blunted lances, rarely with sharp weapons as in war; a knightly tilt. The just was sometimes held at the barrier; that is, the charging knights were separated by a solid structure of wood, which each kept on his left hand, the lance being held diagonally across the neck of the horse. The shield was hung from the neck, leaving the left hand free to manage the horse and the right to direct the lance. The shock of the lance was sometimes received on the helmet, and on this account the tilting-helmet had commonly the openings for air on the right side. From the beginning of the fourteenth century the armor for the just differed from the armor for war, and became more and more heavy and unwieldy, the tilter being almost immovable in his saddle, in which he was secured by high pommel and cantele, and often by a garde-cuisse completely covering the left thigh and leg. The sport was usually declared to be in honor of one or more ladies who presided as judges and awarded the prizes.

Lyft up thy selfe out of the lowly dust,
And sing of bloody Mars, of wars, of *giusts*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

Some one might show it at a *joust* of arms,
Saying, "King Arthur's sword, Excalibur."
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

just³, joust² (just or jöst), *n.* [OF. *juste*, *juiste*, *juyste*, *juiste*, a sort of pot or pitcher of tin, silver, or gold, with handles and a lid.] A pot or jug, made of earthenware or metal, with large body and straight neck, for holding liquids.

justacorpst, *n.* See *juste-au-corps*.

just-borne (just'born), *a.* Justly borne; borne in a just cause.

By this hand I swear, . . .
Before we will lay down these just-borne arms,
We'll put thee down, 'gainst whom these arms we bear.
Shak., K. John, II. 2, 345.

juste-au-corps (zhüst'ó-kòr'), *n.* [F., < *juste*, close, + *au*, to the (< *à*, to, + *le*, the), + *corps*, body. In E. (Sc.) *justacorpse*, corrupted to *justicoat*, *jesticoat*, etc.] 1. A close body-coat with long skirts, worn at the close of the seventeenth century and early in the eighteenth by men of different classes, as by noblemen on journeys or when hunting, and by the coachmen in Paris. — 2. An outer garment worn by women about 1650, resembling the hungerlin, which it succeeded.

Give her out the flower'd *Justacorpse*, with the Petticoat
belonging to it.
Dryden, Limberham, IV. 1.

justement, *n.* An obsolete aphetic form of *agistment*.

juste milieu (zhüst mē-lyé'). [F.: *juste*, just; *milieu*, the medium.] The true mean; a just medium or balance between extremes; specifically, judicious moderation, as between extremes of opinion or conduct: defined as a political term by Montesquieu, but first brought into common use by Louis Philippe in 1831 in characterizing his own system of government.

For me, the *juste milieu* I seek;
I fain would leave alone
The girl who rudely slaps my cheek,
Or volunteers her own.
J. G. Saxe, tr. of Martial's Epigrams.

juster, jouter (jus'tér or jós'tér), *n.* 1. One who justs or takes part in a just. — 2. A horse for tilting. Halliwell.

justice (jus'tis), *n.* [ME. *justice*, < OF. *justice*, *justice*, *joustice*, F. *justice* = Pr. Sp. *justicia* = Pg. *justiça* = It. *giustizia*, < L. *justitia*, justice, < *justus*, just: see *just¹*.] 1. Justness; the quality of being just; just conduct. (a) Practical conformity to the laws and principles of right dealing; the rendering to every one of that which is his due; honesty; rectitude; uprightness; also, the ethical idea of just conduct, either of individuals or of communities; the moral principle which determines such conduct.

This was the trouth that the kynge leodogan was a noble knyght, and kepte well *Justice* and right.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 466.

Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has been, and ever will be pursued, until it be obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit.

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 51.

(b) Conformity to truth; right representation and sound conclusion; impartiality; fairness; trustworthiness.

When we approached Sicily, . . . I had a view of the cities and places on the shore. I could not but observe the *justice* and poetical beauties of the descriptions of the great master of the Latin Epic poetry.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 184.

(c) Agreeableness to right; rightfulness; moral soundness: as, he proved the *justice* of his claim.

Ye sons of Mars! partake your leader's care,
Heroes of Greece, and brothers of the war!
Of partial Jove with *justice* I complain,
And heav'nly oracles believ'd in vain.
Pope, Iliad, II. 141.

2. Vindication of right; requital of desert; the assignment of merited reward or punishment; specifically, execution or vindication of law.

Earthly power doth then show likeat God's
When mercy seasons *justice*.
Shak., M. of V., IV. 1, 197.

This reasonable moderator, and equal piece of *justice*,
Death.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 38.

3. Rights of jurisdiction.—4†. Jurisdiction; authority.

The six kynge . . . comanded alle hem that were vnter their *justice*, that eche man sholde ener be rely and make goode wacche.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 576.

5†. Precision; justness; exactness.

O lady,
Much less in blood than virtue, yet a princess
To equal any single crown of the earth
I' the *justice* of compare! Shak., Pericles, IV. 3, 9.

6. A person commissioned to hold court for the purpose of hearing complaints, trying and deciding cases, and administering justice; a judge or magistrate: generally in specific uses; as, a *justice* of the peace; the *justices* of the Supreme Court.

Thurgh sentence of this *justice* Apia.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, I. 204.

Bed of justice. See *bed¹*. — **Bureau of Military Justice.** See *bureau*. — **Chief justice,** the highest in rank of the judges of a court; particularly, the presiding judge in the King's (or Queen's) Bench and Common Pleas divisions of the English High Court of Justice, in the United States Supreme Court, and in the supreme courts of the States. Often abbreviated *C. J.* — **College of Justice.** See *college*. — **Department of Justice.** See *department*. — **Fugitive from justice.** See *fugitive*. — **Gate of Justice.** See *gate¹*. — **Jeddard or Jedwood justice,** executing a prisoner and trying him afterward; an expression referring to Jedburgh, a Scotch border town, where many of the border raiders are said to have been hanged without the formality of a trial. [Scotch.]

We will have *Jedwood justice* — hang in haste, and try at leisure.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxii.

Justice of the peace, an inferior or local judge chosen in each county or town or other district, to preserve the peace, to try minor causes, and to discharge other functions, as the legalizing of papers for record. Abbreviated *J. P.*

Thou hast appointed *justices of peace*, to call poor men before them about matters they were not able to answer.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., IV. 7, 45.

Justice of the quorum, a distinction conferred upon some, and sometimes on all, the justices of the peace of a county in England, by directing, in the commission authorizing the holding of quarter sessions, that among those holding the court must be two or more of several specially named. — **Justices in eyre.** See *eyre*. — **Justices' justice,** the kind of justice administered by the unpaid magistracy: in satirical reference to the disproportionate sentences and extraordinary decisions of some of these officials. (Eng.) — **Justice's warrant.** See *warrant*. — **Lord Chief Justice,** the title given in England to the chief judge of the Court of King's (Queen's) Bench: in full, the *Lord Chief Justice of England*. The title of *Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas* lapsed with the abolition of that court. — **Lord Justice Clerk,** the Scottish judge who ranks next to the Lord Justice General. He presides over the Outer House or Second Division of the Court of Session, and is vice-president of the High Court of Justiciary. — **Lord Justice General,** the highest judge in Scotland, also called the *Lord President of the Court of Session*. — **Lords justices,** persons formerly appointed by the English sovereign to act for a time as his substitute in the supreme government either of the whole kingdom or of some part of it. — **To do justice to,** to appreciate; treat in a manner showing appreciation of: as, he never did *justice* to his son's ability. — **Trial justice,** a justice assigned to hold court for the trial of causes, usually before a jury. [U. S.] = *Syn. 1. Right, Justice, Equity, Law; Justness, Justice. Right* is the standard word for what ought to be. *Justice* and *equity* are essentially the same, expressing the working out of the principles of right under *law*, but *law* is often contrary to *justice* or *equity*: hence the occasional remark, "That may be *law*, but it is not *justice*." *Law* in such a case means the interpretation of written law by the courts. A court of *equity* deals with and corrects the *injustice* of the working of the *law*. *Equity* more expressively represents the idea of fairness, and *justice* that of sacred rights. (See *just* and *honesty*.) *Justness* has a field of meaning peculiar to itself, by which we speak of the *justness* of observations, criticisms, etc. — that is, their conformity to admitted principles. As to conformity to right, we use *justice* for the abstract quality, *justice* of the person, and *justness* of the thing. We speak of the *justness* of a cause, a claim, a plea, etc.

justice¹ (jus'tis), *v. t.* [*justice*, *n.*] To administer justice to; deal with judicially; judge.

Hit watz sen in that aythe that gedetbyas [Jededfah] rengned,
In Iuda, that *justised* the Inyne kyngeas.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1170.

The next inheritor to the crown . . . had no sooner his mistress in captivity but he had usurped her place, . . . but, which is worse, had sent to Artaxia, persuading the *justicing* her, because that unjustice might give his title the name of justice.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

justiceable¹ (jus'tis-ə-bl), *a.* [*OF. justiceable*, *justiciable*, *justiciabile*, < *justice*, law: see *justice* and *abl.* Cf. *justiciable*.] Amenable to law; subject to judicial trial: as, a *justiceable* offender. Sir J. Hayward.

justice-broker (jus'tis-brōk'ér), *n.* A magistrate who sells his judicial decisions.

The devil take all *justice-brokers*.
Dryden, Amphitryon, IV. 1.

justicehood (jus'tis-hūd), *n.* [*justice* + *-hood*.] The office or dignity of a justice; justiceship. [Rare.]

Should but the king his *justice-hood* employ
In setting forth of such a solemn toy.
E. Jonson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

justicement¹ (jus'tis-ment), *n.* [*justice* + *-ment*.] Administration of justice; procedure in courts. E. Phillips, 1706.

justicer¹ (jus'tis-er), *n.* [*ME. justicer*, < OF. *justicier*, also *justiceor*, < ML. *justitiarius*, one who administers justice, < L. *justitia*, justice: see *justiciary*.] An administrator of justice; a justice or judge.

Vnto the which *Justicers* . . . we give and graunt especial power and authoritie to sitte and assist in court.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 209.

justiceship (jus'tis-ship), *n.* [*justice* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a justice. Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 51.

Justicia (jus-tish'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after J. Justice, a noted Scotch horticulturist and botanist. The surname Justice is derived from justice, a judge: see justice.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Acanthaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Justicieæ*. Its corolla-tube is enlarged above and mostly shorter than the bilabiate limb; the upper lip is interior in cavitation, concave, and entire or slightly 2-lobed, the lower spreading and 3-cleft. The stamens are two, affixed in the throat. The two anther-cells are separated, the lower with a small white spur; there are two ovules in a cell. These plants are herbs or rarely shrubs, with the leaves entire, and the flowers middle-sized or small, colored white, violet, pink, or red, and variously disposed. There are about 110 species, belonging to the warmer parts of the globe, many being handsome in cultivation. J. *Adhatoda*, called *Malabar nut*, is reputed to have the properties of an anti-spasmodic and febrifuge.

justiciable (jus-tish'i-ə-bl), *a.* [*OF. justiciable*, F. *justiciable*, pertaining to justice or law, also just: see *justiceable*.] Proper to be brought before a court of justice, or to be judicially disposed of.

A person is said to be *justiciable* in a country when liable to be tried therein, or to be brought under the operation of its laws; a thing, when the rights and incidents of its ownership may be settled by the courts of that country.
J. N. Pomeroy.

justiciar (jus-tish'i-är), *n.* [Alo *justitiar*; < ML. *justitiarius*, justicer: see *justicer*, *justiciary*.] Same as *justiciary*, 2.

justiciaryship (jus-tish'i-är-ship), *n.* [*justiciar* + *-ship*.] The office of justiciar.

The unpopularity of Longchamp enabled John, aided by the archbishop of Rouen, to lead a revolutionary movement by which Longchamp was deprived of the *justiciaryship*, and John recognized as summus rector of the kingdom.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 713.

justiciary (jus-tish'i-ä-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*ML. justiciarius*, one who administers justice, < L. *justitia*, justice: see *justice*. Cf. *justicer*, *justiciar*, uit. < ML. *justiciarius*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the law; legal; relating to the administration of justice.

He was brought into the *justiciary* court, upon an indictment for the crime to which it was expected he should plead guilty.
Styrie, Memorials, K. Charles, an. 1678.

Justiciary power, the power of judging in matters of life and death. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

II. *n.*; pl. *justiciarys* (-riz). 1. An administrator of justice; a justice or judge. Burke. [Rare.] — 2. In *early Eng. hist.*, the chief administrator of both government and justice. The justiciary or chief justiciary was the king's deputy from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Henry III., presiding in the king's court and the exchequer, supervising all departments of government, and acting as regent in the king's absence. His functions were afterward divided between the lord chancellor, the chief justice, the lord high treasurer, etc. Also *justiciar*.

His [Stephen's] brother had been made Bishop of Winchester, and by adding to it the place of his chief *justici-*

ary, the king [Henry I.] gave him an opportunity of becoming one of the richest subjects in Europe.

Burke, *Abridg. of Eng. History*, iii. 5.

The officers whom, by a faint analogy, we may call the Prime Ministers of the Norman Kings, are spoken of by more names than one. On these great officers the title of *Justiciar* or Chief *Justiciar* definitely settled.

E. A. Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, V. 288.

3†. In *theol.*, one who trusts in the justice or uprightness of his own conduct.

G Saviour, the glittering palaces of proud justiciaries are not for thee; thou lovest the lowly and ragged cottage of a contrito heart.

Bp. Hall, *Zaccheus*.

I believe it would be no hard matter to unravel and run through most of the pompous austerities and fastings of many religious operators and splendid justiciaries.

South, *Sermons*, IX. 146.

4. Administration of justice or of criminal law; judiciary. [Scotch.]—**Clerk of Justiciary**. See *clerk*.—**Courts of Justiciary**, the highest criminal tribunals of Scotland. The supreme tribunal, whose decisions are final is the *High Court of Justiciary*. Its judges, called *Commissioners* or *Lords of Justiciary*, are the Lord Justice General, the Lord Justice Clerk, and five judges of the Court of Session, appointed by patent. *Circuit Courts of Justiciary* are held by judges of the High Court at ten different towns throughout the country, usually twice a year.

Justiciæ (jus-ti-si-ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier), < *Justicia* + *-æ*.] A large tribe of acanthaceous plants. Besides *Justicia*, the type, this includes 75 genera, agreeing with it most obviously in having the lower lip or upper lobes of the corolla interior, or at any rate the corolla not twisted in the bud.

Justicies (jus-tish-i-ôz), *n.* [ML., 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (used as impv.) of *justiciare*, *justiari*, dispense justice, < L. *justitia*, justice: see *justice*.] In *Eng. law*, a writ, now obsolete, directed to the sheriff, empowering him to hold plea of debt in his county court: so called from the significant word in the opening clause of the writ, in Latin, "we command you that you justice A. B.," etc.

justicing†, *n.* [ME. *justising*; verbal *n.* of *justice*, *v.*] The act of judging or ruling.

The amirel haunth to his *justisinge*
Other half hondert of riche kinge
The aire richeste king.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

justicing-room (jus'tis-ing-rôm), *n.* A room in which causes are heard judicially and justice is administered; especially, such a room in the house of a justice of the peace. [Eng.]

justicot, **justicoat†**, *n.* Corruptions of *juste-aucorps*.

justifiability (jus-ti-fi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Justifiableness. *The Lancet*. [Rare.]

justifiable (jus'ti-fi-a-bl), *a.* [*F. justifiable*, < LL. as if **justificabilis*, < *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] Capable of being justified or proved to be just or true; defensible; warrantable: as, *justifiable* resentment.

The stile of a Souldier is not eloquent, but honest and *justifiable*.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, I. 60.

It is *justifiable* by Cæsar that they used to shave all except their head and upper lip, and wore very long hair; but in their old coins I see no such thing warranted.

Selden, *Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion*, viii.

His [Bacon's] conduct was not *justifiable* according to any professional rules that now exist, or that ever existed in England.

Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

Justifiable homicide. See *homicide* 2. = *Syn.* *Vindicable*. See *excusable*.

justifiableness (jus'ti-fi-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being justifiable; possibility of being defended or excused.

You bring the confessions of the French and Dutch churches, averring the truth and *justifiableness* of their own government.

Bp. Hall, *Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

justifiably (jus'ti-fi-a-bli), *adv.* In a justifiable manner; so as to admit of justification or excuse.

justification (jus'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. justification* = *Sp. justificación* = *Pg. justificação* = *It. giustificazione*, < LL. *justificatio*(*n*-), < *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] 1. The act of justifying, or of showing something to be just or right; proof of fairness, propriety, or right intention; vindication; exculpation; upholding.

I pray, proceed to the *justification* or commendations of Angling.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 38.

The love of books is a love which requires no *justification*, apology, or defense.

Langford, *Praise of Books*, Prelim. Essay.

Specifically—2. In *law*: (a) The showing of a sufficient reason in court why a defendant did what he is called to answer: as, a plea in *justification*.

For liberty of frank speech, being a part of *justification* and defence in law, is allowed to use great words for plea.

Holland, *tr. of Plutarch*, p. 250.

(b) Proof by a surety offered for a party of whom security is required in legal proceedings that he is of adequate pecuniary ability.

Mr. M— said that Recorder S— had fixed bail at \$25,000, and *justification* in \$50,000 would be enough.

Philadelphia Times, April 10, 1886.

3. In *theol.*, the act by which the soul is reconciled to God. According to Roman Catholic authority, justification is an act by which God imparts his own character to the believer, making him truly just or righteous. According to the common Protestant doctrine, it is a forensic act by which, on certain conditions, God treats as just or righteous one who is not personally worthy of such treatment. In this sense it is nearly equivalent to the forgiveness of sins.

Justification . . . is not remission of sins merely, but also the sanctification and renewal of the inner man, through the voluntary reception of the grace, and of the gifts, whereby man of unjust becomes just, and of an enemy a friend, that so he may be an heir according to hope of life everlasting.

Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent, quoted in [Schaff's "Creeds of Christendom," II. 95.

Justification is thus a forensic term; it is equivalent to the remission of sins. To justify signifies not to make the offender righteous, but to treat him as if he were righteous, to deliver him from the accusation of the law by the bestowal of a pardon.

G. P. Fisher, *Hist. Reformation*, p. 461.

4. The act of adjusting or making exact; the act of fitting together, as the parts of anything; as, the *justification* of lines or types, in printing.

Are we to seek here for the *justification* of the frontier which struck us as artificial and needless?

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 44.

When he [the printer] comes to the end of his line, and finds that he has a syllable or word which will not fill out the measure, he has to perform a task which requires considerable care and taste. This is called *justification*.

Ure, *Dict.*, III. 644.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. Exculpation, exoneration.

justificative (jus'ti-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. justificatif* = *Sp. Pg. justificativo* = *It. giustificativo*, < LL. as if **justificativus*, < *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] Justifying; having power to justify; justificatory.

Those same *justificative* points you urge
Might benefit.

Count Guido Franceschini.

Broening, *Ring and Book*, II. 313.

justificator (jus'ti-fi-kā-tôr), *n.* [= *F. justificateur* = *Sp. Pg. justificador* = *It. giustificatore*, < LL. **justificator* (in fem. *justificatrix*), < *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] One who justifies; in *law*, a compurgator who in former times justified accused persons by oath; also, a jurymen (because the jurymen justify that party for whom they deliver their verdict).

justificatory (jus'ti-fi-kā-tôr-ri), *a.* [*ML. justificatorius*, < LL. *justificare*, justify: see *justify*.] Tending to justify; vindicatory; defensory.

justifier (jus'ti-fi-êr), *n.* 1. One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports, defends, or upholds; also, one who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus.

Rom. iii. 26.

2. In *printing*: (a) The workman who makes of just length, and with just spaces between the words, the lines of type set by a type-setting machine. (b) An attachment to a type-setting machine which does automatically some or all of the work of justification.—3. In *type-founding*, the workman who fits up a suite of strikes or unjustified matrices for use on one mold, making each and all just or uniform in height as to body, of even line as to face, and of proper nearness to mated letters.

justify (jus'ti-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *justified*, *ppr. justifying*. [*ME. justifier*, < *OF. (and F.) justifier* = *Sp. Pg. justificar* = *It. giustificare*, < LL. *justificare*, act justly toward, do justice to, justify, < *justificus*, that acts justly, < L. *justus*, just, + *facere*, do.] 1. *trans.* 1. To prove or show to be just or conformable to reason, justice, duty, law, or propriety; vindicate; warrant; uphold.

He boldly answered him. He there did stand

That would his doings *justify* with his own hand.

Spenser, *F. Q. V. xi. 4.*

We are, therefore, unable to discover on what principle it can be maintained that a cause which *justifies* a civil war will not *justify* an act of attainer.

Macaulay, *Nugent's Hampden*.

2. To declare innocent or blameless; absolve; acquit; specifically, to free from the guilt or penalty of sin; reconcile to God.

I cannot *justify* whom the law condemns.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., II. 3. 16.

And by him all that believe are *justified* from all things from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses.

Acts xiii. 39.

Therefore being *justified* by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Rom. v. 1.

By works a man is *justified*, and not by faith only.

Jaas. ii. 24.

3. To prove (any one) to be. [Rare.]

I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you,
And *justify* you traitors.

Shak., *Tempest*, v. 1, 131.

4. To make exact; cause to fit or be adapted, as the parts of a complex object; adjust, as lines or columns in printing.

When so many words and parts of words as will nearly fit the line have been composed, it is made the exact length required by inserting or diminishing the space between the several words. This is called *justifying* the line, and is effected by means of the spaces already mentioned.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 700.

5. To judge; pass judgment upon; hence, to punish with death; execute. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Bathe jureez, and juggez, and justicez of landes,
Luke thow *justifyte* theme welle that injure wyrkes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 663.

Their conspirators desired, at all times, to have this Duke [of Albany] put to death. . . . It was concluded by the king and counsel that he should be *justified* on a certain day.

Pitcottie, *Chron. of Scotland*, p. 33. (Jamieson.)

Justified matrix, in *type-founding*. See *drive*, 1 (c).—**To justify bail**, in *law*. See *bail* 2. = *Syn.* 1. To defend, maintain, exonerate, excuse, exculpate.

II. intrans. To agree; match; conform exactly; form an even surface or true line with something else: as, in printing, two lines of nonpareil and one of pica *justify*.

justifying-stick (jus'ti-fi-ing-stik), *n.* An attachment to some forms of type-setting machine, in which lines of type are made of even length, and with uniform spaces between the words; practically, a composing-stick.

justing, **jousting** (jus'ting or jô's'ting), *n.* [*ME. justing*; verbal *n.* of *just* 2, *v.*] The act of tilting; a tilt, just, or tournament.

Ne stede for thi *justing* wel to goon.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 1115.

At the metynge of this tournament was acin many *justinges*, that gladly were be-holden.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 134.

justing-helmet (jus'ting-hel'tet), *n.* The helmet used in the just. See *just* 2 and *tilting-helmet*.

justing-target (jus'ting-târj), *n.* A shield especially made for the just. See *tilting-target*.

Justinian code. See *code*.

Justinianist (jus-tin'i-an-ist), *n.* [*Justinian*, Emperor of the East from 527 to 565, + *-ist*.] One who is instructed in the Institutes of Justinian; one acquainted with civil law.

justle, *v.* and *n.* An occasional form of *jostle*.
justly (jus'tli), *adv.* 1. In a just manner; in conformity to reason, law, or justice; by right; honestly; fairly; equitably: as, to deal *justly*; an opinion *justly* formed.—2. In conformity to fact or rule; accurately: as, his character is *justly* described.

justment† (jus'tment), *n.* [*just* + *-ment*.] That which is due. *Darvies*.

That for seven lusters I did never come
To doe the rites to thy religious tombe;
That neither haire was cut or true teares shed
By me o'r thee as *justments* to the dead,
Forgive, forgive me.

Herrick, *To the Shade of his Religious Father*.

justness (jus'tnes), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being just, equitable, or right; conformity to truth or justice; lawfulness; rightfulness; honorableness.

The Esquire Katrington was a Man of a mighty Stature, the Knight, Annesey, a little Man; yet through the *justness* of his Cause, after a long Fight, the Knight prevailed.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 133.

We may not think the *justness* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it.

Shak., *T. and C.*, II. 2, 119.

2. Conformity to fact or rule; correctness; exactness; accuracy: as, *justness* of description or of proportions.

Their *justness* in keeping time by practice much before any that we have, unless it be a good band of practised fiddlers.

Pepys, *Diary*, III. 66.

Every Circumstance in their Speeches and Actions is with great *justness* and delicacy adapted to the Persons who speak and act.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 309.

= *Syn.* Propriety, fitness, fairness. See *justice*.

jut (jut), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *juttel*, *ppr. jutting*. [Early mod. E. *jutt*, *jutte*; a var. of *jet* 1, *v.*] 1†. To strike; shove; butt.

And all thy bodie shall have the fruition of this lighte,
In suche wise as it shal no wher stumble nor *jutte* against any thing.

J. Udall, *On Luke xl.*

Insulting Tyranny begins to *jutt*

Vpon the innocent and awlesse Throne.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, II. 4, 51 (fol., 1623).

2. To project forward; extend beyond the main body or line: as, the *jutting* part of a building: often with *out*.

A very pleasant little tarrasse . . . *jutleth* or *buttleth out* from the maine building.

Coryat, *Cruities*, I. 206.

jut (jut), *n.* [A var. of *jet*¹, *n.*] 1. That which juts; a projection.

He, stepping down
By zig-zag paths and *juts* of pointed rock,
Came on the shining levels of the lake.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2t. A jostle; a shove; a thrust.
I will not see him, but gine him a *jutte* indeed.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

The fiend, with a *jut* of his foot, may keep off the old,
from dread of the future.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, ii. 3.

Jute¹ (jöt), *n.* [= Dan. *Jyde* = Sw. *Jute*, < AS. *Jūtas, Eōtas, Geōtas, Jōtas, Ytas*, pl., the Jutes.] One of a Low German tribe originally inhabiting Jutland, Denmark, which, with the Saxons and Angles, invaded Great Britain in the fifth century. See *Anglo-Saxon*.

jute² (jöt), *n.* [< Beng. *jūt*, the fibers of the plant *Corchorus*, also the plant itself, Malayalam *jat*, < Skt. *jatā* (also *jūta*), matted hair (as worn by Shiva or Hindu ascetics), also the fibrous roots of a tree (as of the banyan).] 1. A plant of the fiber-producing genus *Corchorus*, natural order *Tiliaceae*; chiefly, one of the two species *C. capsularis* and *C. olitorius*, which alone furnish the jute-fiber of commerce. The latter is called *Jews'-mallow*, a name also occasionally given to the former. *C. capsularis* is the larger, and has



Fruiting Branch of Jute (*Corchorus capsularis*).
a, flower; b, seed; c, fruit of *C. siliquosus*.

short globular pods, while those of *C. olitorius* are elongated and cylindrical; but there is no clear difference in the quality of their product. The two species are native and cultivated in Bengal, whence comes the great mass of the jute of commerce, 60,000 tons being exported per year. Jute likes a warm, moist climate. It has been introduced into Egypt, and into the southern United States, where its success appears to be hindered only by the want of a sufficiently cheap means of separating the fiber.

2. The fiber of this plant. It is obtained by maceration from the inner bark. It is of fair tenacity, glossy, and susceptible of so fine division as to mix well with silk, and can take on a bright and permanent coloring. Hitherto, however, its commercial use has been in the manufacture of coarse fabrics, such as gunny-bags, for which it is consumed in vast quantities. It is of inferior value for ropes, not enduring moisture well. The refuse makes good paper. Dundee, in Scotland, is the great seat of jute-manufacture.—**American jute** (improperly so called), the velvetleaf, *Abutilon Arizonicum*, belonging to the *Malvaceae*; introduced from India, and now too common as a cornfield weed. Its fiber is pronounced equal to jute, and its economical importance seems to depend on the adaptation of suitable machinery.—**Bastard jute**, *Hibiscus cannabinus*, the fiber of which is inferior both to jute and sunn-hemp, and, with the better *H. esculentus*, is used to adulterate jute.—**Jute-butta** or **-cuttings**, the woody stump of the jute-plant, the fiber of which is used for interior purposes.

jute-fiber (jöt'fi'bër), *n.* Same as *jute*², 2.

jutes, *n. pl.* See *joutes*.

Jutish (jöt'tish), *a.* [< *Jute*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Pertaining to the Jutes.

The advance-guard of these tribes [Saxon] was called Jutes, and their point of attack was Kent, the southeastern

county of England. This they soon subdued, and erected it into a *Jutish* kingdom, with Canterbury as its capital.
Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 199.

Jutland (jut'lan-dër), *n.* [< *Jutland* (< *Jute*¹ + *land* + *-er*¹.] A native or an inhabitant of Jutland, a peninsula of Europe comprising the mainland of Denmark and the adjoining part of Germany.

Jutlandish (jut'lan-dish), *a.* [< *Jutland* + *-ish*¹.] Of or pertaining to Jutland, or to the people of Jutland.

juttingly (jut'ing-li), *adv.* In a jutting manner; projectingly.

jutty (jut'i), *n.* [A var. of *jetty*¹.] A projection, as in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jetty. [In the quotation below, also interpreted as an adjective, jutting.]

No *jutty*, frieze,
Butress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed and procreant cradle.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6, 7.

jutty (jut'i), *v.* [A var. of *jetty*¹, *v.*] I. *trans.* To project beyond.

As doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1, 13.

II. *intrans.* To jut; to project.

For he took away all those *jutting* galleries of pleasure
which even by ancient laws also were forbidden to
be built in Rome.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 318.

jut-window (jut'win'dō), *n.* A projecting window; a bow-window or bay-window; a window that projects from the line of a building. *Congreve.*

juvenal (jöv've-näl), *n.* [< *L. juvenalis*, youthful, < *juvenis*, youthful, a youth: see *juvenile*.] A youth; a young man; a juvenile.

I will . . . send you back again to your master, for a
jewel; the *juvenal*, the prince your master, whose chin is
not yet fledged.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2, 22.

Juvenalian (jöv've-nä'li-an), *a.* [< *L. Juvenalis*, youthful (see def.), < *juvenalis*, youthful: see *juvenal*.] Of or pertaining to Juvenal, a celebrated Roman satirist (about A. D. 100); characteristic of Juvenal or of his style.

juvenate (jöv've-nät), *n.* [< NL. *juvenatus*, < *L. juvenis*, a youth: see *juvenile* and *-ate*³.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the two years devoted by a novice preparing for the priesthood to the study of Latin, Greek, and rhetoric. Also called *juniorship*. *Worcester (Supp.).*

juvenescence (jöv've-nes'ens), *n.* [< *juvenescen(t) + -ce*.] The state of being juvenescent or of growing young.

juvenescent (jöv've-nes'ent), *a.* [< *L. juvenescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *juvenescere*, grow to the age of youth, grow young again, < *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*.] 1. Becoming young; growing young in appearance. [Rare.]—2. Immature; undeveloped. [An inaccurate use.]

juvenile (jöv've-nil), *a. and n.* [= F. *juvenile* = Pr. *juvenil*, *juvenil* = Sp. Pg. *juvenil* = It. *giovenile*, *giovanile*, < *L. juvenilis*, youthful, *juvenile*, < *juvenis*, young, akin to *juvencus*, young, = AS. *jung*, *geong*, E. *young*: see *young*¹.] I. *a.* 1. Young; youthful: as, a *juvenile* manner; a *juvenile* part in a play.

Cousin Fenix . . . is still so *juvenile* in figure and manner, and so well got up, that strangers are amazed when they discern latent wrinkles in his lordship's face.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxxi.

2. Pertaining or suited to youth: as, *juvenile* sports or books.

Here [in "Romeo and Juliet"] is one of the few attempts of Shakespeare to exhibit the conversation of gentlemen, to represent the airy sprightliness of *juvenile* elegance.
Johnson, On Shakespeare's Plays.

=Syn. *Boyish, Puerile*, etc. See *youthful*.

II. *n.* 1. A young person; a youth.

"Yes, yes, yes," cried the *juveniles*, both ladies and gentlemen; "let her come, it will be excellent sport."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

2. A book written for young persons or children. [Trade use.]

Juveniles, classified in series according to price.
Publishers' Trade List, 1880.

3. *Theat.*, an actor who plays youthful parts: as, a first *juvenile*.

juvenileness (jöv've nil-nes), *n.* Juvenility. *Bailey, 1727.* [Rare.]

juvenility (jöv've-nil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *juvénilité* = Sp. *juvenilidad*, < *L. juvenilita(t)-s*, youthfulness, < *juvenilis*, youthful: see *juvenile*.] 1. The state of being young; youthfulness, or a youthful manner or appearance.

Cleopatra, who in her *juvenility* was always playfully disposed, . . . pushed Florence behind her couch.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxx.

2. Anything characteristic of youth; a juvenile act or idea; juvenile crudity or volatility; a youthful proceeding or performance.

Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications.
Glenville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, Ep. Ded.

juventatet, *n.* [< *L. juvenata(t)-s*, the age of youth, youth, < *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*.] Youth; the time of youth. *Chaucer.*

juventet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *juvente*, *juvente*, < *L. juvenata*, the age of youth, youth, < *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile*.] Same as *juventatet*.

In his *Juvente* this Iesus atte Iuwen feste
Water in-to wyn tourned as holy writ telleth.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 104.

juvia (jöv'vi-ä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The Brazil-nut, *Bertholletia excelsa*.

juwiset, *n.* See *juise*.

juxta- [*L. juxta-*, prefix, *juxta*, near, close: see *just*², *v.*] A prefix of Latin origin, signifying 'near, together, in close proximity.' See *juxtaposition*, *juxtapose*, etc.

juxtapose (juks-tä-pöz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *juxtaposed*, ppr. *juxtaposing*. [< F. *juxtaposer*, < *L. juxta*, near (see *just*²), + *ponere*, place: see *pose*².] To place (two or more objects) close together; place side by side.

When red and green are *juxtaposed*, the red increases the saturation of the green and the green that of the red, so that both colours are heightened in brilliance.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

juxtaposit (juks-tä-pöz'it), *v. t.* [< *L. juxta*, near, + *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, place: see *posit*. Cf. *juxtapose*.] To place near together or in close relation; juxtapose.

Manufactured articles, similar articles of home and foreign production, *juxtaposited*. *Contemporary Rev., LI. 506.*

juxtaposition (juks'tä-pöz'ish'on), *n.* [= Pg. *juxtaposição*, < F. *juxtaposition*, < *L. juxta*, near, + *positio(n)-*, a placing: see *position*. Cf. *juxtapose*.] The act of juxtaposing, or the state of being juxtaposed; the act of placing or the state of being placed in nearness or contiguity.

Putting the case of English style into close *juxtaposition* with the style of the French and Germans.

De Quincey, Style, i.

The *juxtaposition* in space of two objects greatly assists in the detection of likeness or unlikeness.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 333.

juxtapositional (juks'tä-pöz'ish'on-al), *a.* [< *juxtaposition* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting in juxtaposition.—2. Having its parts or elements juxtaposed, as a language the construction of which depends upon the connection of its words rather than their inflection.

Our own language, though classed as inflectional, . . . is in many respects as isolating and *juxtapositional* as any language of that class.

W. Smith, Bible Dict., Confusion of Tongues.

jymjamt, *n.* An obsolete form of *jinjam*.

jymoldt, *n.* Same as *gimbal*.

Jyngidæ, Jynginæ. See *Iyngida, Iynginæ*.

juntee (jin'të), *n.* [E. Ind.] The plant *Sesbana Ægyptiaca*, from which charcoal for use in the manufacture of gunpowder is made.

Jysset. See *Gis*.

jyst, *n.* See *gist*¹.



1. The eleventh letter and eighth consonant of the English alphabet; the eleventh character also of the Phœnician alphabet, from which it has come to us through the Latin and Greek. The comparative scheme of forms, Phœnician with its descendants and its etymological originals (see *A*), is as follows:



K was little used in classical Latin, its office having been transferred to *C* (as is explained under *C*); hence it is not common in most alphabets derived from the Latin, as Italian and French. It was scarcely used in Anglo-Saxon, the *k*-sound being regularly represented by *c*, of which *k* was only an occasional variant; but it became common in early Middle English, from the thirteenth century, and gained rapidly in frequency, being needed to represent the *k*-sound where the *c* would be ambiguous, owing to the assimilation of *c* before certain vowels. (See *C*, *ch*.) It is now the regular symbol for the sound it denotes in all the Teutonic languages, except English. In the modern English spelling of words of Anglo-Saxon, Romance, or Latin origin it occurs for this sound before *e* and *i*, *c* being used before other vowels and before consonants. In foreign words not of Romance or Latin origin *k* is the usual initial symbol for the sound. Medially and finally, the sound is denoted in English by *ck*, as in *back*, *bicker*, etc. *K* has no variety of pronunciation in English, being everywhere the sord or breathed correspondent to the sonant or voiced *g* (hard). It is called a guttural, or, better, a back-palatal, being the audible result of a breach of contact between the upper surface of the back part of the tongue and the opposite surface of the palate; it is related to *g* (hard) and *ng* as *t* is related to *d* and *n*, and *p* to *b* and *m*. It is, however, now silent before *n*, in words like *knife*, *knight*; and, while itself no longer doubled in English words, it is used with *c* as a substitute for double *c* or double *k*, as in *sick*, *suck*. In words belonging to the Teutonic part of our language, the *k*-sound represents to a large extent a more original *g*-sound, as in *kin*, answering to Latin *genus*, Greek *γένος* (Sanskrit *jana*). Owing to the variable English transliteration of Oriental words (Arabic, Hebrew, Hindustani, Persian, Turkish, etc.), *k* (or *c*) may represent any one of several different kinds of *k*-sounds, more precisely represented (as in the etymologies of this dictionary) by *k*, *kh*, *q*, *gh*, *h*, etc. Such words are preferably entered under the form nearest the original; but usage is too arbitrary and various to be brought under any rule.

2. In *chem.*, the symbol for potassium (NL. *Kalium*).—3. As an abbreviation: (*a*) [*l. c.*] In *meteor.*, of *cumulus* (*c* being used for *cirrus*). (*b*) Of *king*, *knight*, etc.: as, *K. G.*, Knight of the Garter. (*c*) Of *carat*.—4. In *math.*, *k* is generally a constant coefficient. It is also a unit vector perpendicular to *i* and *j*.—5. As a numeral in medieval use, 250.

ka¹, **kae** (kâ, kâ), *n.* [An obs. or dial. var. of *coe¹*.] The jackdaw. [Scotch.]

In spite o' a' the thievish *kaes*
That haunt St. Jamie's!
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

ka²t, **kaat**, *v. t.* See *ca³*.

Kaa me, *kaa thee*, runs through court and country.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

ka³t, *v. t.* A variant of *ko*, for *woth* (often for *woth he*).

Enamoured, quod you? have ye spied out that?
Ah, sir, mary now, I see you know what is what.
Enamoured, *ka³ t* mary, sir, say that againe.
Udall, Rolister Dolster, l. 2.

Kaaba, **Caaba** (kâ'ba or kâ'a-bâ), *n.* [*Cf.* Ar. *kâ'bah*, a square building, *ka'ba*, a cube.] A cube-shaped, flat-roofed building in the center of the Great Mosque at Mecca: the most sacred shrine of the Mohammedans. In its southeast corner it contains the sacred black stone called *hajar al aswad*, said to have been originally a ruby which came down from heaven, but now blackened by the tears shed for sin by pilgrims. This stone is an irregular oval about seven inches in diameter, and is composed of about a dozen smaller stones of different shapes and sizes. It is the point toward which all Mohammedans face during their devotions. The Kaaba is opened to worshippers twice or three times a year, but only the faithful are permitted to approach it.

The *Kaabah* stands in an oblong square (enclosed by a great wall) 250 paces long, and 200 broad, none of the sides

of which run quite in a straight line, though at first sight the whole appears to be of a regular shape.

Burckhardt, quoted in *Burton's El-Medina*, p. 366.

kaama, *n.* See *caama*, 2.

kaareewan (kâ-ré'wâu), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of Queensland, *Acacia glaucescens*, 50 feet or more in height, with a wood of handsome appearance, hard, close, and tough.

kab, *n.* See *cab⁴*.

kabab, *n.* and *v.* See *cabob*.

kabala, *n.* See *cabala*.

kabalassou, **cabalassou** (kab-a-las'ô), *n.* The priodontine or giant armadillo, *Priodontes giganteus*.

kabassou, **cabassou** (ka-bas'ô), *n.* [S. Amer. name.] A xenurine armadillo, as *Xenurus unicinctus* or *X. hispidus*.

kabala, **kabalah** (kab'a-lâ), *n.* See *cabala*.

kabok, *n.* and *v.* See *cabob*.

kabook, *n.* Another spelling of *cabook*.

Kabyle (ka-bil'), *n.* [*F. Kabyle*; *Cf.* Ar. *Qabâil*, prop. pl. of *qabila*, a tribe, horde, species.] 1. One of a Berber race dwelling in Algeria, particularly in the mountains of the coast. Allied tribes are found in the neighboring countries of North Africa. The Kabyles are believed to be of Hamitic origin, and are Sunnite Mohammedans.

2. A dialect of Berber, spoken by many of the Kabyles.

Kachuga (ka-kü'gâ), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Kachugina*. *J. E. Gray*.

Kachuginae (kak-ü-jî'nê), *n. pl.* [*Cf.* *Kachuga* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of tortoises of the family *Bataguridae*, typified by the genus *Kachuga*. It was named by *J. E. Gray* for species having five claws on the fore and four on the hind feet, the snout slightly produced, the alveolar surface of the upper jaw with one straight angular ridge and a central longitudinal ridge. It includes a number of Asiatic species, referred to four genera.

kachugine (kak-ü-jîn), *a.* [*Cf.* *Kachuga* + *-ine*.] Having characteristics of the *Kachuginae*.

Kadarite (kad'a-rit), *n.* [*Cf.* Ar. (*Q*) *qadar*, predestination, divine fiat (*Q* *qadara*, be able), + *-ite*.] One of a Mohammedan school or sect which denies the doctrine of predestination and maintains that of free will.

kaddish (kad'ish), *n.* [Heb.] In *Jewish ritual*, a form of thanksgiving and prayer, containing special reference to the approach of the kingdom of God, used at funerals, annual commemorations, etc.

Is any harm come to him because the eleven years went by with no wretched *Kaddish* said for him? I can not tell. If you think *Kaddish* will help me, say it, say it.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, liii.

kades (kâdz), *n.* [*Cf.* *ket¹*.] Sheep's dung. *Hallivell*; *Davies*. [Prov. Eng.]

I rather think the *kades* and other filth that fall from sheep do so glut the fish that they will not take any artificial bait. *W. Lawson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 196).

kadi, **cadî** (kâ'di or kâ'di), *n.* [Formerly also *cade*, *cadee*; Turk. *kadi*, *kazi*, a judge, *cf.* Ar. *qadi* (*qadhî*), a judge, magistrate, *cf.* *qaday*, judge: *cf.* *alcald*.] A judge in Moslem countries.

kadi-kane (kâ-dê-kâ'nâ), *n.* The Indian name of a large grass, *Panicum miliaceum*, extensively cultivated in tropical Asia for its seed. Also called *warree*.

kadilesker, **cadilesker** (kad-i-les'kêr), *n.* [*Cf.* Turk. *kadi* (*kaziyu*)-*asker*, *kazi*, *asker*, judge of the army; *kadi*, *kazi*, judge; *al*, the; *asker*, army.] The chief judge in the Turkish empire: so called because originally he had jurisdiction over the soldiery, who now, however, can be tried only by their own officers.

kadle-dock (kâ'dl-dok), *n.* 1. The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*.—2. The wild herbivul, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

Kadmee (kad'mê), *n.* [Pers.] A member of one of two sects of the Parsees of India, the other being the *Shenshais*. They do not differ in faith, but only in regard to the correct chronology of the era of Yezdegerd, the last king of the Sasanian dynasty, who was dethroned by the Calif Omar about A. D. 640, and conse-

quently as to the correct dates for the celebration of their festivals.

kados (kâ'dos), *n.* [Gr. *κάδος*: see *cadus*.] Same as *cadus*.

Kadsura (kad-sû'rû), *n.* [NL. (Kämpfer, 1810), *Cf.* Jap. *katsura*.] A genus of climbing shrubs of the order *Magnoliacea*, tribe *Schizandreae*, distinguished from *Schizandra*, the only other genus of the tribe, by the berry-like and globose, instead of elongated, fruit. There are about 7 species, natives of tropical Asia.

kae, *n.* See *ka¹*.

Kämpferia (kemp-fê'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), named after one *Kämpfer* (1651-1716), a German who traveled many years in Asia.] A genus of plants of the order *Scitamineae*, natives of tropical Africa, eastern India, and the Malay archipelago, having flowers in spikes with imbricated scales at the apex of short, few-leaved, or leafless and sealy stems; a slender calyx-tube, bearing a curious, irregular, three-lobed corolla; and a single crested stamen whose filament is wrapped about the style. There are about 18 species, several of which are cultivated for ornament, and one, *K. Galanga*, furnishes one of the drugs known as *galangal*.

Kafir, **Kafir**, *n.* and *a.* See *Kafir*.

kaffiyeh (kaf'i-ye), *n.* [Syrian.] In Syria, a small shawl or scarf worn about the head, and bound with a colored cord.

As we ride on we see to the left a large herd of camels, and pass their driver, a fierce-looking dark-skinned man, with bare arms, legs, and feet, astride a skinny little horse, a coloured *kaffiyeh* on his head, a striped abaya or burnous over his shoulder.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 624.

kaffe, *n.* Same as *coffee*.

Kaffrarian (kaf-râ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Cf.* *Kaffria*, *Caffria* (see def.) (*Cf.* *Kafir*, *Kaffir*, 2), + *-an*.] 1. Pertaining to Kaffria or Caffria, the country of the Kafirs in South Africa.

—**Kaffrarian region**, in *zoog.* See *region*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Kaffria.

kafila (kaf'i-lî), *n.* [= Turk. Pers. *qâfila*, *kâfila* = Hind. *qâflah*, *cf.* Ar. *qâfila*, a caravan: see *coffee*.] A train of loaded camels; a caravan. Also *cafila*, *cafilah*, *kafilah*.

Kafir, **Kaffir** (kaf'êr), *n.* and *a.* [= Pers. *kâfir* = Turk. *kâfir* (*kyâfir*), *cf.* Ar. *kâfir*, an unbeliever, an infidel.] I. *n.* 1. An unbeliever; an infidel: applied malevolently by Mohammedans to Christians and pagan negroes.—2. One of a South African race, inhabiting parts of Cape Colony, Natal, and neighboring lands: so called originally by the Mohammedan inhabitants of eastern Africa, on account of their refusal to accept the faith of Mohammed. They are divided into several branches or tribes, of which the Zulus are the best-known, are of a bronze color, with woolly, tufted hair, tall, well-made, athletic, and acute in intellect.

3. The language of the Kafirs, a branch of the South African or Bantu family. It is also called *Zulu-Kafir*.—4. One of a race inhabiting Kafiristan, a mountainous region on the northeast of Afghanistan, who have always maintained their independence and resisted conversion to Mohammedanism. Little is known of them, but they appear to be of Aryan stock, and are divided into a number of tribes speaking different languages or dialects.—**Kafir's smitar-tree**. See *Harpophyllum*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the Kafirs: as, the *Kafir tongue*; *Kafir customs*.

Also written *Caffer*, *Caffre*, *Kaffer*, *Kaffre*.

Kafir-boom (kaf'êr-bôm), *n.* A tree of the genus *Erythrina*.

Kafir-bread (kaf'êr-bred), *n.* The spongy, farinaceous pith of the stem of a South African eyecadeaceous plant, *Enecephalartos Caffre*. See *Enecephalartos* and *breadfruit*.

Kafir-corn (kaf'êr-körn), *n.* Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare*, which is cultivated in parts of Africa as a cereal. See *durra*, *sorghum*.

Kafir's-tree (kaf'êr-trê), *n.* Same as *Kafir-boom*. See *Erythrina*.

Kafir-tea (kaf'êr-tê), *n.* The plant *Helichrysum nudifolium*.

kafiz (kaf'iz), *n.* An Arabian measure of capacity, nearly equal, according to Queipo, to 33 liters. According to Eliyah and the Sheikh Hasan el Jabarti, generally 90 rotl (which see), or 8 maskkoth, but sometimes less. Also spelled *caiz*.

kafsh (kafsh), *n.* [Pers. *kafsh*, *kefsh*.] In Persia, a slipper, one of several kinds having the heel folded down.

kafta (kaf'tā), *n.* [Ar.] The leaves of *Catha edulis*. Also *cafta*, *khat*.

kaftan, *n.* See *caftan*.

Kageneckia (kaj-e-nek'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named for Count F. von Kageneck, Austrian minister at Madrid.] A genus of South American rosaceous trees, of the tribe *Quillaja*, but differing from *Quillaja*, the type of the tribe, in having the calyx-lobes imbricated instead of valvate in the bud and the leaves serrate. They are evergreen trees with coarse leathery leaves and unisexual flowers, the male racemose or corymbose, the female solitary and terminal. The fruit is a large follicle. Three species only are known, growing in Chili and the mountains of Peru. *K. oblonga* yields wood valuable for building purposes, and very bitter leaves and seeds, which are used by the inhabitants as a remedy for fevers. It is cultivated as a greenhouse plant for its white flowers. *K. cratægoides* is a tall ornamental tree; it was introduced into England in 1831.

kago (kag'ō; Jap. pron. kang'go), *n.* [Jap.] A small basketwork palanquin slung from a pole



Kago.

carried on the shoulders of two men. The kago was formerly the commonest mode of conveyance in Japan, but is now confined almost entirely to mountainous regions, having been superseded on the plains by the jinrikisha. Also *cango*.

kagu (kä'gō), *n.* [Native name.] A remarkable gallatorial bird, *Rhinocetus jubatus*, the sole member of the family *Rhinocetidae*, peculiar to New Caledonia. It is an isolated form, without very near relatives, in some respects intermediate between herons and rails. It is gray, paler below, with dark cross-marks on the wings and tail; the bill and feet are red;



Kagu (*Rhinocetus jubatus*).

and the nape has a pendent crest. It is nocturnal, inhabits mountain ravines, lives chiefly on animal food, runs rapidly like a rail, has a habit of standing a long time motionless like a heron, and emits a guttural cry. Also *kagon*.

kahikatea (kä-i-kat'ä-ä), *n.* [Maori name.] The coniferous tree *Podocarpus dacrydioides* of New Zealand, called by the colonists *white pine*. It grows to the height of 100 or 150 feet, forming forests on swampy ground. Its wood is white and tough, and of excellent service when protected from wet. Its white sweet fruit is eaten by the natives. Also *kai-katea*, *kakikatea*, and *kakatero*.

kahoon (ka-hön'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A Calcutta unit of weight, equal to 40 factory maunds, or 1½ tons; also, a money, 4 annas, or ¼ rupee.

kai-apple, *n.* See *kei-apple*.

kaiet, *n.* A Middle English form of *key*¹.

kaiif (kif), *n.* [Ar. *kaif*, quiescence.] Undisturbed quiescence, regarded as a state of high happiness.

And this is the Arab's *Kaif*. The savoring of animal existence; the passive enjoyment of mere sense; the pleasant languor, the dreamy tranquillity, the airy castle-building. *R. F. Burton*, *El-Medinalah*, p. 23.

kai-ku (kä'ē-kū), *n.* [Maori name.] An evergreen climbing plant of New Zealand, *Parsonsia albiflora* (*P. heterophylla*). It is cultivated in greenhouses.

kail¹, *n.* See *kale*.

kail² (kāl), *n.* [Formerly also *kaile*, *keil*, *keel*; < ME. *kaile* = MD. *keghel*, D. *kegel*, a pin, nine-pin, = MLG. LG. *kegel* = OHG. *chegil*, a pin, plug, MHG. G. *kegel*, a wedge, cone, nine-pin, = Sw. *kegla*, *kägla* = Dan. *kegle*, a cone, nine-pin; root unknown.] 1. A nine-pin; a skittle-pin.

All the Furies are at a game called nine-pins, or *kails*, made of old nsurers' bones, and their souls looking on with delight, and betting on the game!

B. Jonson, *Chloridia*.

2. *pl.* A game in which nine holes ranged in threes are made in the ground, and an iron ball is rolled in among them.

In skales, or *kailes*, the sheeps-joynte was probably the bone used instead of a bowl.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 366.

And now at *keels* they try a harmeless chance;

And now their cnrre they teach to fetch and daunce.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, l.

kail³ (kä'il), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Himalayan *Pinus excelsa*, or Bhutan pine.

kaim, *n.* See *kame*.

kaimakam (ki-mā-kam'), *n.* [Also *caimacam*, *caimacan*, *caymacan*, *kaimkan*, etc.; < Turk. and Hind. *kāimakām*, < Ar. *qāim-makām*, a lieutenant, < *qāim*, firm, fixed, + *makām*, a deputy.] 1. An officer in the Turkish service, especially a lieutenant-colonel.—2. An administrative officer in Turkey; specifically, the administrator of a subdivision of a vilayet.

Fezzan is governed by a *kaimakam* or lieutenant-governor.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 129.

kain, *n.* See *cane*². [Scotch.]

kain-fowl (kān'foul), *n.* A fowl paid or to be paid by a tenant as *kain* (cane). See *cane*².

kain-hen (kān'hen), *n.* A hen paid or to be paid by a tenant as *kain* (cane). See *cane*².

Yet it shall never be said the fairest maid in the Fair City was cooped up in a convent like a *kain-hen* in a covey.

Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth*, xxv.

kainite (kai'nit), *n.* [Prop. **caenite* or **cenite*, < Gr. *καίνης*, new, recent, + *-ite*².] A hydrous magnesium sulphate with potassium chlorid, occurring in beds of considerable extent at the salt-mines of Stassfurt, Germany. The impure *kainite*, which contains twelve per cent. or more of potash, is used largely as a fertilizer.

Kainozoic (kai-nō-zō'ik), *a.* Same as *Cenozoic*.

kairer, *v.* See *cair*.

kairine (kai'rin), *n.* [(< (?) Gr. *καίρος*, the right time, + *-ine*².] A whitish crystalline powder (C₁₀H₁₃ON.HCl. + H₂O), bitter-salt in taste, soluble in water and alcohol, and used in medicine as an antipyretic.

kairnt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cairn*.

kaiser (kai'zēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *keisar*; < ME. *caiser*, *cayser*, *kaiser* (North), < AS. *cāsere*, emperor, < L. *Cæsar*, *Cæsar*, emperor; see *Cæsar*.] 1. An emperor. Compare *Cæsar*, l.

Wel kd kinges & *kaysers* krauen me l-now,

I nei leie mi loue so low now at this time.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 483.

King nor *keisar*

Shall equal me in that world.

Fletcher, *Mai Lover*, ll. 1.

2. [Recent, G.] The emperor of Germany (or of Austria).

kaisership (kai'zēr-ship), *n.* [(< *kaiser*² + *-ship*.)] The office of *kaiser* or emperor.

He was ready for the *Kaisership* before the *Kaisership* was ready for him.

Contemporary Rev., LIV. 622.

kajak, *n.* See *kayak*.

kajeput, *n.* See *cajeput*.

kaju-apple (ka-jō'ap¹), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The cashew-nut. *Cyclopedia of India*.

kaka (kä'kä), *n.* [Maori; prob. imitative; cf. *cockatoo*.] A parrot of the genus *Nestor*, peculiar to New Zealand. The common *kaka* is *N. hypolepius*, and the mountain *kaka* *N. notabilis*. See *Nestor*.

kakapo (kak'ā-pō), *n.* [Maori; cf. *kaka*.] The owl-parrot or ground-parrot of New Zealand, *Stringops habroptilus*, a large and noteworthy parrot, by some made the type of a family *Stringopidae*, distinct from the *Psittacidae*. It is nocturnal, unable to fly, and in danger of rapid extermination. It is of a mottled-greenish color, and about as large as a raven.

kakarali (kak'ā-rāl'i), *n.* [S. Amer.] A tree of British Guiana, *Lecythis Ollaria*. Its wood is very durable in salt water, resisting the depredations of the sea-worm and barnacle. Its bark is composed of a great number of thin layers, which the natives separate by beating and use for wrapping. Also *kakaralli*.

kakelt, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cackle*.

kakemono (kak-e-mō'nō), *n.* [Jap., < *kake*, root of *kakeru*, hang, + *mono*, thing.] A Japanese wall-picture or decoration, painted in transparent colors on a band of silk, gauze, or paper, and mounted on a roller. It is generally long and narrow, and is the common form of wall-picture in Japan: to be distinguished from *makimono*, a roll-picture or scroll, sometimes of great length, intended to be unrolled and examined in the hands.

kaki (kä'kō), *n.* [Jap.] The persimmon of Japan, or Chinese date, *Diospyros Kaki*, or its fruit.

The *kaki*, or Japan persimmon, is a comparatively recent introduction.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 225.

kakistocracy (kak-is-tok'rā-si), *n.*; *pl.* *kakistocracies* (-siz). [(< Gr. *κακιστος*, superl. of *κακος*, bad, + *-κρατία*, rule; see *-cracy*.)] Government by the worst men in the state: opposed to *aristocracy*, government by the best men. [Rare.]

Jacobin democracy differs from ancient and medieval merely in this, that it is not an aristocracy, or government of the best, but a *kakistocracy*, or government of the worst.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 44.

kaklet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cackle*.

kakodyl, **kakodyle**, *n.* See *cacodyl*.

kakoxene, **kakoxine**, *n.* See *cacoxene*.

kāl, *n.* A variant spelling of *cal*.

kal, *n.* An abbreviation of *kalends*. See *calends*.

kaladana (kal-ā-dā'nā), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A species of morning-glory, *Ipomœa (Parbitis) Nil*, found in the warmer parts of the Old World.

kaladana-seed (kal-ā-dā'nā-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Ipomœa Nil*, used as a cathartic.

kalamdan (kal'am-dan), *n.* [Also *kalemdan*; Pers. (> Ar. Hind.) *qalam-dān*, a pen-case, < *qalam*, a pen, pencil, reed (see *calamus*), + *dān*, having, holding.] A Persian writing-case, consisting of a long and narrow box of wood or papier-maché painted in bright colors and varnished, having at one end the ink-pot, in a slightly projecting compartment, and including a receptacle for pens, a knife, etc.

kalamkari (kal'am-kar'i), *n.* [(< Pers. *qalam-kāri*, < *qalam-kār*, a painter, < *qalam*, a pen, pencil, + *-kār*, denoting an agent.)] Color-decoration of certain special kinds in Indian countries; specifically, a chintz of which the pattern is produced by many separate dyeings, the ground being covered in places by repellent preparations, and also by printing from small blocks.

kalan (kā'lan), *n.* The sea-otter. See *cut* under *Enhydryis*.

An adult *kalan* is an animal not much larger than a mature and well-conditioned beaver. . . . It will measure from the tip of its tail, which is short, to the extremity of the muzzle, 3½ to 4½ feet, the tail not being over 6 to 8 inches long, and it has a proportionate girth of a little over 2 feet.

Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 487.

Kalanchoe (kal-an-kō'ē), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from the Chinese name of the plant.] 1. A genus of tropical herbs or shrubs belonging to the natural order *Crassulaceae*, or orpine family, differing from most other plants of the order by having the calyx 4-parted. The leaves are opposite and fleshy, and the flowers are large, white, yellow, or purplish, and disposed in many flowered paniculate cymes. There are about 20 species, one of which is a native of Brazil, all the rest occurring in tropical Africa and Australia. *K. crenata* of Sierra Leone is a succulent shrub cultivated in greenhouses, and is called *scalloped kalanchoe*. The name is sometimes written *Calanchoe*.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.

Kalands (kal'andz), *n. pl.* [Probably from L. *Kalenda*, the first day of the month.] A religious brotherhood which originated in northern Germany in the thirteenth century, and extended to France and other countries. Its objects were the establishment of solemn burial rites, common religious exercises, and mutual support. The meetings occurred on the first of each month, and terminated with a feast; these feasts gradually degenerated into excesses, and the fraternity was abolished. Also called *Calender brothers*.

kalathos (kal'ā-thos), *n.* [(< Gr. *κάλαθος*.] Same as *calathus*, l.

kaldt, *a.* A Middle English form of *cold*.

kale, *kale*¹ (kāl), *n.* [Formerly also *keal*; a dial. var. of *cole*².] 1. In Scotland, loosely, cabbage in general, and by extension any kind of greens; specifically, both there and elsewhere, any variety of cabbage with curled or wrinkled leaves not forming compact heads like the common cabbage, nor yielding a fleshy edible inflorescence like the cauliflower and broccoli, and usually having a long stalk; borecole.

The first ceremony of Halloween is pulling each a stock or plant of *kail*.

Burns, *Halloween*, note.

2. A broth made in Scotland in which *kale* or cabbage is a principal ingredient; hence, any

seup, no matter of what composed, and, by a further extension, dinner: as, will you come and tak' your kale wi' me? [Scotch.]

But there is neither bread nor kale,

To fend my men and me.

Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 21).

When he brings in the mess with Keale, Beef, and Brewesse, what stomach in England could forheare to call for flanks and briskseta?

Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.

But hear ye, neighbour, . . . I will be back here to my *kail* against ane o'clock. *Scott, Black Dwarf, l.*

Corn-kale, *Brassica Sinapistrum*, the charlock or wild mustard; so called from its growing in fields of grain. Also *field-kale*.—**Indian kale**, *Caladium grandiflorum*, a plant of the *Aroidae*. The rootstocks contain a large quantity of starch, which is used by the natives, after boiling to extract the noxious properties.—**Kale through the reek**, bitter language or treatment: in allusion to the unpalatableness of smoky broth. [Scotch slang.]—**Sea-kale**, a cruciferous plant, *Crambe maritima*, found wild on the western shores of Europe and on the Black Sea. It has broad, wavy-toothed leaves, which are gray-colored, and, like the stem, glaucous. For two centuries it has been cultivated for its young shoots, which make a pleasant and wholesome dish.—**Wild kale**. (a) *Brassica Sinapistrum*, or charlock. (b) *Brassica oleracea*, the cabbage-plant, in its wild state.

kale-bell (kāl'bel), *n.* The dinner-bell. [Scotch.]

But hark, the *kail-bell* rings, and I

Mann gae link aff the pot.

Watty and Madge (Herd's Collection, II. 109).

kale-blade (kāl'blād), *n.* A cabbage-leaf. [Scotch.]

Your hose sall be the brade *kail-blade*,

That is baith brade and lang.

The Gardener (Child's Ballads, IV. 93).

kale-brose (kāl'brōz), *n.* A pottage made of meal and the skimmings of broth.

Ane wadna hae thought that gude meal was sae scant among them, when the quean threw sae muckle gude *kail-brose* scalding hot about my lugs.

Scott, Old Mortality, xxvii.

kaleege (ka-lēj'), *n.* [E. Ind. *kali*.] A pheasant of the genus *Euplocamus* and that section of the genus called *Gallopasis*, closely related to the silver-pheasants and firebacks. There are several species, such as *E. alboristatus*, *E. melanotus*, and *E. horreoides*, inhabiting the upper parts of India from the foothills to an elevation of 8,000 feet. They are noted for their pugnacity, and for making a drumming noise, but in general habits resemble other pheasants of the same genus. Also spelled *kali* and *calidge*.

kaleidograph (ka-li'dō-gráf), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *kalós*, beautiful, + *eidós*, form, + *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus for throwing on a screen or on a glass disk the colored patterns produced by a kaleidoscope.

kaleidophone, **kaleidophon** (ka-li'dō-fōn-fōn), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *kalós*, beautiful, + *eidós*, form, + *φωνή*, sound.] An instrument invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone for exhibiting the vibrations of an elastic plate or rod, in order to illustrate the phenomena of sound-waves. A polished knob, reflecting a point of light, is attached to the vibrating plate or rod, and in its vibrations produces (by virtue of the persistence of visual impressions) a variety of visible curves. Also written *calcidophone*.

kaleidoscope (ka-li'dō-skōp), *n.* [F. *kaleidoscope* (< E.); irreg. < Gr. *kalós*, beautiful, + *eidós*, form, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument creating and exhibiting, by reflection, a variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms. In its simplest form the instrument consists of a tube containing two reflecting surfaces inclined toward each other at any angle which is an aliquot part of 360°. A clear eye-glass is placed immediately against one end of the mirrors and a similar glass at their other end; the tube is continued a little beyond this second glass, and its termination is closed by a disk of ground glass. In the cell thus formed are placed beads, pieces of colored glass, or other small, bright-colored, diaphanous objects, and the changing of their positions by rotating the tube produces, by the repeated reflection in the mirrors, different symmetrical figures. The polygonal kaleidoscope multiplies the effect by having three or four mirrors; a larger number destroys the symmetry of combination. Besides the use of the kaleidoscope as a toy, it serves the practical purpose of furnishing an endless variety of patterns for decorative work. Sir David Brewster invented the instrument about 1815, although the idea of it had been vaguely suggested before. He also made it applicable to distant objects by replacing the object-box at the outer end with a double-convex lens, controlled by an adjusting-screw.—**Jewel kaleidoscope**, an enlarged and superior form of kaleidoscope mounted on a stand, with a wheel to regulate its adjustment: so called because furnished with very richly colored pieces of glass.

kaleidoscopic (ka-li'dō-skōp'ik), *a.* [< *kaleidoscope* + *-ic*.] Relating to the kaleidoscope; varying or variegated like the forms and colors in a kaleidoscope: as, *kaleidoscopic* views; *kaleidoscopic* combinations of color.

Her generation certainly would have lost one of its representative and original creations; representative in a versatile, *kaleidoscopic* presentment of modern life and issues. *Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 141.*

kaleidoscopic (ka-li'dō-skōp'ik), *a.* [< *kaleidoscope* + *-ic*.] Same as *kaleidoscopic*.

kalemdan, *n.* See *kalamdan*.

kalendar¹, **kalendarial**. Variant spellings of *calendar*, *calendariar*.

Kalendar², *n.* See *Calender*³.

kalendar⁴, *n.* A Middle English form of *calendar*.

Kalender², *n.* See *Calender*³.

kalends, *n. pl.* See *calends*.

kale-pot (kāl'pōt), *n.* A pot in which soup is made. [Scotch.]

kale-runt (kāl'runt), *n.* The stem of the cabbage. [Scotch.]

Plent haet o't wad hae pierced the heart

O' a *kail-runt*.

Burns.

kalestock (kāl'stok), *n.* [Formerly also *kailstock*, *calstock* (= Sw. *kålstock* = Dan. *kaalstok*); < *kale*¹ + *stock*.] A cabbage-plant; colwort. [Scotch.]

kale-turnip (kāl'tēr'nip), *n.* Same as *kohl-rabi*, of which it is merely an English translation.

Kalevala (kal-e-vä'lä), *n.* [Also written (as G.) *Kalevala*; Finn. *Kalevala*, lit. 'place or home of a hero,' < *Kaleva*, a hero, + *-la*, denoting place.] A Finnish epic compilation, in a meter reproduced in Longfellow's "Hiawatha." Orally preserved from antiquity, it was first partially published in 1835, and completed in 1849 in 22,793 verses, gathered from the recitations of many persons, and collected and arranged by Elias Lönnrot.

kalewife (kāl'wif), *n.*; *pl. kalewives* (-wivz). A woman who sells vegetables; a marketwoman; a huckstress. [Scotch.]

kale-worm (kāl'wērm), *n.* The larva of the cabbage-butterfly, *Pieris brassica*, and of some closely related species.

kaleyad (kāl'yād), *n.* A cabbage-garden. [Scotch.]

kali¹ (kal'i or kā'li), *n.* [= G. *kali* (NL. *kalium*); < Ar. *qali*: see *alkali*.] 1. The plant *Salsola Kali*, the prickly saltwort or glasswort. See *alkali* and *Salsola*.—2. Potash: so called by German chemists.

Also *kalin*.

Lemon and kali. Same as *lemon-kali*.

kali² (kā'lō), *n.* [Pers. (> Turk.) *kālī*, a large carpet.] 1. A carpet with a long pile, as distinguished from the carpets without nap. Hence—2. The largest in the set of carpets commonly used in a Persian room, filling the center of the room.

kali-. For words beginning thus, see *cali-*.

kalian (kal'i-an), *n.* A name for the Eastern tobacco-pipe in which the smoke is drawn through water. See *hooka* and *narghite*.

kalidium (ka-lid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. kalidia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *καλιδιον*, dim. of *καλις*, eot, granary.] In the floridous algae, an oval capsule or cystocarp containing undivided spores. *Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany* (trans.), p. 968.

kalif, **kalifate**. See *calif*, *califate*.

kali-form (kal'i-fōrm), *a.* [< *kali*¹ + L. *forma*.] Resembling *Salsola Kali*, the prickly saltwort.

kaligenous (ka-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< *kali*¹ + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing alkalis: specifically applied to certain metals which form alkalis with oxygen. The true kaligenous metals are potassium and sodium.

kali, *n.* See *kaleege*.

kalin (kal'in or kā'lin), *n.* [< *kali*¹ + *-in*.] Same as *kali*¹.

kalinite (kal'i-nit), *n.* [< *kalin* + *-ite*.] In mineral, native potash alum.

kaliophilite (kal-i-ōf'i-lit), *n.* [< *kali*¹ + Gr. *φίλος*, loving, + *-ite*.] A silicate of aluminium and potassium, allied to nephelite, found in volcanic bombs ejected from Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

kalium (kā'li-um), *n.* [NL., < *kali* (Ar. *qali*), potash: see *kali*¹.] Potassium: from this name its symbol *K* is derived.

kaliyuga (kal-i-yō'gā), *n.* [Skt., < *kali*, the age on the die, + *yuga*, a generation, age: see *yuga*.] The last of the four Hindu periods contained in a *mahāyuga*, or great age of the world, and analogous to the iron age of classic mythology. It consists of 432,000 solar-sidereal years, and began, as determined by Hindu astronomical science, 3,102 years before the Christian era.

kalkulet, *v. t.* Same as *calcule*.

kallit, **kallet**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *callit*.

kalli-. For words beginning thus, see *calli-*.

Kalliope, *n.* See *Calliope*, 1.

kallo-. For words beginning thus, see *callo-*.

Kallymenia (kal-i-mē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. G. Agardh, 1842), < Gr. *κάλυμνος*, beauty, + *ἔμψιν*, a membrane.] A genus of red-spored algae, the

type of the family *Kallymenia*, characterized by a flat, fleshy frond without nerve, sometimes perforated, irregularly cut and lobed. The cystocarpa or kalidia which are formed in the middle of the frond are hemispherical, at first immersed, afterward swelling and protruding, and finally becoming free by the rupture of the adjacent tissue. The sphaerospores are formed by the superficial cells. The genus embraces about 20 species, found in the seas of both hemispheres.

Kallymenia (kal'i-mē-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Harvey), < *Kallymenia* + *-ea*.] A tribe of red-spored algae of which *Kallymenia* is the type, characterized by the cells of the frond being rounded, the nuclei enveloped, and the sphaerospores (tetraspores) scattered in the cortical cells. The tribe belongs to the order *Gigartinales* of the class *Floridae*, and embraces the two genera *Kallymenia* and *Callophyllis*.

kallynteria (kal-in-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *καλλυντήρια*, neut. pl. of *καλλυντήριος*, for beautifying, < *καλλύνειν*, beautify, < *καλός*, beautiful.] An ancient Attic festival occurring on the 19th of the month Thargelion (May-June), when the tutelary image of Athena Polias was adorned with fresh draperies and ornaments.

Kalmia (kal'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), dedicated to Peter Kalm, a pupil of Linnæus who traveled in America.] A genus of American ericaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Rhodoreae*, distinguished by the open bell-shaped



American Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*).

a, flower; b, same, cut longitudinally, showing the position of the stamens before fertilization, and the pistil; c, same, after fertilization; d, fruit.

corolla and ten hypogynous stamens with elongated filaments. The anthers have the peculiarity (though free in the early bud) of becoming embedded in specialized pits or pockets of the corolla as it expands, the filaments bending over and acquiring tension, and finally straightening elastically, withdrawing the anthers suddenly, and projecting the pollen to some distance over adjacent flowers. The plants are for the most part handsome evergreen shrubs with shining leaves and showy flowers in corymbs. There are 6 species, one of which grows in the West Indies, and one extends to the Rocky Mountains and California, the remainder being confined to eastern North America. *K. latifolia*, the American laurel, also called *calico-bush* from the color of its flowers, is one of the most wide-spread and beautiful of American shrubs, and was proposed by Darlington as the national emblem. It is a large shrub, often from 10 to 20 feet in height, with ample shining leaves and a profusion of very showy flowers varying from nearly white to deep pink. The stems are crooked and straggling, the bark brown and scaly, and the wood very hard and useful for various purposes. *K. angustifolia*, the sheeps-laurel, lambkill, or wicky, is a smaller shrub with bright crimson or rose-colored flowers, common in New England, and ranging from Hudson's Bay to Georgia. It is believed to poison sheep when the deep snows of winter drive them to the extremity of eating it. *K. glauca*, the pale laurel, prefers cold peat-bogs, and is the only species that ranges across the continent. It is a low straggling bush, with the leaves whitened underneath, and lilac-purple flowers.

Kalmuck, **Calmuck** (kal'muk), *n.* [Also *Cal-muc*; = F. *Kalmouk* = G. *Kalmucke*, < Russ. *Kalmuk*.] 1. A member of a branch of the Mongolian family of peoples, divided into four tribes, and dwelling in the Chinese empire, Western Siberia, and southeastern Russia. They are nomads, adherents of a form of Buddhism, and number over 200,000.—2. The language spoken by the Kalmucks.—3. [l. c.] A kind of rough cloth having a hairy nap.

kalo-. For words beginning thus, see *calo-*.

kalong (ka-long'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A general name of the large fruit-bats, fox-bats, flying-foxes, or roussettes belonging to the genus *Pteropus*.

kalongo (ka-long'gō), *n.* Same as *kalong*.

kalpa (kal'pā), *n.* [Skt., lit. formation, arrangement.] In *Hindu chron.*, a day of Brahma, a period of 4,320,000,000 years, equivalent to a thousand great ages (*mahāyuga*); an eon. At the end of the eon, the cosmos is resolved again into chaos, and has to be created anew at the end of another like period, constituting a night of the Supreme Being. Also spelled *calpa*.

kalpak, *n.* See *calpac*.

kalpis (kal'pīs), *n.*; pl. *kalpeis* (-pīs). [Gr. *κάλπις* (see def.).] In *Gr. archaeol.*, a water-vase, usually of large size, resembling the hydria, and like it having three handles, but differing from the



Kalpis.—Examples of Greek red-figured pottery.

hydria in that the posterior handle does not extend above the rim.

kalsomine (kal'sō-mīn or -mīn), *n.* and *v.* A common but incorrect form of *calcein*.

kalumb, **kalumba**, **kalumba-root**, *n.* See *colombo*.

kaluszite (kal'us-īt), *n.* [Kalusz, a town in Galicia, + *-ite*.] A mineral: same as *syngenite*.

kalyptra (ka-lip'trā), *n.*; pl. *kalyptre* (-trē). [Gr. *καλύπτρα*, a veil: see *calyptra*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a veil of thin stuff very commonly worn to cover the hair. It is to be distinguished from the himation or mantle, which was often made to fill its place by being drawn up over the head. Compare *calyptra*, 1.

kam¹. An obsolete form of *came*¹, preterit of *come*.

kam², *a.* See *cam*².

kamachi (kam'a-chi), *n.* See *kamichi*.

kamacite (kam'a-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *κάμας* (*kámas*), a vine-pole, any pole or shaft, + *-ite*.] One of the names given by Reichenbach (in German *Balkeneisen*) to various peculiar forms observed in meteoric iron. See *Widmannstätten figures*, under *figure*.

Kamakura lacquer. See *lacquer*.

kamala, *n.* See *kamila*.

kamarband, *n.* See *cumberbund*.

kamas, *n.* See *camass*.

kamassi (ka-mas'i), *n.* [S. African.] A South African tree, *Gonioma kamassi*, of the dogbane family, with fragrant flowers, and a hard, tough, and close-grained yellow wood, which is used in cabinet-work, for the handles of tools, etc.

kambala (kam-bā'lā), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian tree, *Sonneratia apetala*, of the natural order *Lythariceæ*. Its hard red wood is used for making packing-boxes and for house-building.

kambodja (kam-bō'jā), *n.* [Malay.] The *Plumeria acutifolia*, an apocynaceous tree, with numerous large white flowers, very common in the villages of Burma.

kambou (kam'bō), *n.* [Kurile Islands.] A seaweed, *Laminaria saccharina*. It is a favorite dish among all classes in Japan, and is called by the Russians *sea-cabbage*. In England it is known as *sea-beet* and *sweet-tangle*.

Kamchadale (kam'cha-dāl), *n.* [= F. *Kamtschadale* = G. *Kamtschadale*, < Russ. *Kamchadalu*, an inhabitant of Kamchatka, < *Kamchatka*, Kamchatka.] A member of a native tribe of Kamchatka, a peninsula in Eastern Siberia. The tribe is sometimes classed among Mongolians. It numbers only from 2,000 to 3,000. Also *Kamchadal*, *Kamchatkan*.

Kamchatkan (kam-chat'kan), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *Kamchatka* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Kamchatka.

An Eskimo offshoot, though mixed with Tuzki or *Kamchatkan* blood. *Athenæum*, No. 3149, p. 270.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Kamchatka.—2. The language of Kamchatka.

kame, **kaim** (kām), *n.* 1. Dialectal (Scotch) forms of *comb*¹.

And lang, lang may the maldens sit,
Wi' their goud kaims in their hair,
A' waiting for their ain dear loves.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 156).

2. A peculiar elongated ridge, made up of detrital material. See *eskar*, and *horseback*, 2. [Scotch, but frequently used by geologists writing in English.]

Go where one will in the Lowlands of Scotland, . . . the *kames*, gravel-mounds, knolls of boulder clay, etc., still retain in most cases their original form.

J. Croft, *Climate and Time*, p. 342.

3. A camp or fortress. [Scotch.]

His route . . . conducted him past the small ruined tower, or rather vestige of a tower, called by the country people the *Kaim* of Dernelengh. *Scott*, *Guy Mannering*, xlv.

kame (kām), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *comb*¹.

Thy hands see thon wash,
Thy head likewise keame,
And in thine apparell
See torne be no seame.

Schools of Vertue. (Halliwell.)

O who will kame my yellow hair
With a new made silver kame?
Border Minstrelsy, II. 58.

kamechi, *n.* See *kamichi*.

kameela, **kamela**, *n.* See *kamila*.

kamees, *n.* See *kamis*.

kamera (kam'e-rā), *n.* [= L. *camera*, a room: see *camera*, *chamber*.] A room; apartment; chamber.

It [a political prison at the mines of Kara, in Siberia] contains four *kameras*, exclusive of the hospital or lazaret, and in each of them there are three windows, a large table, a brick oven, and sleeping-platform accommodations for about twenty-five men.

G. Kennan, *The Century*, XXXIII. 535.

kami (kā'mī), *n.* [Jap., upper, superior, a lord.] 1. A lord; a title applied by the Japanese to daimios and governors.—2. A term used by the Japanese to designate (a) all the gods or celestial beings who formed and peopled Japan; (b) the descendants of these gods, the mikados and the imperial family, as terrestrial kami; and (c) such heroes and worthies as have been deified by the mikados.

In Japan it is interesting to observe that a national *Kami*—Ten-zio-dai-zin—is worshipped as a sort of Jehovah by the nation in general.

Huxley, *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 494.

3. [*cap.*] [= Chin. *shin*, god, spirit.] The name used by the Protestant missionaries and the native Protestant Christians of Japan for the Supreme Being; God: the term used by Roman Catholics is *Tenshu*, or Lord of Heaven, whence Roman Catholics are known as the *Tenshū-kiō*, or 'Lord-of-Heaven sect.'—Way of the Kami, the way of the gods; Shinto, the so-called native religion of Japan. See *Shinto*.

kamichi (kam'i-chi), *n.* [F. *kamichi*; from a native name.] The horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta*. Also written *kamachi*, *kamechi*.

kamila, **kamela** (ka-mē'lā), *n.* [Hind. *kamila*, *kamelā*.] 1. An East Indian dyestuff consisting of a powdery substance which invests the pods of the euphorbiaceous tree *Mallotus Philippinensis* (*Rottleria tinctoria*). It yields a rich orange color, which is imparted almost exclusively to silk. It is also an effective vermifuge.

2. The tree which yields this dyestuff. Also *kameela*, *kaimaile*, *kamula*, and *kambū*. Sometimes called *spoonwood*.

kamis, **kamees** (ka-mēs'), *n.* [Ar. *qamis*: see *camis*, *chemise*.] The loose shirt, having sleeves reaching to the wrist, worn by men of Moslem nations. It is made of linen or cotton, or sometimes of a fabric of cotton and silk, etc.

The body dress is simply a *Kamis* or cotton shirt; tight sleeved, opening in front, and adorned round the waist and collar and down the breast with embroidery like network, it extends from neck to foot.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medinah*, p. 150.

kamp¹, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *camp*¹.

kampung (kam'pong), *n.* [Malay, also *kampung*.] See *compound*².] An inclosure or compound.

It is impossible to doubt that, among the English in our Malay settlements, compound is used in this sense in speaking English, and *Kampung* in speaking Malay.

Yule and Burnell, *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, p. 186.

kamptulicon (kam-pū'li-kon), *n.* [= F. *kamptulicon*; a trade-name, < Gr. *καμπτός*, flexible, + *ούλος*, thick.] A kind of floor-cloth composed of india-rubber, gutta-percha, and ground cork. It is warm, soft, and elastic. The material was introduced about 1855. It is usually of a uniform dark-gray color, but is sometimes varied with colored patterns. Also called *cork carpet*.

kampylite, *n.* See *campylite*.

Kampylorhynchus, *n.* See *Campylorhynchus*.

kamsin, *n.* See *kamsin*.

kan¹, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *can*¹.

kan², *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *can*².

kan³, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*¹.

kana (kā'nā), *n.* [Jap., short for *kari-na*, borrowed names.] Japanese writing as distinguished from Chinese, which is also used in Japan. It is syllabic and consists of 47 letters, each representing a syllable ending with a vowel-sound, to which is added a

final *n*, making 48 in all. Kana is so called because it is made up of Chinese characters whose form (somewhat modified) and name (but not their meaning) have been borrowed, and is of two kinds: *hiragana* or cursive hand, in common use, and *katakana* or 'side-borrowed letters,' used chiefly for proper names and foreign words. See *hiragana* and *katakana*.

Kanaka (ka-nak'ū), *n.* [Hawaiian, a man.] 1. A Hawaiian or Sandwich Islander. Also *Kanacha*, *Kanaker*, *Kanak*. [Pacific coast and islands.]

In the rough winter of Forty-nine and Fifty the poor *Kanakas* of San Francisco, quite childlike in their helplessness, . . . died under filthy sheds of hide, and in the bush. *J. W. Palmer*, *The New and the Old*, p. 89.

2. One of the brown laborers brought from the Pacific islands, on a three years' agreement, and largely employed in northern Queensland, especially on the sugar-plantations. [Australia.]

Wherupon she moved loftily away, and began to interrogate a *Kanaka* boy, who was digging a few paces off. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, *The Head Station*.

kanari (ka-nā'ri), *n.* [Javanese.] The oil-producing Java almond, *Canarium commune*. See *Canarium*.

kanari-oil (ka-nā'ri-oil), *n.* An oil derived by expression from *Canarium commune*, which yields it in large proportion. It is preferred to cocoa-nut-oil, both for culinary purposes and for burning.

kanchil, **kantjil** (kan'chil), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small deer of the genus *Tragulus*, found in Java; a pygmy deer, deerlet, or chevrotain, as *Tragulus pygmaeus* or *T. kanchil*. See *Tragulus*.

kand (kand), *n.* A variant spelling of *cand*.

kande (Dan. pron. kā'nē), *n.* [Dan., = Norw. *kanna* = E. *can*, a vessel: see *can*².] A measure of capacity used in Denmark and Norway, equal to 4.1 United States pints or 3.4 imperial pints.

kandel (kan'del), *n.* [The native name on the Malabar coast.] A tree, *Kandelia Rheedii*, related to the mangrove. See *Kandelia*.

kandele, *n.* See *kantelet*.

Kandelia (kan-dē'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Wright and Arnott, 1834), < *kandel*, q. v.] A genus of tropical East Indian trees belonging to the order *Rhizophoraceæ*, or mangrove family, differing botanically from *Rhizophora*, the mangrove, in its 5- to 6-parted calyx, lacerated petals, and 1-celled, 6-ovuled ovary. The genus consists of a single species, which is a small tree with opposite, coriaceous, oblong, entire leaves, and large white flowers on axillary peduncles. The fruit is leathery, ovoid, 1-celled and 1-seeded, the seed, as in the mangrove, germinating within the fruit. The bark of *K. Rheedii*, the only species, is used in dyeing red, probably as a mordant. It is also used for tanning. Mixed with ginger or pepper and rose-water, it is said to be a remedy for diabetes. Like most plants of the family, this tree is found only on the coast.

kandy, *n.* See *candy*².

kane¹, *n.* See *can*².

kane², *n.* See *khan*¹.

kaneh, *n.* See *caneh*.

kaneite (kān'it), *n.* [Named after R. J. Kane of Dublin, who first observed it.] A doubtful manganese arsenide, supposed to have been found in Saxony.

kang¹, **kong** (kang, kong), *n.* [Chin.] A large glazed earthenware jar, containing from 60 to 100 gallons, used in China for storing water.

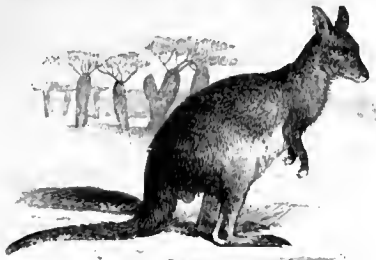
kang² (kang), *n.* [Chin.] A kind of oven-like erection built of bricks, used in the northern provinces of China and in Manchuria as a bed, fire being placed underneath it in winter. Kangs are about three feet high, and vary in size; some of those provided in inns and hostels afford sleeping-accommodation for many persons.

kangan, *n.* See *cangan*.

kangaroo (kang-ga-rō'), *n.* [Orig. *kanguroo*, > F. *Kangaroo*: a native Australian name.] 1. A large marsupial mammal of Australia, *Macropus giganteus*; by extension, any herbivorous and saltatorial marsupial of the family *Macropodidae* (which see for technical characters).

The great kangaroo, the first Australian species of this large family to become known to Europeans, was discovered by Cook in 1770. The male stands 6 or 7 feet high; the female is a third smaller. The hinder parts of the animal enormously preponderate over the fore parts; the thighs and tail are very muscular, the lower leg and the tail very long. The second and third digits are much reduced, the weight of the body falling chiefly on the fourth and fifth. The fore limbs are very small, used chiefly for prehension, and not in locomotion; during the flying leaps the animal makes, said to be from 10 to 20 and even 80 feet in extent, they are closely clasped to the breast. The head and neck are slender, the ears high. The general color is yellowish brown, darker above and paler below. The front teeth are fitted for nipping herbage; the stomach is long and sacculated; and there is a large cæcum. In their whole structure and economy the kangaroos represent ruminants in the Australian, Austro-Malayan, and Papuan regions. They are gregarious, inoffensive, and timid, but when brought to bay prove formidable antagonists, using the claws of the hind feet with great effect. They are killed by being closed in upon and

knocked down with clubs, or driven into ambush and shot like deer. There are many species, 23 of the genus *Macropus*, 6 of *Petrogale*, and 3 of the genus *Onychogalea*, in which the tail ends in a kind of nail. They inhabit not only Australia and Tasmania, but New Guinea, New Ireland, the Aru Islands, and other islands. A large num-



Giant Kangaroo (*Macropus major*).

ber of smaller species with naked muzzle, called *brush-kangaroos*, *pademelons*, *whallabees*, etc., constitute the subgenus *Halmaturus*. The rock-kangaroos form the genus *Petrogale*. Hare-kangaroos or kangaroo-hares belong to the genus *Leporocetes*. (See cut under *hare-kangaroo*.) A peculiar type of kangaroo, inhabiting New Guinea and Misol, is the genus *Dorcopsis*. (See cut under *Dorcopsis*.) Kangaroo-rats, potoroos, or bettongs, are small animals constituting the subfamily *Hypsiprymninae*.

This animal is called by the natives *kangaroo*. *Cook's Voyages*, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., VI. 58.

She might have said that it was not convenient to come in and find a tame kangaroo, as big as a small donkey, lying on his side on the hearth-rug.

H. Kingsley, *Hilliers and Burtons*, xxi.

2†. A kind of chair. *Darvies*.

It was neither a lounge, nor a dormouse, nor a Cooper, nor a Nelson, nor a kangaroo: a chair without a name would never do; in all things fashionable the name is more than half. Such a happy name as kangaroo Lady Cecilia despaired of finding.

Miss Edgeworth, *Helen* (1834 ?), xvi.

kangaroo-apple (kang-ga-rō'ap'l), *n.* 1. The yellow, egg-shaped berry of *Solanum aviculare* (*S. laciniatum*), which is edible when fully ripe. It is a native of Australia and New Zealand.—2. The plant which yields this fruit. It is an herb with shrubby stems 6 or 8 feet high, long and narrow or pinnatifid leaves, and cyines in the axils or on the branches.

kangaroo-bear (kang-ga-rō'bār), *n.* The native Australian bear, *Plascolaretos cinereus*. See *koala*.

kangaroo-beetle (kang-ga-rō'bē'tl), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Sagra*, having enlarged hind legs.

kangaroo-dog (kang-ga-rō'dog or -dōg), *n.* Same as *kangaroo-hound*.

kangaroo-foot plant (kang-ga-rō'fūt plant), *n.* An Australian plant, *Avigozanthos Manglessii*, of the natural order *Hamodoraceae*. The perianth, 3 inches long, is 6-cleft and split nearly to the base on the under side. It is in the other members of the genus, the exterior of the perianth, as also the inflorescence, and to some extent the stem, is clothed with plumose wool, which in this plant is very dense and bright-green, except at the base of the flower, where it is crimson.

kangaroo-grape (kang-ga-rō'grāp), *n.* Same as *kangaroo-vine*.

kangaroo-grass (kang-ga-rō'grās), *n.* The Australasian grass *Anthistria ciliata* (*A. Australis*), also diffused through southern Asia and the whole of Africa. It is a leafy-stemmed grass, 2 or 3 feet high, with long, bent awns; it is highly esteemed for the nutritious fodder it yields.

kangaroo-hare (kang-ga-rō'hār), *n.* Same as *hare-kangaroo*.

kangaroo-hound (kang-ga-rō'hound), *n.* A kind of deer-hound or greyhound used in hunting kangaroos in Australia. Also *kangaroo-dog*.

kangaroo-mouse (kang-ga-rō'mous), *n.* An American rodent mammal of the family *Saccomyidae* and genus *Perognathus*; a pocket-mouse. The kangaroo-mice are closely related to the species of *Dipodomys* (see *kangaroo-rat*, 2), but are smaller. They inhabit the same parts of the United States.

kangaroo-rat (kang-ga-rō'rat), *n.* 1. An Australian marsupial of the family *Macropodidae*, subfamily *Potoroinae* or *Hypsiprymninae*, and genus *Potorous* (or *Hypsiprymnus*), *Epiprym-*



Kangaroo-rat (*Potorous tridactylus*).

nus, or *Bettongia*; a bettong; a potaroo.—2. An American rodent of the family *Saccomyidae* and subfamily *Dipodomysinae*, as *Dipodomys philipsi* or *D. ordi*. They resemble jerboas rather than kangaroos, and are common in the southwestern parts of the United States and Mexico. See *Dipodomys*.

kangaroo-thorn (kang-ga-rō'thōrn), *n.* A spiny shrub, *Acacia armata*, of extratropical Australia. It is grown there for hedges, and is valuable for fixing coast-sands.

kangaroo-vine (kang-ga-rō'vin), *n.* An Australian climbing plant, *Cissus Baudiniana* (*C. antarctica*). Also *kangaroo-grape*.

kangy, *a.* Another spelling of *cangy*.
kankar (kang'kär), *n.* [Hind. *kankar*, limestone, stone, gravel, any small fragments of rock, whether rounded or not.] In India, an impure concretionary carbonate of lime, usually occurring in nodules, in alluvial deposits, and especially in the older of these formations. It is an important rock in India, especially in the valley of the Lower Ganges, where it is much used as a building-stone in the absence of anything better. Also written *kankur*.

The commonest and also the most useful stone of India is *kankar*, a nodular form of impure lime, which is found in almost every river valley, and is used from one end of the peninsula to the other for metalling the roads.

W. F. Hunter, *Indian Empire*, p. 493.

kankert, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *canker*.
kankerdort, *n.* A variant of *canker-dort*.

kanna (kan'nä), *n.* [Sw., = E. *can*².] The principal Swedish unit of capacity, equal to 100 cubic inches, Swedish measure, or 2,615 liters = 2.764 United States quarts = 2.302 imperial quarts. The Swedish system was to be abolished in 1889.

kans (kanz), *n.* [E. Ind.] A grass, *Saccharum spontaneum*, allied to the sugar-cane, very common in India. It grows from 3 to 15 feet high, and is rendered very showy by the large amount of silvery-white wool which surrounds the base of the flowers. It may be used for fodder, thatching, twine, etc., but is proving a noxious weed, extremely difficult to eradicate.

Kansas-Nebraska Bill. See *bill*².

kant, *a.* An obsolete form of *cant*⁵.

kantel, *n.* An obsolete form of *cantle*.

kantelet, *n.* [Finn.] A five-stringed harp or dulcimer used by the Finns. Also *kandele*.

kanten (kan'ten), *n.* [Jap.] A kind of gelose or gelatin, sometimes called *Japanese isinglass*, prepared in Japan from several species of seaweed, particularly from the cartilaginous *Flori-dea*, and used for soups, as well as in the trades, as, for example, in dressing woven goods. It is usually sold in irregular prismatic sticks, resembling glue.

kantharos (kan'thā-ros), *n.* [Gr. *κάνθαρος*: see *cantharus*.] Same as *cantharus*, 1.

Kantian (kan'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [Kant (see def.) + -ian.] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to Immanuel Kant, the great German philosopher (1724-1804), or to his system of philosophy.

The ultimate decision . . . as to the truth of the *Kantian* Criticism of Pure Reason must turn upon the opposition of perception and conception, as factors which reciprocally imply, and yet exclude, each other.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 666.

II. *n.* A follower of Kant; a Kantist.

Kantianism (kan'ti-an-izm), *n.* [G. *Kantianismus*; but *Kantism* is a product of a more recent fashion in word-formation.] The doctrine of the German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), one of the most influential of metaphysicians. His leading work, published in 1781 (second edition in 1787), is the "Kritik der reinen Vernunft," or "Critique of the Pure Reason" (the word *critic*, borrowed from Locke, being the name of a science analogous to logic). His fundamental position is that just as blue and red are said to be "imputed" qualities, which do not exist in the outward things themselves, but are only the modes in which these things affect the eye, so every attribute is merely a mode in which the mind is affected, and has no application to a thing in itself. This is true even of such predicates as existence and possibility, and equally so of non-existence and impossibility. In short, a thing in itself is absolutely unthinkable. But just as it is quite true that one thing is blue and another red, in the sense of really so affecting the eye, so Kant does not attack the real externality of matters of fact, but only that of the forms under which alone they can be apprehended by us. The ideas which the mind thus imports into knowledge are of two kinds—those which are presented in sensation, and those which are introduced in the process of thinking. The first kind, that of the forms of intuition, consists of the ideas of space and time. Space is the form under which alone we can have external perceptions. Time is that in which all our inward experience must clothe itself, and thus our outward sensations, too, when they come to be reproduced in reflection. Thought, on the other hand, is obliged to assume the forms of propositions, and thus arise twelve general conceptions (categories). For as a proposition is either universal, particular, or singular, so the object of thought must have quantity; as propositions are either affirmative, negative, or infinitated, so the object of thought must have degree of reality; as propositions are either categorical, hypothetical, or disjunctive, so the object of

thought must be either a substance with attributes inhering in it, or a cause with its effect, or mutually reacting elements; and, finally, as a proposition is either contingent, necessary, or problematical, so the object of thought must possess corresponding modes of being. In attributing an unchangeable character to these conceptions, Kant is profoundly hostile to the spirit of empiricism; but in limiting human knowledge strictly to objects of possible experience, he seemed to strike a severe blow to metaphysics. Religious ideas are, however, to be admitted as regulative principles. Kant is a severe moralist, his rule being "Act so that the maxim of thy will can likewise be valid as a principle of universal legislation."

kantikoy, canticoy (kan'ti-koi), *n.* [Also *cantico, cantica, kantickic*, and in the earliest form (as a verb) *kintekacye*; an Algonkin word.] 1. A dance, especially a religious dance, among American Indians.—2. An entertainment with dancing; a dancing-match. [U. S.]

Through every day of the season half the population of the entire village go and come to the summit of the bluff which overhangs it, where they peer down for hours at a time upon the methods and evolutions of the *kantickic* below, the seals themselves looking up with intelligent appreciation of the fact that, though they were in the hands of man, yet he is wise enough not to disturb them there as they rest.

Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 337.

kantikoy, canticoy (kan'ti-koi), *v. i.* [Also *cantico, etc.*, in the earliest form *kintekacye*; from the noun.] To dance as an act of worship, or in festivity; said of American Indians.

The first of these Indians, having received a horrible wound, . . . wished them to let him *kinte kacye*—being a dance performed by them as a religious rite, etc.

Broad Advice (1649), 2 N. Y. Hist. Coll., II. 258.

These Indians had *canticoyed* (*gekintekoyt*) there to-day—that is, conjured the devil, and liberated a woman among them who was possessed by him, as they said.

Dankers, Voyage to N. Y. (1679), p. 275.

Kantism (kan'tizm), *n.* [Kant (see *Kantianism*) + -ism.] Same as *Kantianism*.

Kantist (kan'tist), *n.* [Kant (see *Kantianism*) + -ist.] A disciple or follower of Kant.

kantjil, *n.* See *kanchil*.

kantry (kan'tri), *n.* Same as *cantred*.

Kanuck, *n.* and *a.* See *Canuck*.

kanun (ka-nōn'), *n.* [Turk.] A kind of dulcimer or zither, used in Turkey. Also written *canoon*.

kaoliang (kon'li-ang), *n.* [Chin.; < *kao*, tall, + *liang*, millet.] Tall millet; the name in China of *Sorghum vulgare* or Indian millet.

kaolin (kā'ō-lin), *n.* [Chin. *kaoling*, 'high ridge,' the name of a hill in China where it is found.] A fine variety of clay, resulting from the decomposition of feldspar. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminum. When pure it is perfectly white, and forms compact, friable, or mealy masses, made up of scale-like crystals. It is soft and unctuous to the touch. Kaolin forms one of the two ingredients in Oriental porcelain; the other, called in China *petunze*, is a quartzose feldspathic rock. Kaolin occurs in China, Japan, Saxony, Cornwall, near Limoges in France, and at several localities in the United States; that from Limoges is used for the famous Sèvres porcelain. In mineralogy called *kaolinite*.—**Kaolin porcelain**, a name sometimes given to true or hard porcelain, such as that of the Oriental nations and of Sèvres and other factories of the continent of Europe.

kaolinic (kā'ō-lin'ik), *a.* [Kant + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of kaolin: as, *kaolinic substances*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 624.

kaolinite (kā'ō-lin-it), *n.* [Kant + -ite.] Kaolin in its crystalline form.

kaolinization (kā'ō-lin-i-zā'shon), *n.* [Kant + -ization + -ation.] The process by which certain minerals, particularly common feldspar, have been altered into kaolin.

Though occasionally clear and fresh, the feldspar has often suffered from *kaolinization*. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 552.

kaolinize (kā'ō-lin-iz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *kaolinized*, ppr. *kaolinizing*. [Kant + -ize.] To convert into kaolin: as, *kaolinized feldspar*.

The original crystals . . . have been much cracked, and sometimes even partially *kaolinized*.

Philosophical Mag., XXVII. 279.

kapet, *n.* An obsolete form of *capel*.
kappelle (kā-pel'e), *n.* [G.; see *chapel*.] In Germany, a musical establishment consisting of a band or orchestra, with or without a choir, under the direction and training of a *kapellmeister*. In the eighteenth century such establishments were maintained at most of the German courts and by many of the nobility.

kapellmeister, capellmeister (kā-pel'mis'tēr), *n.* [G., < *kappelle, capelle, chapel, chapel-choir, orchestra*, + *meister* = E. *master*.] 1. The leader or conductor of a *kapelle*, or of any large musical establishment, involving, at least in central Europe, extensive duties of composition, training, accompaniment, and conducting.—2. The conductor of any band or orchestra.

Sometimes translated *chapel-master*.
kaph, *n.* See *capel*.
kaphar, *n.* See *caphar*.

kapitia (ka-pish'i-ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A resin which exudes from a Ceylonese tree, *Croton aromaticus* (*C. lacciferus*).

kapnographic (kap-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [*kapnography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to kapnography; executed by kapnography.

kapnography (kap-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. κάπνος*, smoke, + *-γραφία*, *κ* *γραφέν*, write.] Drawing by means of smoke; especially, the art of producing decorative designs, pictures, etc., with a point more or less fine, in a coating of carbon deposited from a flame. Successive coats of the lampblack are allowed to form, and the drawing may in this way be made to give subtle gradations of tint, as well as white or light lines drawn on the dark background. The work is fixed finally by the use of some varnish or other fixative.

kapnomor, *n.* See *capnomor*.

kapok (ka-pok'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The silky wool which invests the seeds of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, a species of silk-cotton tree botanically related to the cotton-plants, found in the East and the West Indies. Like the wool of some allied trees, it is used for stuffing pillows, cushions, etc. It has become a considerable article of export from Ceylon.

kappland (Sw. pron. káp'lánt), *n.* A Swedish land-measure, equal to 437½ Swedish square ells, or 6.1 English square rods.

Karaim (kā'rā-izm), *n.* [*Kara(ite)* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or tenets of the Karaites.

Karaites (kā'rā-it), *n.* [Heb. *karaim*, readers, scribes, *karā*, read, + *-ite*.] A member of a Jewish sect which adheres to Scripture as contrasted with oral tradition, and consequently denies the binding authority of the Talmud. The Karaites originated in Bagdad at least as early as the middle of the eighth century, and are now scattered in Turkey and elsewhere, their chief seat being in the Crimea. They are distinguished for morality and honesty, and have considerable literature. Also spelled *Caraites*.

The *Karaites* [of Russia] differ entirely from the Jews [there] both in worship and in mode of life. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 79.

karamani-resin (kar-a-man'i-rez'in), *n.* A resin obtained in British Guiana from a guttiferous tree, *Symphonia globulifera*. See *hog-gum* and *resin*.

karat, *n.* See *carat*.

karatas (kar-ā'tas), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. *Bromelia* (*Nidularium*) *Karatas*, a plant allied to the pineapple, native in South America and the West Indies. It is one of the fiber-yielding species of *Bromelia*, and is sometimes called *silk-grass*.—2. [*cap*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Bromeliaceae*, closely related to *Bromelia*, from which it differs chiefly in having the flowers in dense, sessile, terminal heads among the upper leaves. The genus is now restricted to two or three West Indian species, the more numerous Brazilian species formerly referred to it being placed in the genus *Nidularium*. They are low terrestrial plants with the habit of the pineapple, the leaves spiny-margined, often very long, and collected in a rosette at the base, the flowers in heads subtended by the upper cauline leaves. The principal species, *K. Plumieri* (*Bromelia Karatas*), is the karatas or Jamaica silk-grass, and yields a valuable fiber.

karat-seed (kar'at-sēd), *n.* See *karat-tree*.

karatto, *n.* Same as *keratto*.

karat-tree (kar'at-trē), *n.* An Abyssinian leguminous tree, *Erythrina Abyssinica*, whose small equal seeds share with those of the carob the reputation of being the original of the carat-weight.

karchesion (kär-kē'si-on), *n.*; pl. *karchesia* (-jē). [*Gr. κάρχησιον*: see *carchesium*.] In *Gr. archaeol.*, same as *carchesium*, 1.

karecti, *n.* Same as *charact*.

karcelinite (kar'e-lin-it), *n.* [After M. Karelin, the discoverer.] A rare oxysulphid of bismuth, occurring in crystalline masses of a lead-gray color. It is found in the Altai.

karengia (ka-ren'ji-ä), *n.* [African.] A grass of central Africa, *Pennisetum distichum*, closely allied to the millet, the seed of which is largely used as food by the natives of the southern borders of the Sahara.

kareynet, *n.* An obsolete form of *carrion*.

kargas (kär'gas), *n.* [E. Ind.] A dagger with a curved blade, used in northern India; a sacrificial knife.

karinghota (kar-ing-gō'tä), *n.* [Malay.] A small tree, *Samandura* (*Samadera*) *Indica*, of the *Simarubaceae*, found in Hindustan and Ceylon. Its bark yields a tonic and febrifuge, and its seed an oil used for rheumatism. Its wood is light, but durable.

karite (kar'i-te), *n.* [Native name.] A sapotaceous tree, *Butyrospermum* (*Bassia*) *Parkii*, abounding in central Africa. Its seeds, when treated, yield a butter-like substance, which is used by the natives as food, and is now, under the name of *shea-butter*, imported into Europe in considerable quantities for the manufacture of soap. Recent investigations indicate that

the coagulated gum of this tree is nearly identical in its properties with gutta-percha.

karkanet, *n.* An obsolete form of *carcanet*.

karkei, *n.* An obsolete form of *cark*.

karl, *n.* See *carl*.

Karlovian (kär-lō-viu'ji-än), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Carolingian*.

karma (kär'mä), *n.* [*Skt. karman* (nom. *karma*), act, action, work, fate as the consequence of acts (see def.), *√ kar*, do, perform, cause, effect: cf. *L. creare*, create: see *create*.] 1. In *Hindu religion*, one's action or acts considered as determining his lot after death and in a following existence; the aggregate of merits and demerits of a sentient being in one of his successive existences.—2. In *theos.*: (a) The doctrine of fate, destiny, or necessity as an invariable sequence of cause and effect; the theory of inevitable consequence. (b) In the concrete, the result of one's actions; that which happens to one for better or worse, in matters over which one may exercise any choice or volition.

The Buddhist theory of *karma* or "action," which controls the destiny of all sentient beings, not by judicial reward and punishment, but by the inflexible result of cause into effect, wherein the present is ever determined by the past in an unbroken line of causation, is indeed one of the world's most remarkable developments of ethical speculation. *E. B. Tylor*, *Prim. Culture*, II. 11.

Karmathian (kär-mā'thi-an), *n.* [So named from *Karmat*, the principal apostle of the sect, a poor laborer, who professed to be a prophet.] One of a Mohammedan sect which arose in Turkey about the end of the ninth century. The Karmathians regarded the Koran as an allegorical book, rejected all revelation, fasting, and prayer, and were communistic, even in the matter of wives. They carried on wars against the califate particularly in the tenth century, but soon after disappeared. According to some accounts the Druses developed from them.

As to the special tenets professed by the *Karmathians*, they were, in their ultimate expression, pantheistic in theory and socialistic in practice. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 259.

karmic (kär'mik), *a.* [*√ karma* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the doctrine of karma: as, *karmic* laws or principles.—2. Affected or determined by karma: as, the *karmic* consequences of an action.

Thus, on a careful examination of the matter, the *Karmic* law . . . will be seen not only to reconcile itself to the sense of justice, but to constitute the only imaginable method of natural action that would do this. *A. P. Sinnett*, *Esoteric Buddhism*, xi.

karn (kärn), *n.* [*Corn. kar*: see *cairn*.] In *Corn. mining*, a pile or heap of rocks; sometimes, the solid rock.

karob (kar'ob), *n.* [*Cf. carob*.] Among goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain. Compare *carat*.

karoo, karroo (ka-rō'), *n.* [Said to be from *Hot-tentot karusa*, hard, with ref. to the hardness of the soil under drought.] In *phys. geog.*, the name given to immense barren tracts of clayey table-land in South Africa, which often rise terrace-like to the height of 2,000 feet above the sea-level. It is only the want of water which prevents them from being highly productive. In the wet season they are covered with grasses and flowers, but on the return of the dry season they become hard and steppe-like.—*Karoo series*, in *geol.*, an important group of rocks in South Africa, consisting largely of sandstone, with much volcanic matter intercalated and overlying. The geological age of this group has been the object of much study, and it is generally believed to represent both the Permian and Triassic. The fossils of the upper division of the Karoo are peculiar and remarkable. Among them are labyrinthodonts, dinosaurs, theriodonts, etc. The formation is also of importance, because in this rock are found the diamonds for which South Africa is famous. These occur in a peculiar much-altered volcanic tuff which has come up from below through chimney-like orifices, an entirely unique mode of occurrence for this gem.

kaross (ka-ros'), *n.* [S. African.] A garment of fur worn by the natives of South Africa. Also spelled *carosse*.

karpt, *v.* An obsolete form of *carp* 1.

karpholite (kär'fō-lit), *n.* See *carpholite*.

karphosiderite (kär-fō-sid'ē-rit), *n.* See *carphosiderite*.

karrawant, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *caravan*. From thence by *karrawans* to *Coptos*. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 12.

karroo, *n.* See *karroo*.

karrowt, *n.* See *carrow* 1.

karst, karset, *n.* Obsolete variants of *crass*.

karstenite (kär'sten-it), *n.* [Named from D. L. G. Karsten (1768-1810), a mineralogist.] Same as *anhydrite*.

karvet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *carvel*.

karvelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *caravel*.

karynt, karynet, *n.* Same as *carene* 1.

karyokinesis (kar'i-ō-ki-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., *Gr. κάρνον*, a nut (nucleus), + *κίνησις*, movement, change: see *kinesis*.] In *embryol.*, the series of

active changes which take place in the nucleus of a living cell in the process of division. Also written *carvokinesis*.

karyokinetic (kar'i-ō-ki-net'ik), *a.* [*√ karyokinesis*, after *kinetic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting or resulting from karyokinesis. Also *carvokinetic*.

The latter [the endodermal nuclei] are characterized by their angular shape, and by never presenting the *karyokinetic* figures characteristic of the ectodermat nuclei. *A. Sedgwick*, *Proc. Royal Soc.*, XXXIX. 243.

karyolysis (kar-i-ol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., *Gr. κάρνον*, a nut, + *λύσις*, dissolution, *κ* *λύω*, loose, dissolve.] Same as *karyomitosi*.

karyolytic (kar'i-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*√ karyolysis* (-lyt-) + *-ic*.] Same as *karyomitoic*.

Radiating lines of granules making up the so-called *karyolytic* figure. *Ziegler*, *Path. Anat.* (trans.), i. § 75.

karyomitoic (kar'i-ō-mi-tō'ik), *a.* [*√ karyomito(sis)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to karyomitosi; exhibiting or resulting from karyomitosi.

Abundant evidence of the occurrence of *karyomitoic* figures in [columnar epithelium-cells]. *Proc. Royal Soc.*, XXXVIII. 91.

karyomitosi (kar'i-ō-mi-tō'sis), *n.*; pl. *karyomitoses* (-sēz). [NL., *Gr. κάρνον*, a nut, + NL. *mitosis*.] In *biol.*, the splitting of the chromatin fibers of a nucleus; also, a figure resulting from such splitting.

The cells of lymphoid tissue multiply abundantly by *karyomitosi*. *Proc. Royal Soc.*, XXXVIII. 91.

karyoplasm (kar'i-ō-plazm), *n.* [*Gr. κάρνον*, a nut, kernel, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] The substance of which the more definitely formed portions of the nucleus of a cell, including the nuclear wall, the nucleoli, and the intranucleolar network, are composed. The remaining substance of the cell is called the *nuclear matrix* or *nuclear fluid*. Also called *nucleoplasm*.

Kashmirian (kash-mir'i-än), *a.* See *Cashmerian*.

kasintu (ka-sin'tō), *n.* [E. Ind.] The common red jungle-fowl of India, *Gallus bankivus*. See *Gallus* 1.

kassu (kas'ō), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of catechu made from the fruit of the betelnut-palm, *Arcea Catechu*, serving in India the same purposes as the true catechu.

kassydoni, *n.* See *cassidony*, *chalcedony*.

kastrilt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *kestrel*.

kat (kat), *n.* The principal ancient Egyptian unit of weight, equal almost to one fiftieth of a pound avoirdupois, according to several well-preserved standards. Also *ket*.

kata-. A form of *cata-*, in closer following of the Greek.

katabolic, *a.* See *catabolic*.

katabolism, *n.* See *catabolism*.

katakana (kat-g-kü'nä), *n.* [Jap., *Gr. kata*, side, + *kana*, q. v.] One of the two styles of writing the syllabary of 48 letters in use among the Japanese, the other being *hiragana*. The katakana letters are said to have been invented by Kibi Daishi, about the middle of the eighth century, are formed of a part—one side—of square Chinese characters used phonetically, and are confined almost exclusively to the writing of proper names and foreign words. In katakana there is but one form for each letter, whereas in hiragana many of the letters may be written in a variety of ways.

katalysis, *n.* See *catalysis*.

Kataphrygian, *n.* See *Kataphrygian*.

katastate, *n.* See *catastate*.

katatonia (kat-g-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., *Gr. κατά*, down, + *τόνος*, tone, tension: see *tone*.] A form of insanity characterized by periods of acute mania and melancholia, and by cataleptoid and epileptoid states. *Kahlbaum*.

katatoniac (kat-g-tō'ni-ak), *n.* [*√ katatonia* + *-ac*.] One who is affected with katatonia.

Kiernan found four head injuries among 30 *katatoniacs*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 458.

katchung-oil (ka-chung'oil), *n.* [E. Ind.] Arachis-oil (which see, under *Arachis*).

katchup, *n.* See *catchup*.

katelectrotonus, *n.* See *catelectrotonus*.

kathenotheism (ka-then'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [*Gr. κατά*, according to, + *εἶς* (*ēv*), one, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism*.] Same as *henotheism*.

kathetal, kathetometer, etc. See *cathetal*, etc.

kathodal, kathode, etc. See *cathodal*, etc.

kathodic (ka-thod'ik), *a.* [*Gr. κατά*, against, + *ὄδος*, way.] In *bot.*, turned away from the direction in which the genetic spiral runs: said of that half of a leaf which has this characteristic. The opposite half is *anodic*. *Göbel*.

kation, *n.* See *cation*.

katipo (kat'i-pō), *n.* [Maori.] A venomous spider of the family *Theridiidae*, the *Latrodectus katipo*, of a black color with a marked red spot, found in New Zealand usually among the rushes and sedges near the sea-shore. The bite of this spider is dangerous and sometimes fatal.

katsup (kat'sup), *n.* Samo as *catchup*.

kattimundoo (kat-i-mun'dō), *n.* See *cattimundoo*.

katydid (kā'ti-did), *n.* [So called in imitation of its peculiar note.] An orthopterous insect of the family *Locustidae*, of large size, green color, and arboreal habits. Its note (which is imitated by its name) is produced by stridulation. The common katydid is *Cyrtophyllum concavum*. It is abundant in the central and eastern United States, where its shrilling call is one of the most familiar sounds of a summer night. The wing-covers are long, entirely covering the hind wings, and of a pretty pale-green color. By means of the long similar-shaped ovipositor, the eggs are pushed into crevices in the soft bark and stems of plants. The round-winged katydids are several species of *Amblycorypha*, as *A. rotundifolia*, abundant in the northern United States and Canada. *Microcentrum retinervis* is the angular-winged katydid. Another katydid, of slender form, is *Phaneroptera curvicauda*.



Broad-winged Katydid (*Cyrtophyllum concavum*).

I love to hear thine earnest voice,
Wherever thou art hid,
Thou testy little dogmatist,
Thou pretty Katydid!
O. W. Holmes, To an Insect.

kaucei, *n.* A Middle English form of *causey*. See *causeway*.

kaula, kauwila (kou'i-lā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] One of two trees of the buckthorn family, *Alphitonia ponderosa* and *Colubrina oppositifolia*. The former is a tall tree useful to the inhabitants on account of its close-grained, hard, and heavy wood, which turns black in drying, and was formerly used for clubs, spears, the rafters of their sacred buildings, etc. The latter is a small branching tree of comparatively little importance.

kaunī, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*².

kauri (kou'ri), *n.* [Maori.] Same as *kauri-pine*.

kauri-gum (kou'ri-gum), *n.* The resin which exudes from the thick bark of the kauri-pine. Masses weighing even 100 pounds are found in the soil where the trees have formerly grown. It is used in making varnish. Also *kauri-resin*, *caudie-gum*.

kauri-pine (kou'ri-pīn), *n.* The coniferous tree *Agathis (Dammara) australis*, the finest forest-tree of New Zealand. It sometimes attains the height of 180 feet, and affords a remarkably durable, straight-grained timber, easily worked, and susceptible of a high polish. It is used for masts, decking, and other ship-building purposes, for houses, bridges, and railway-ties, for furniture, and for numerous other objects. The name *kauri* is sometimes extended to the other species of the genus. It appears variously spelled as *caudi*, *caudie*, *caurie*, *kaurie*, *kaury*, *kourie*, etc. See *kauri-gum*, and also *Dammara*.

kauri-resin (kou'ri-rez'in), *n.* Same as *kauri-gum*.

kausia, *n.* See *causia*.

kauwila, *n.* See *kaula*.

kava (kā'vā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] 1. A Polynesian shrub, *Macropiper latifolium* (*Piper methysticum*), of the pepper family. It is an erect, knotted, soft-stemmed plant with dark-green heart-shaped leaves. Its root has aromatic and pungent qualities, and affords by fermentation an intoxicating drink.

2. A beverage derived from this plant. The native method of preparation was by chewing the root, adding water to the result, and straining, the last process being accompanied by ceremonial chanting. Also *cava*, *ava*, *kava*, and *ava*.

kavass, *n.* See *carass*.

kave, *v.* and *n.* See *cave*².

kavel, *n.* See *cavel*¹.

kaver, *n.* See *caver*².

kawī, *v.* and *n.* See *cawī*¹.

kawa, *n.* See *kara*.

kawa-kawa (kā'wā-kā'wā), *n.* An ornamental shrub of New Zealand, *Macropiper* (*Piper*) *excelsum*, sometimes cultivated.

kawass (ka-was'), *n.* See *carass*.

ka-wattie (kā'wat'i), *n.* Same as *ka*¹.

Kawi (kā'wī), *n.* [Javanese.] The ancient and sacred language of Java. Also written *Kari*.

Javanese as now spoken is far from being the same as the language of the old inscriptions and manuscripts. The latter (which is usually called *Kawi*, though some scholars insist on the name Old Javanese) was probably based on the Javanese of Mādjakerto, while the Krāmā of the present day finds its type in that of Surakarta. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 608.

kawn (kân), *n.* See *khan*.

kawrie, *n.* See *kauri-pine*.

kaxes, *n.* A form of *ker*.

kay¹ (kā), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *key*¹.

kay² (kā), *n.* Same as *key*².

kay³ (kā), *n.* Same as *key*³.

kay⁴ (kā), *n.* [ME. *ka*, < AS. **ka* = D. G. Dan. Sw., etc. *ka*, < L. *ka*, the name of the letter *K, k*, called in Gr. *κάππα*.] The name of the letter *K, k*. It is rarely so written, the symbol *K, k*, being used instead.

kaya (kā'yā), *n.* [Chin.] A coniferous tree of China, *Torreya grandis*. It has a height of sixty feet, bears an umbrella-shaped crown, and affords a good timber.

kayagei, *n.* Same as *keyage*.

kayak (ka'yak), *n.* [Also *kajak*, *kayack*, *kyack*, *kiak*; a native Greenland (Eskimo) name.] In Greenland, a light fishing-boat, made of seal-skins stretched over a wooden frame, having in the middle of the upper side an opening to receive the fisherman, who wraps himself in a flap of sealskin, which is laced close around the hole to prevent the penetration of water.

kayaker (ka'yak-ēr), *n.* One who fishes in a kayak.

Almost in an instant the animal charged upon the kayaker. *Kane*, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 416.

Kayea (kā'yē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Wallich, 1832), named in honor of Dr. R. Kaye Greville of Edinburgh.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees, belonging to the natural order *Guttifera*, tribe *Calophyllea*, characterized by the small sub-globose anthers, the 4-ovuled ovary, and the 4-parted apex of the style. The leaves are oblong and finely pinnately veined; the flowers are usually small and numerous, in terminal panicles; and the fruit is a rounded fleshy drupe. There are six species, all natives of tropical Asia. *K. floribunda* is a large and handsome evergreen tree with narrow, opposite, laurel-like leaves, and terminal panicles of tetramerous white flowers tinged with pink. It grows in Sylhet. *K. stylosa* of Ceylon is said to yield a useful timber and to have fragrant flowers.

kaylet, *n.* An obsolete form of *kail*².

kaynard, *n.* [ME., < OF. *caignard*, *cagnard*, idle, slothful.] See *caynard*.

A kaynard and a olde folte,
That thryfte hath loste and boghte a bolte.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 55. (*Hallivell*.)

Sire, olde kaynard, is this thy narray?
Why is my neyghbores wyf so gay?
She is honoured over al ther she goth;
I sitte at hoom, I have no thrifty cloth.
Chaucer, *Prolog.* to *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 227.

kayret, *v.* See *cair*.

kaza (ka-zā'), *n.* [Turk. *qaza*, a judging, decree, also a judicial district; cf. *qāzī*, a judge; see *kadi*, *cađi*.] A small administrative district in Turkey, being a subdivision of a sanjak.

kazardly, kazzardly (kaz'ard-li), *a.* [Also *kasardly*; < **kasard*, **kazard*, < OF. *casard*, tame, home-keeping, < *case*, < L. *caesa*, a house, cottage; see *casa*.] Liable to disease or accident; lean; not thriving: used in the north of England, especially of cattle.

kazit, *n.* Same as *kadi*.

kazoo (ka-zō'), *n.* [Appar. a made word.] A so-called musical instrument or toy, consisting of a wooden tube of peculiar shape, containing a vibrating strip of catgut. A sound is produced by singing into the tube, so as to set up a kind of rattling sympathetic vibration in the catgut.

kazzardly, *a.* See *kazardly*.

K. B. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Knight of the Bath*, and (*b*) of *King's Bench*.

K. C. B. An abbreviation of *Knight Commander of the Bath*.

kea (kō'ā), *n.* [Australian.] The sheep-killing parrot of Australia, *Nestor notabilis*.

A mob of hoggets were attacked by keas, and in one night no less than 200 sheep were killed. *Canterbury Times*, March 19, 1884.

keach (kēch), *v. t.* [Perhaps a dial. form and use of *keech*¹, *catch*.] To dip out (water). [Prov. Eng.]

keaki, *v. i.* [Var. of **cack* for *cackle*.] To cackle like a goose. *Nares*.

The sober goose (not thinking ought amiss)
Amongst the rest did (harshly) keake and hisse.
John Taylor, *Works* (1630).

keamer (kē'mēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of ferret. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

kearn, *n.* An obsolete form of *ken*⁴.

keave¹, *n.* and *v.* See *keere*.

keave², *v.* Same as *cave*².

keb (keb), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kebbed*, ppr. *kebbing*. [Origin obscure.] To east a lamb immaturely; lose a lamb in any way: said of a ewe. [Scotch.]

keb (keb), *n.* [See *keb*, *r.*] 1. A ewe that has brought forth immaturely, or has lost her lamb. [Scotch.]—2. A tick or sheep-louse. [Scotch.]

kebab (ke-bāb'), *n.* Same as *cabob*.

kebar, *n.* Same as *caber*.

kebbie (keb'ī), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cudgel; a club; a rough walking-stick with a hooked head. [Scotch.]

Ane o' them was gaun to strike my mother w' the side o' his broadsword. So I gat up my kebbie at them, and said I wad gie them as guid. *Scott*, *Old Mortality*, xlv.

kebbock, kebbuck (keb'uk), *n.* [Gael. *cabag*, a cheese.] A cheese. [Scotch.]

Weel can she milk cow and ewe,
And mak a kebbuck weel,
Laird of Drum (*Child's Ballads*, IV. 119).

A huge kebbock (a cheese, that is, made with ewe milk mixed with cow's milk) and a far of salt butter were in common to the company. *Scott*, *Old Mortality*, viii.

keb-ewe (keb'ū), *n.* Same as *keb*, 1.

keblah, *n.* See *kiblah*.

keblock (keb'lok), *n.* Some kind of wild turnip, probably *Brassica Rapa*. [Prov. Eng.]

kebsh (kebsh), *n.* [Ar.] The wild sheep of Barbary: same as *aoudad*.

kechilt, *n.* See *kichel*.

keck¹ (kek), *a.* [A dial. var. of *quick*, prob. due to *leel*, *kykr*, var. of *krekr* = F. *quick*. (Cf. *kedje*², *kidge*.)] Quick; lively; pert. [Prov. Eng.]

keck² (kek), *v. i.* [A var. of *kink*², both (like G. *köken*, vomit) imitative of the sound of retching.] 1. To heave the stomach; retch, as in an effort to vomit. Also *keckle*.

If his conscience were come to that unnatural dyscrasie, as to digest poyson and to keck at wholesome food, it was not for the Parlement, or any of his Kingdoms, to feed with him any longer. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, li.

Hence—2. To feel or manifest strong disgust.

The faction—is it not notorious?—
Keck at the memory of glorions. *Swift*.

3. To act as if retching; arch the neck and protrude the head, as in the act of vomiting.

The hawk now and again affords healthy excitement to a score of crows, who keck at him as he flaps unconcerned on his wide, ragged wings through the air. *P. Robinson*, *Under the Sun*, p. 31.

keck² (kek), *n.* [See *keck*², *v.*] A retching or heaving of the stomach.

keck³ (kek), *n.* [See *ker*, in the form *kecks*, taken as a plural; see *ker*.] 1. Same as *ker*, 1.—2. A plant having a hollow stem.—**Broad-leaved keck**, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.—**Trumpet-keck**, the hollow stem of *Angelica sylvestris*, or some allied plant, which boys make into trumpets.

Keckia (kek'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (E. F. Glocker, 1841), named in honor of General Michael Keck von Keck, a patron of geology.] A genus of fossil algae belonging, according to Schimper, to the group *Caulerpitica*, of uncertain affinities, consisting of a phyllome from a cylindrical, apparently solid, many times-branching stem, the branches arising at an acute angle, simple or again branched, gradually thickened upward, and covered with large thick, scale-like rings or annular swellings which leave crescent-shaped scars when removed, indicating that they were hollow or sack-like. The typical species is *K. annulata*, described by Glocker from the Quadersandstein (Cenomanian) of Moravia. Other species have been reported from strata of the same age in Saxony, Silesia, Switzerland, and Russia, while forms referred by Heer to *Muensteria*, from the Flysch (Lower Eocene) of Switzerland, are now regarded as belonging to *Keckia*. Some half-dozen species of this genus are known to science.

keekish (kek'ish), *a.* [See *keek*² + *-ish*.] Having a tendency to retch or vomit.

Inordinate passion of vomiting, called cholera, is nothing different from a keekish stomach and a desire to cast, but only according to augmentation.

Holland, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 640.

keckle¹ (kek'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keckled*, ppr. *keckling*. [Perhaps a var. of *kinkle* for *kink*¹, as *keek*² for *kink*².] *Naut.*, to cover or guard by winding with something. Thus, hemp cables are keckled to protect them from chafing by winding old rope around them.

keckle² (kek'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *keckled*, ppr. *keckling*. [Freq. of *keek*².] Same as *keek*², 1.

keckle³ (kek'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *keckled*, ppr. *keckling*. [A var. of *cackle*: see *cackle*, *gaggle*, *giggle*.] To cackle; chuckle. [Scotch.]

I kick the wea stools o'er the mickle,
As round the fire the gzieta keckle
To see me loup. *Burns, To the Toothache.*

The auld carles kecklet with faltness as they saw the young dancers. *Galt, Annals of the Parish, xlviii.*

keckle³ (kek'1), *n.* [*< keckle³, v.*] A chuckle.

"I gude faith," cried the ballie, with a keckle of exultation, "here's proof enough now." *Galt, Provost, xii.*

keckle-meckle (kek'1-mek'1), *n.* In mining, lead-mines of the poorest kind. *R. Hunt.*

keckle-pin[†] (kek'1-pin), *n.* [Appar. connected with kecks, *kek.*] A kex.

It lighted on her cheek,
And syne upon her chin,
And sang the points o' her yellow hair,
And she humt like keckle-pin.
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 300).

keckling (kek'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *keckle¹, v.*] *Naut.*, the material used to keckle a cable.

kecklish (kek'lish), *a.* [*< keckle² + -ish¹.* Cf. *keekish.*] Keekish.

The verie small tendrils of the vine, . . . being punned and taken in water, staleth and represseth vomiting in those whose stomachs use ordinarily to be kecklish and soon to overturne. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii., Proeme.*

kecklock (kek'lok), *n.* *Brassica Sinapistrum*, or charlock. [Prov. Eng.]

kecks (keks), *n.* Same as *keek³* or *kek.*

You are so thin a Body may see thro' you, and as dry as a Kecks. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 28.*

keckshoset, *n.* Same as *kickshaw.*

keckson (kek'son), *n.* [See *kecken.*] Same as *kek, 1.*

kecksyt (kek'si), *n.* [See *kek.*] Same as *kek.*

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2, 52.

kecky (kek'i), *a.* [*< keek³ + -y¹.*] Of the nature of a keek; keek-like.

A sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft kecky body, so as at the end cut transversely it looks as a bundle of wires. *Grew.*

kedt, kedd. Past participles of *kithe.*

keddle-dock (ked'l-dok), *n.* The plant ragwort or kettle-dock, *Senecio Jacobaea.*

kedge¹ (kej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kedged*, ppr. *kedging*. [According to Skeat, < Sw. dial. *keka*, tug, work continually, drag oneself slowly forward; but the verb, though appar. older, may be from the noun: see *kedgel¹, n.*] **I. trans.** To warp, as a ship; move by means of a light cable or hawser attached to an anchor, as in a river.

II. intrans. To move by being pulled along with the aid of an anchor.

He said she went to windward as if she were *kedging*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 232.

Then followed a curious *kedging* barge, with high bow and stern and a horse-power windlass amidships, pulling itself slowly up-stream by winding in cables attached to kedg anchors which were carried ahead and dropped in turn by two or three boats' crews.
The Century, XXXVI. 15.

kedge¹ (kej), *n.* [See *kedgel¹, v.*] The noun may be simply short for *kedge-anchor*.] A small anchor with an iron stock. Its principal use is to hold a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river, and to keep her clear of her bower-anchor, particularly at the turn of the tide. It is also used in moving the ship from one part of a harbor to another in warping or kedging. Kedges are also used as ordinary anchors for boats and smaller vessels.

kedge², **kidge** (kej, kij), *a.* [*< ME. kygge, kygge*, for orig. **kykke* (cf. E. dial. *keek¹*), < Icel. *kykr*, a contr. form of *kykr* = E. *quick*: see *quick*. Cf. *keek¹*.] **1.** Brisk; lively.

I'm surely growing young again,
I feel myself so *kedge* and plump.
Bloomfield, Richard and Kate.

H—himself . . . is exceedingly *kedge* about me, anxious beyond measure for golden opinions of his God-dedicated Epic. *Carlyle, in Froude, I. ii. 18.*

2. Stout; potbellied. [Prov. Eng.]

Also *kedgy*.

kedge³ (kej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kedged*, ppr. *kedging*. [Cf. *kedge², a.*] To fill; stuff. [Prov. Eng.]

kedge-anchor (kej'ang'kor), *n.* Same as *kedge¹.*

kedger¹ (kej'er), *n.* [*< kedgel¹ + -er¹.*] A small anchor used in kedging.

kedger² (kej'er), *n.* [A var. of *cadger¹.*] A fisherman; a dealer in fish; a cadger. See *cadge².* [Prov. Eng.]

kedge-rope (kej'röp), *n.* *Naut.*, the rope which is attached to the kedg.

kedgy (kej'i), *a.* [*< kedge² + -y¹.*] Same as *kedge².*

kedjeree (kej'e-rē), *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** A dish much eaten in India, made of rice cooked with the kind of pea called dhol, onions, eggs, but-

ter, and various condiments. Also *kitehery*. Hence—**2.** A mixture; medley; hodgepodge.

keek (kē), *n. pl.* A variant of *ky*.

A lass, that Cicly high, had won his heart—
Cicly, the western lass that tends the kee.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, I. 21.

keech (kēch), *n.* [Perhaps an assimilated form, with mutated vowel, of *cake¹*. Cf. *kitchel.*] A mass of fat rolled up in a round lump by a butcher.

I wender
That such a keech can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun.
Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 1, 55.

keek (kēk), *v. i.* [*< ME. kyken = D. kijken = MLG. kiken, LG. kieken = G. kueken* (cf. MHG. *gucken, gucken, G. gucken*) = Icel. *kikja = Sw. kika = Dan. kige* (secondary form *kikke*), look, peep.] To peep; look pryingly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

This Nicholas sat gapyng evere uprighte,
As he had *kiked* [var. *loked*] on the newe moone.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 250.

Then up she rose, put on her clothes,
And keekit through at the lock-hole.
Lockmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 9).

keek (kēk), *n.* [*< keek, v.*] A peep. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I wad nae gie the finest sight we hae seen in the Highlands for the first keek o' the Gorbala o' Glasgow.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxvi.

keeker (kē'kēr), *n.* [*< keek + -er¹.*] In *coal-mining*, an inspector of underground mining. [North. Eng.]

keeking-glass (kē'king-glās), *n.* A looking-glass. [Scotch.]

A breast-plate you might see to dress your hair in, as well as in that *keeking-glass* in the ivory frame that you showed me even now.
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

keel¹ (kēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kyel* (**kiel*); < ME. **kele*, not found; the reg. form from the AS., also not found, would be **cheol*, **chele*, E. as if **cheol*, as shortened in *Chelsea* and *Cholsey*, AS. *ecolesig*, (a) partly (in def. 1) < AS. *ceól, ciól*, a ship (chiefly poetical), = D. *kiel* = MLG. *kel, kil*, LG. *kiel* = OHG. *kiol, keol, ehiol, cheol*, MHG. *kiel* = Icel. *kjöll* (chiefly poetical; pl. *kjölur*), a ship (perhaps = Gr. *γαλῶς*, a round-built Phœnician merchant vessel); and (b) partly (in def. 2) from an orig. diff. word, namely Icel. *kjöltr* (pl. *kiltr*) = Dan. *kjøl* = Sw. *köl*, the keel of a vessel, whence also appar. D. and G. *kiel*, in this sense. The F. *quille* = Sp. *quilla* = Pg. *quilha* = It. *chiglia, chield*, the keel of a vessel, is prob. from the E. (the Sp. Pg. It. through the F.). In def. 5 (and 6) the word is prob. a fig. use of def. 2. Cf. *bottom*, in the sense of 'ship.' The AS. term for 'keel' in def. 2 was *scipes botm*, 'ship's bottom,' or *bylme*, 'bottom.'] **1.** An early form of galley or small ship; a long boat: used with reference to Anglo-Saxon history.

Hingistus and Horsus, two brethren, and most valiant Saxon princes, had the conduction of these forces over into Brittain in three great and long shippes, then called *keeles*.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, v.

In three keels—so ran the legend of their conquest—and with their ealdormen, Hengist and Horsa, at their head, these Jutes landed at Ebbisfleet in the Isle of Thanet.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 27.

2. The principal timber in a ship or boat, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, supporting the whole frame, and consisting of a number of pieces scarfed and bolted together; in iron vessels, the combination of plates corresponding to the keel of a wooden vessel.

Her cedar keele, her mast of gold refined,
Her tackle and sayles as silver and silke.
Puttenham, Partheniades, x.
He hearkned, and his armes about him took.
The whiles the nimble bote so well her sped
That with her crooked keele the land she strook.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 33.

A little vessel. . . was riding at anchor, keel to keel with another that lay beneath it, its own apparition.
Longfellow, Hyperion, I. 2.

3. In *bot.*: (a) A central longitudinal ridge along the back of any organ, as a leaf or glume. (b) In a papilionaceous corolla, the lower pair of petals, which are more or less united into a

prow-shaped body, usually inclosing the stamens and pistil. (c) Another structure of similar form, as the lower petal in *Polygala*. Also called *carina*. See cut under *banner*.—**4.** In *zool.*, a projecting ridge extending longitudinally along the middle of any surface. Specifically, in *ornith.*: (a) The gony of the bill. (b) The carina of the sternum, or crest of the breast-bone: as, the sternal keel. See cut under *carinate*.

5. A ship.

From what unheard-of world, in what strange keel,
Have ye come hither to our commonweal?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 5.

6. A strong, clumsy boat; a barge such as is used by the colliers at Newcastle in England. [Eng.]

Bottoms or keeles. *Harrison, p. 6. (Halliwell.)*

Thou and thy most renowned noble brother
Came to the Court first in a keele of Sea-coale.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, I.

He had come to Newcastle about a year ago in expectation of journeyman work, along with three young fellows of his acquaintance who worked in the keels.
Smollett, Roderick Random, viii.

Weel may the keel row
That my lad's in. *Newcastle Song.*

Hence—**7.** A measure of coal, 8 Newcastle chaldrons, equal to 424 hundredweight. This would be about 15½ London chaldrons of 36 bushels. But a statute of 1421 makes the keel 20 chaldrons (chaldre). [Eng.]—**False keel**, a second keel of a ship fastened under the main keel to preserve it from injury. See cut above.

—**On an even keel**, in a level or horizontal position: said of a ship or other vessel.

Thus I steer my bark, and sail
On even keel, with gentle gale.
M. Green, The Spleen.

To give the keel (naut.), to careen. *Florio.*

keel¹ (kēl), *v.* [*< keel¹, n.*] **I. trans.** **1.** To plow with a keel, as the sea; navigate. [Poetical.]—**2.** To furnish with a keel.

A conspiracy has long existed in America for the purpose of buying a stout keeled yacht.
The Academy, Nov. 10, 1888, p. 302.

II. intrans. **1.** To turn up the keel; show the bottom.—**2.** To give over; cease. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**To keel over.** (a) To capsize or upset. (b) To fall suddenly; tumble down or over, as from fright or a blow, or in a swoon. [Colloq., U. S.]

keel² (kēl), *v.* [*< ME. keelen* (also assimilated *ehelen*), < AS. *eellan* (OFries. *kēla* = OHG. *ehuolan, kuolan*, MHG. *küelen, G. kühlen* = Icel. *kēla*), make cool, < *eöl*, cool: see *cool¹*. Cf. *cool¹, v.*] **I. trans.** **1.** To make cool; cool; moderate the heat of, as that of the contents of a pot boiling violently by gently stirring them.

And lerede men a ladel bygge with a long stele,
That cast for to kele a crokke and saue the fatte aboue.
Piers Plouman (Ct.), xxii. 280.

While greasy Joan doth keel the pot.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. To moderate the ardor or intensity of; assuage; appease; pacify; diminish.

Be-cause of his corage was *kelit* with age,
He shuld turne to the toun, the traytours with all,
To spir at hom specially of hor spede fer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 11464.

Loved be that lord that giftes all grace,
That kyndly thus oure care wolde kele.
York Plays, p. 51.

And, sires, also it keleth jalousie.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Pardouner's Tale, I. 80.

And doune on knees full humbly gan I keele,
Beseeching her my fervent we to kele.
Court of Love, I. 775.

II. intrans. To become cool; cool down.

Come forthe, thou cursed knave,
Thy comfort sone schali kele.
York Plays, p. 350.

keel² (kēl), *n.* [*< keel², v.*] In brewing, a broad flat vessel used for cooling liquids; a keelfat.

Liquor salt my keel doth fill.
Sonnet (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 461).

keel³ (kēl), *n.* [*< Ir. Gael. cīl*, ruddle.] Red chalk; ruddle. [Scotch.]

keel³ (kēl), *v. t.* [*< keel³, n.*] To mark, as a sheep, with ruddle. [Scotch.]

keel⁴ (kēl), *n.* A variant of *kail², 1.*

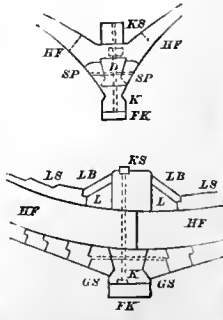
keel⁵ (kēl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *kil², kiln*.

keelage (kē'lāj), *n.* [*< keel¹ + -age.*] The right of demanding a duty or toll for a ship entering a harbor; also, the duty so paid.

keel-block (kē'l'blok), *n.* One of a series of short timbers on which the keel of a vessel rests while building or repairing, and which afford access to work beneath.

keel-compelling (kē'l'kom-pel'ing), *a.* Driving onward a keel or boat. [Poetical.]

Blow, swiftly blow, thou keel-compelling gale!
Byron, Child Harold, II. 20.



K, keel; FK, false keel; KS, keelson; HF, half-floors; D, deadwood; SP, stepping-pieces; GS, garboard-strakes; L, limbers; LB, lumber-boards; LS, limber-strakes.

keeled (kôld), *a.* [*< keel¹ + -ed².*] Having a keel; furnished with or exhibiting a longitudinal ridge resembling the keel of a boat, as a leaf or other object; ridged lengthwise in the middle underneath, as the sternum of a carinate bird (see *cut* under *carinate*); carinated.

The imitation of *keeled scales* on the crown produced by the recumbent feet, as the caterpillar threw itself backward. *A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 99.*

keelagt, keelekt, n. See *killock*.

keeler¹ (kê'lër), *n.* [*< keel¹, n., 2, + -er¹.*] One who works on a barge or keel. Also *keelman*.

keeler² (kê'lër), *n.* [*< keel², v., + -er¹.* Cf. *keel², n.*] The equiv. *Ir. cileir* is appar. from the *E. word*.] 1. A small shallow tub used for some domestic purposes, as dish-washing, also to hold stuff for calking ships, etc.

Their wizards, who with certaine graines tolde fortunes, and diuined, looking into keelers and pailles full of water. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 503.*

2. A square or oblong wooden box, from 3 to 4 feet long and 6 to 8 inches deep, used in dressing mackerel, and also to hold the salt used in the process. More fully called *gib-keeler*.

keeler-tub (kê'lër-tub), *n.* Same as *keeler², 1.* *Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.*

keelfat (kêl'fat), *n.* [*< keel² + fat².*] A cooler; a vat in which liquor is set for cooling.

keelhaul (kêl'hâl), *v. t.* [*Also keelhale (= D. LG. kielhalen = G. kielholen = Dan. kjølhale = Sw. köhala); < keel¹ + haul, hale¹.*] The *E. word* is prob. adapted from the *D.*] 1. To haul under the keel of a ship. Keelhauling was formerly a punishment inflicted in the English and other navies for certain offenses. The offender was drawn through the water under the bottom of the ship, and back on board on the opposite side, by ropes and tackles attached to the yards.

Whoever told him so was a lying lubberly rascal, and de-seer'd to be keelhauld. *Smollett.*

Some also have an effigy of Judas, which the crew amuse themselves with *keel-hauling* and hanging by the neck from the yard-arms. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 147.*

2. Figuratively, to reprimand severely; haul over the coals.

Also *keelrake*.
keelhauling (kêl'hâ'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *keelhaul, v.*] Punishment by hauling under the keel of a ship.

He would have undergone a dozen keel-haulings rather than have satisfied Vanslyperken. *Marryat, Snarleygow, x.*

keelie (kê'li), *n.* [Imitative of its cry.] The kestrel. [Scotch.]

A combination of young blackguards in Edinburgh hence termed themselves the *Keelie Gang*. *Scott.*

keeling (kê'ling), *n.* [See also *keling, keiling, kilting*; *< ME. kelung, kelynge*; cf. *Icel. keila, Sw. kolja, a kind of cod*.] A codfish. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Keling he tok and tumberel, Hering and the makerel. *Havelok, l. 757.*

For the solting of them were made use of eleven hundred hides of brown cows, shapen like the tail of a *keeling*. *Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, l. 8.*

Before they catch their great fishes, as *Keeling*, Ling, etc., they must put far out into the sea with their little boats. *Brand, Orkney, p. 20.*

keelvine, keelyvine (kê'li-vîn), *n.* [Also *quillvine*; origin obscure. Cf. *keel³, ruddle, kellow, black-lead, killow, blackish earth*.] A pencil of black or red lead. [Scotch.]

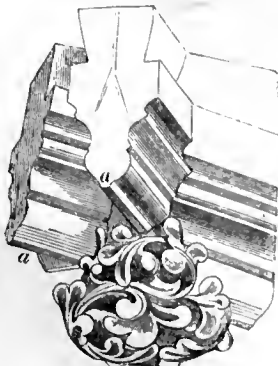
Put up your pocket-book and your *keelyvine* pen then, for I downa speak out an' ye hae writting materials in your hands. *Scott, Antiquary, xxxviii.*

keelless (kêl'les), *a.* [*< keel¹ + -less.*] In *zoöl., bot., etc.*, having no keel or carina; ecarinate.

keelman (kêl'man), *n.*; pl. *keelmen* (-men). Same as *keeler¹.*

keel-molding

(kêl'môl'ing), *n.* In *arch.*, a round on which there is a small fillet, projecting like the keel of a ship. The fillet was originally small, but became more and more pronounced. This form of molding is characteristic in medieval architecture, from early in the thirteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century.



Keel-molding. a, a', keels.

keel-petals (kêl'pet'alz), *n. pl.* Those petals in a papilionaceous flower which unite to form the keel.

I have thrice seen humble-bees of two kinds, as well as hive bees, sneaking the nectar [of the sweet-peal, and they did not depress the *keel-petals* so as to expose the anthers and stigma. *Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization (Amer. ed.), p. 155.*

keelrake (kêl'râk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keelraked*, ppr. *keelraking*. Same as *keelhaul*.

keel-shaped (kêl'shâpt), *a.* In *bot.*, having the form of a keel; carinate.

keelson, kelson (kel'son), *n.* [Also *kilson*, and formerly *kelsine*; *< Sw. kölsrin = Dan. kjølsvin = D. kolsen, kolzwyn* (Sewel) = East Fries. *kölsvin = LG. kielswien, kielsehwin = G. kiel-schwein, keelson*; appar. with corruption of the second element (simulating *Sw. Dan. svin = G. schwein = E. swine*), which appears in what is prob. the correct form in *Norw. kjølsvill, keelson, < kjöl, keel, + svill, sill, = Icel. syll, svill = Sw. syll, dial. svill = Dan. syld = G. schwelle = E. sill*: see *keel¹ and sill*.] A line of jointed timbers in a ship laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched, thus binding the floor-timbers to the keel; in iron ships, a combination of plates corresponding to the keelson-timber of a wooden vessel. See *cut* under *keel¹.*

The top-mast to the *kelsine* then with haleyards downe they drew. *Chapman, Illad, l.*

Engine-keelson, boiler-keelson, heavy timbers placed fore and aft in the bilge of a steamer, on which the engines or boilers rest.—**False keelson**, a piece of timber fastened longitudinally over the top of the true keelson.—**Inter-costal keelson**, a short piece between the frames.—**Rider keelson**, an additional keelson above the main keelson, for the purpose of strengthening it.—**Slater keelson**, a timber placed alongside the main keelson and bolted to it.

keelvat (kêl'vat), *n.* Same as *keelfat*.

keelyvine, n. See *keelvine*.

keen¹ (kê'n), *a.* [*< ME. kene, bold, bitter, sharp, < AS. cene, rarely eïne, bold* (used in this sense only) (= *D. koen = OHG. kuoni, kuan, chuoni, chuone, MHG. küene, G. kühu, bold, daring, = Icel. kann* (for **kænn*), wise, clever, able): lit. 'able,' with orig. suffix *-ya, < eann, inf. eannan, be able, can*: see *can¹*.] The physical sense 'sharp' has been developed from that of 'bold, eager.'] 1†. Bold; daring; brave; active: applied to men.

There-at Ector was angry, & out of his wit!
Two kynges he kyld of the *kene* Grekes—
Amphenor the fnerse, and the freke Duria.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7704.

Of Phoens the ferse men forthoughten hem all,
That ener they fard to fight with Philip the *Keene*.
Atisander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 446.

2†. Grim; fierce; savage; rapacious: applied to wild animals.

A wilderness that ful of wilde bestes es aene
Als lions, libardes, and wolwes *kene*.
Hampole, Priek of Conscience, l. 1226.

3. Vehement; earnest; eager; ardent; fierce; animated by or showing strong feeling or desire: as, a *keen* fighter; to be *keen* at a bargain.

He drank, and made the cuppe ful clene,
And sith he spake wordis *kene*.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, l. 50. (Halliwell).

Never did I know
A creature that did bear the shape of man
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man.
Shak., M. of V., tit. 2, 278.

The sheep were so *keen* upon the acorna.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The school has obtained so high a reputation that the demand for admission is very *keen*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV, 325.

4. Such as to cut or penetrate easily; having a very sharp point or edge; sharp; acute: as, a *keen* edge.

Sedar was sorry for sake of his coşyn,
Carue euyñ at Castor with a *kene* sword.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1263.

A bow he bar and arwea brighte and *kene*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1108.

Still with their fires Love tipit his *keenest* darts.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

Gleams, quick and *keen*, the scalping-knife.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, l.

5. Sharp or irritating to the body or the mind; acutely harsh or painful; biting; stinging; tingling.

Whi sayst thou thanne I am to the so *kene*?
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 27.

Although I tell him *keen* truth, yet he may beare with me, since I am like to chafe him into some good knowledge.
Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.

Genial days
Shall softly glide away into the *keen*
And wholesome cold of winter.
Bryant, Conjunction of Jupiter and Venus.

If our sense of the misery or emptiness of life became for some reason much more *keen* than it is, life would at last become intolerable to us.

J. R. Seelye, Nat. Religion, p. 59.

6. Having a cutting or incisive character or effect; penetrating; vigorous; energetic; vivid; intense: as, *keen* eyes; a *keen* look; a *keen* rebuke; to *keen*-witted.

To leave this *keen* encounter of our wits,
And fall somewhat into a slower method.
Shak., Rich. III., l. 2, 115.

Their weekly franda his *keen* replies detect.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., il. 1033.

7. Having or manifesting great mental acuteness; characterized by great quickness or penetration of thought; sharply perceptive: as, a *keen* logician or debater; *keen* insight.

For *keen* and polished rhetoric he is singularly unfitted.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

The *keen* intelligence with which the meaning was sought should be the test of the seeker's being entitled to possess the secret treasure.

Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 123.
On the *keen* jump. See *jump¹ = Syn. See acute, sharp, and list under eager¹.*

keen¹ (kê'n), *v. t.* [*< keen¹, a.*] 1. To make *keen* or sharp; sharpen. [Rare.]

Cold winter *keens* the brightening flood. *Thomson.*

2. To chap, as the hands. [Prov. Eng.]

keen² (kê'n), *n.* [*< Ir. caoine, a cry of lamentation for the dead*.] A loud lamentation made over the dead; a wailing. [Ireland.]

A thousand cries would swell the *keen*,
A thousand voices of despair
Would echo thine. *Owen Ward.*

keen² (kê'n), *v. i.* [*< keen², n.*] 1. To make a loud lamentation over the dead; lament; wail. [Ireland.]

From the road outside there came a prolonged ear-piercing wail, that made the window-panes tremble. I have never heard any earthly sound at once so expressive of utter despair, and appealing to heaven or hell for vengeance. . . . "It is the wild Irish women *keening* over their dead." *G. A. Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, xvii.*

Customs that have hardly disappeared from Finland and Ireland, or are fresh in tradition, existed in both countries, such as . . . *keening* and wailing the dead. *The Century, XXXVII, 379.*

2. To wail over any loss, or in anticipation of loss.

Was it for this that I *keened* over the cold hearthstone at Garoopa, when we sold it to the Brentwoods?

H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, vii.
The wind shifts to the west. Peace, peace, Banshee—
keening at every window. *Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xlii.*

keena (kê'nä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian tree, *Calophyllum tomentosum*. Its timber supplies the valuable poon spars of western India, and its seeds yield keena-oil.

keena-nut (kê'nä-nut), *n.* The oil-bearing seed of the keena.

keena-oil (kê'nä-oil), *n.* An oil extracted in Ceylon from the seeds of the drupaceous fruit of the keena.

keener (kê'nër), *n.* [*< keen², v., + -er¹.*] One who *keens*; especially, a woman who *keens* or wails as a hired or professional mourner at wakes and funerals. See *keen², v.* [Ireland.]

keenly (kê'n'li), *adv.* [*< ME. kently, kenty, keneliche, < AS. cēnlīce (= MD. koentlich, D. koentlijk = MHG. küenliche, G. kühnlich)*, boldly, *< cēne, bold*: see *keen¹, a.*] In a *keen* manner; eagerly; sharply; with keenness or intensity; acutely.

keenness (kê'n'es), *n.* The state or quality of being *keen* in any sense of that word; sharpness; acuteness; intensity.

keen-witted (kê'n'wit'ed), *a.* Having acute wit or discernment.

keep (kêp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kept*, ppr. *keeping*. [*< ME. kepen, kipeñ. < AS. cēpan* (pret. *cēpte*, pp. *cēped, cēpt*) (= MD. *kepen*), observe, keep, take care of, regard, await, take. *AS. cēpan* in this sense is usually supposed to be a diff. use of *cēpan, cēpan*, traffic, sell (cf. *cedpian*, traffic), *< cēap, price, bargain* (see *cheap, n.* and *v.*); but such connection is very doubtful. Cf. *kip¹*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To observe; heed; regard; attend to; care for; be solicitous about.

Syche counsell as thou kythes *kepe* I none of,
That will lede me to losse, & my lond hoole.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11340.

While the stars and course of heaven I *keep*.
Dryden, Æneid, vl. 476.

2. To observe or carry out in practice; perform; fulfill: as, to *keep* the laws; to *keep* the sabbath-day; to *keep* one's word or promise.

Then *keppit* was the counsell of Calces belyne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4652.

Keep hospitality amonge thy Neighbour.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 71.

When thou borrowest, *keepe* thy day though it be to thy payne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

But, abstracting from the reason, let us consider who *keeps* the precept best.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 265.

3. To celebrate or observe with all due formalities or rites; solemnize: as, to *keep* Lent.
The day is very solemnly *kept* in all the Cities.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 103.

This day shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord.
Ex. xii. 14.

Here am I come down to what you call *keep* my Christmas.
Walpole, Letters, II. 139.

4. To hold; have or carry on: as, to *keep* court; to *keep* an act at a university.
In the same Towne there ys a merkett, wekely *kept*, and havyn in yt about M.D. houselyng people.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

Chambery . . . is the Capitall City of Savoy, wherein they *keep* their Parliament.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 79.

5. To tend; care for; have the charge, oversight, or custody of.
They did apoynt four men of the manor to *keepe* the wood, for the proffitt of the tenants commodyty of the manner.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 437.

Humble, and like in eche degree
The flocke which he did *keepe*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to *keep* it.
Gen. ii. 15.

The shadow cloak'd from head to foot,
Who *keeps* the keys of all the creeds.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxiii.

6. To guard; protect; preserve; especially, to maintain inviolate or intact; preserve from danger, mishap, loss, decay, etc.: as, to *keep* the peace.
I schal thee take a trewe fere
That trewly schal *keep* thee
While in erthe thou schalt be.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

And behold, I am with thee, and will *keep* thee in all places whither thou goest.
Gen. xxviii. 15.

In yon strait path a thousand
May well be stopped by three.
Now who will stand on either hand,
And *keep* the bridge with me?
Macaulay, Horatius.

There heroes' wits are *kept* in pond'rous vases,
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 115.

7. To retain or hold possession of; retain in one's own power or possession; continue to have, hold, or enjoy; retain: as, he got it to *keep*; to *keep* a thing in mind; to *keep* a secret; to *keep* one's own counsel.
They come well wynnen loud of Straungeres, but thei come not *keep*en it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 252.

My Memory hath *kept* the bad, and let go the good.
Hovell, Letters, I. vi. 51.

Keep a thing, its use will come. *Tennyson*, The Epic.
The remotest descendant of a continental noble *keeps* all the privileges of nobility; the remote descendant of an English peer has no privilege beyond his faint chance of succeeding to the peerage.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 306.

8. To have habitually in stock or for sale.
A . . . housewife of the neighborhood burst breathless into the shop, fiercely demanding yeast; . . . the poor gentlewoman, with her cold shyness of manner, gave her hot customer to understand that she did not *keep* the article.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables.

9. To have habitually in attendance or use; employ or maintain in service, or for one's use or enjoyment: as, to *keep* three servants; to *keep* a horse and carriage.
Thou dost not *keep* a dog
Whom I would imitate.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3, 200.

We dined there the next day, and went on the lake in a boat, which they *keep* in order to bring wood from the other side.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 69.

I *keep* but a man and a maid, ever ready to slander and steal.
Tennyson, Maud, iv.

10. To maintain; support; provide for; supply with whatever is needed.
What shall become of my poor family?
They are no sheep, and they must *keep* themselves.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

Keep thy shop, and thy shop will *keep* thee.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho.

"When they found that 'ere boy," continued Sol, "he was all worn to skin and bone; he'd *keep* himself a week on berries and ches'nuts and sich, but a boy can't be *kept* on what a squirrel can."
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 234.

11. To maintain or carry on, as an establishment, institution, business, etc.; conduct; manage: as, to *keep* a school or a hotel; to *keep* shop; to *keep* house.
A wyf is keperre of thyn housbondrye;
Well may the sike man biwaille and wepe,
Ther as ther nys no wyf the hous to *kepe*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 138.

If he leve her not, . . .
Let me be no assistant for a state,
But *keep* a farm and carters.
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2, 167.

The court also sent for Mrs. Hutchinson, and charged her with divers matters, as her *keeping* two public lectures every week in her house.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 294.

This is the only House in Paris I saw *kept*, in all the parts of it, with the most exact cleanliness and neatness, Gardens and all.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 188.

12†. To receive; go to meet; receive as a friend or guest.
Hastly that lady hende,
Cumnd al her men to wende,
And dight them in their best aray,
To *kepe* the King that ilk day.
Sir Ivaan, MS. Cotton, sp. Warton, iii. 108, 131. (*Jamieson*.)

Againe the comynge of Jhesu Criste
To *kepe* him when he down sal come.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 5028.

13. To take in and provide for; entertain.
Call'st thou me host?
Now, by this hand, I swear, I scorn the term,
Nor shall my Nell *keep* lodgers.
Shak., Hen. V., II. 1, 33.

14. To hold; detain: as, what *keeps* him here?
How much a dunce that has been sent to roam
Exceeds a dunce that has been *kept* at home.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 416.

Excuse me for having *kept* you so long.
Bulwer, Money, iii. 5.

Lunatics who are dangerous to society are *kept* in confinement.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 291.

15. To hold or hold back; restrain.
In chamber among ladyes bryght,
Kepe thy tonge & spende thy syght.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

I have *kept* you from a crying sin would damn you
To men and time.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

How hard it is when a man meets with a Foole to *keep* his tongue from folly! *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnius.

16. To continue, or continue to maintain or preserve, as a state or course of action: as, to *keep* the same road; to *keep* step.
He *kept* his course along the coast of the Kingdome of Sicilia.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 7.

Her servants' eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And, as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued.
Dryden.

Justice is an old lame hobbling beldame, and I can't get her to *keep* pace with Generosity for the soul of me.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

17. To cause to be or continue in some specified state, condition, action, or course: as, to *keep* the coast clear; to *keep* things in order.
In the Time of this Sediton, the Duke of Lancaster had been sent into Scotland, to *keep* the Scots quiet.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 140.

In each Cittle is an Officer that hath charge of the wals, whereby they are *kept* faire and strong.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

They [Chinese women] are *kept* constantly to their work, being fine Needle-Women, and making many curious Embroideries.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 408.

The sounds we are hearing tend very decidedly to *keep* out of consciousness other sounds of which we wish to think.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

We could not *keep* him silent; out he flash'd.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

18. To stay or remain in; refrain from leaving: as, to *keep* the house; to *keep* one's bed.
If any Infected person, commanded to *keepe* house, shall contrarie to such Commandment willfullie and contemptuously goe abroad, etc.
Laws of James I. (1603), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 135.

The Prince had newly got a Fall off a Horse, and *kept* his Chamber.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 1.

Have you observ'd a sitting Hare,
List'ning, and fearful of the Storm
Of Horns and Heunds, clap back her Ear,
Afraid to *keep* or leave her Form?
Prior, The Dove, st. 13.

19†. To maintain habitually: same as *keep up*.
It [the river] *keepeth* almost as terrible a noyse as the river Cocytus in Hell.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 85.

20. To scare away: same as *keep off*: as, to *keep* crows. [Prov. Eng.]—21. To maintain a regular record of or in; have or take charge of entering or making entries in: as, to *keep* accounts; to *keep* the books of a firm; to *keep* a diary.
The Governor or chief of the Factory ought to know more than barely how to buy, sell, and *keep* accounts.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 103.

To *keep* a good house, a length, a line. See the nouns.—To *keep* an act, to hold an academical disputation. See *act*, n., 5.

The students of the first classis that have been these four yeeres trained up in University learning . . . have . . . lately *kept* two solemn Acts for their Commencement.
Mass. Hist. Coll., I. 245.

To *keep* an eye on, to *keep* at arm's-length, to *keep* a term. See the nouns.—To *keep* back. (a) To reserve; withhold; fail to deliver, disclose, or communicate.
I will *keep* nothing back from you.
Jer. xlii. 4.

A certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession, and *kept* back part of the price. Acts v. 2.

(b) To restrain; hold back.
Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins.
Ps. xix. 13.

A conscientious praise of God will *keep* us back from all false and mean praises, all fulsome and servile flatteries, such as are in use among men.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. i.

To *keep* chapel, at Oxford and Cambridge, in England, to attend service in the college chapel.
The Undergraduate is expected to go to chapel eight times, or, in academic parlance, to *keep* eight chapels a week.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 32.

To *keep* company, compass, consort, count. See the nouns.—To *keep* counsel, to keep secret the matter and result of a confidential discussion; be discreet or silent.—To *keep* cut with, to follow the example of.
O that a boy should so *keep* cut with his mother, and be given to dissembling!
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, I. 4.

To *keep* down, to prevent from rising; hold in subjection; restrain. Specifically—(a) In *painting*, to subdue in tone or tint, so that the portion of a picture *kept* down is rendered subordinate to some other part, and therefore does not obtrude on the eye of the spectator. (b) In *printing*, to set in lower-case type, as a word or initial letter.—To *keep* early or late hours, to be customarily early or late (as the case may be) in returning home or in going to bed. See *hour*.

What *early* philosophic hours he *keeps*,
How regular his meals, how sound he sleeps!
Cowper, Retirement, l. 428.

To *keep* house. See *house* 1.—To *keep* in. (a) To prevent from escaping; hold in confinement; specifically, to detain (a pupil) in the schoolroom after hours, either as a punishment for misconduct or in order that a lesson may be mastered. (b) To conceal; avoid telling or disclosing. (c) To restrain; curb, as a horse.—To *keep* it up, to continue anything vigorously, especially a frolic; persist in merriment. [Colloq.]

We *keeps* it up for half an hour, or an hour . . . if the browns tumble in well.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 57.

To *keep* off, to hinder from approach or attack: as, to *keep* off an enemy or an evil.
If they would not do his Commandments, but despise his Statutes and abhor his Judgments, all the care and policy they could use would not be able to *keep* off the most dismal Judgments which ever befell a Nation.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Far beyond,
Imagined more than seen, the skirts of France. . . .
"God bless the narrow sea which *keeps* her off."
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

To *keep* one at a distance. See *distance*.—To *keep* one going in (something), to keep one supplied with (it).
He *kept* us going in sherry. *F. W. Farrar*, Julian Heme.

To *keep* one's countenance, distance, foot. See the nouns.—To *keep* one's feet, to maintain one's footing; avoid falling.
It was with the greatest difficulty that she *kept* her feet.
Lever, One of Them, p. 444.

To *keep* one's hand in, to keep up one's acquirements; maintain one's skill by practice.—To *keep* one's self to one's self, to shun society; keep one's own counsel; keep aloof from others; keep close.
"Stay then a little," answer'd Julian, "here,
And *keep* yourself, none knowing, to yourself."
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

To *keep* open house. See *house* 1.—To *keep* out, to hinder from entering or taking possession.
No iron gate, no spiked and panelled door,
Can *keep* out death, the postman, or the bore.
O. W. Holmes, A Modest Request.

To *keep* the bones green. See *green* 1.—To *keep* the crown of the causer. See *crown*.—To *keep* the field, the house, the peace, etc. See the nouns.—To *keep* the land aboard (*naul.*). See *aboard* 1.—To *keep* the luff, or the wind (*naul.*), to continue close to the wind.—To *keep* time, touch, etc. See the nouns.—To *keep* under, to restrain; hold in subjection or under control.
Need and poverty doth hold down and *keep* under stout courages, and maketh them patient perforce, taking from them bold and rebelling stomachs.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

I *keep* under my body, and bring it into subjection.
I Cor. ix. 27.

The fire was *kept* under for the rest of the day, but all attempts to extinguish it were vain.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

To *keep* up. (a) To support; hold in an existing state or condition; prevent from lapsing: as, to *keep* up the price of goods; to *keep* up one's credit.
Ptolemy had been a soldier from his infancy, and consequently *kept* up a proper military force, that made him everywhere respected in these warlike and unsettled times.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 457.

He would undertake to prove before a committee of the House of Commons that there existed a combination to *keep* up the price of muffins.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, II.

(b) To maintain; continue; prevent cessation of.
Little disputes and quarrels . . . are chiefly *kept* up and bandled to and fro by those who have nothing else to do.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it. *Locke.*

(c) To insinuate in good order or condition: as, to pay so much a year to *keep up* a grave.—**To keep up to the collar**, to keep hard at work; "keep at it": in allusion to the straining of a working horse against his collar. [Colloq.]

Not that he neglected these [the proper studies of the place], for Hardy *kept* him pretty well up to the collar, and he passed his little go creditably.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xii.

=**Syn. 7.** etc. *Keep, Retain, Reserve.* *Keep* is a very general idiomatic word, meaning, in this relation, not to dispose of or part with; hold on to: as, to sell half and *keep* half. *Retain* covers the idea of not giving up where there is occasion or opportunity: as, to surrender on condition that the officers *retain* their side-arms. *To reserve* is to keep back at a time or in an act in which other things are given up; also, to keep back for a time: as, to *reserve* judgment.

They only fail, that strive to move,
Or lose, that care to *keep*.

Queen Meredith, Wanderer, III.

Why should not man,
Retaining still divine stumblitude
In part, from such deformities be free?

Milton, P. L., xi. 512.

Hast thou not reserved a blessing for me? Gen. xxvii. 36.

These feats are out of season;

Reserve them till a merrier hour than this.

Shak., C. of E., I. 2, 69.

6. Keep, Defend, Protect, Shelter, Preserve. *Keep* is the general word in this relation also. *To defend* is to keep by warding off attacks; the word does not so much imply success as the others do. *To protect* is to keep by covering from danger. *To shelter* is to keep by covering on one side, or on all sides, especially above, from exposure. *Shelter* seems figurative when not applied to keeping from exposure to the weather, and *protect* and *defend* when not applied to the physical. *To preserve* is in various senses to protect or keep from destruction or injury: as, to *preserve* forests, the bank of a river, fruit, vested rights, life, or one's dignity.

Behold, he that *keepeth* Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.

Nor could the Muse defend
Her son.

Milton, P. L., vii. 37.

In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.

G. P. Morris, Woodman, Spars that Tree!

History has sometimes been called a gallery, where in living forms are preserved the scenes, the incidents, and the characters of the past. *Sumner, Orations, I. 201.*

2 and 3. Observe, Commemorate, etc. See *celebrate*.

II. Intrans. 1†. To care; to be solicitous.

"Sir preest," he seyde, "I *kepe* han [to have] no loos
Of my craft, for I wolde it kept were cloos."

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 357.

The third me thinks shruggingly saith, I *kept* not to sit sleeping with my Poesie till a Queene came and kissed me.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 15.

2†. To take care; be on the watch; be heedful.

Keep that the lusts shake not the word of God that is in us.

Tyndale.

3. To lodge; dwell; hold one's self, as in an abiding-place. [Now colloq. or rare.]

Knock at his study, where, they say, he *keeps*.

Shak., Tit. And., v. 2, 5.

The Tarentines [Indians] . . . rified a wigwam where Mr. Cradock's men *kept* to catch sturgeon, took away their nets and biscuit, &c. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 72.*

But yet he could not *keep*
Here with the shepherds and the silly sheep.

M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

He was foolish enough to tell where these quail *kept* in his orchard.

Forest and Stream, XXVIII. 252.

4. To keep one's self; remain; stay; continue: as, to *keep* at a distance; to *keep* in with some one; to *keep* out of sight; hence, in familiar speech, used with a present participle almost as an auxiliary of continuous or repeated action: as, he *keeps* moving; she *kept* crying out; they have *kept* asking for it this hour past.

Those that are married already, all but one, shall live; the rest shall *keep* as they are. *Shak., Hamlet, III. 1, 156.*

The Privateers *keep* out of their way, having always intelligence where they [the Barralwaya fleet] are.

Dampier, Voyages, II. II. 126.

We *kept* down the left bank of the river for a little distance, and then struck into the woods.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 48.

Innumerable instances are known to every naturalist of species *keeping* true, or not varying at all, although living under the most opposite climates.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 139.

All the place is holy ground; . . .
So *keep* where you are: you are foul with sin.

Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

5. To last; endure; continue unimpaired.

If the malt is not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep*.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

The best fruits of the season fall latest and *keep* the longest.

Alcott, Tablets, p. 134.

The dam was a subject of conversation that would *keep*.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 3.

To keep at it, to continue hard at work; persist. [Colloq.]—**To keep dark**. See *dark*.—**To keep from**, to abstain from; refrain from; remain away from.

I should kick, being kick'd; and, being at that pass,
You would *keep* from my heels. *Shak., C. of E., III. 1, 19.*

To keep in with. See *inl, adv.*—**To keep on**, to go forward; proceed; continue to advance.

The Pontic sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but *keeps* due on
To the Propontic and the Hellespont.

Shak., Othello, III. 3, 455.

To keep to, to adhere strictly to; avoid neglecting or deviating from: as, to *keep to* old customs; to *keep to* a rule; to *keep to* one's word or promise.

Not finding the Governour *keep* to his agreement with me; nor seeing by his carriage towards others any great reason I had to expect he would, I began to wish my self away again.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 518.

Well, if they had *kept* to that, I should not have been such an enemy to the stage. *Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.*

To keep up, to remain unsubdued, as by illness, age, or grief; be yet active, or not confined to one's bed; not to fall behind. [Colloq.]

keep (kēp), *n.* [*< ME. kepe, heed, care; < keep, v.*] **1†.** Heed; notice; care.

We love no man that taketh *kepe* or charge
Wher that we goon; we wol ben at our large.

Chaucer, Prool. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 321.

Youth is least looked vnto when they stand [in] most need of good *kepe* and regard.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 50.

And unto Morphens comes, whom drowned deepe
In drowis fit he findes: of nothing he takes *kepe*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. l. 640.

2†. Custody; keeping; oversight.

For in Baptista's *keep* my treasure is.

Shak., T. of the S., I. 2, 118.

If the Justice have the maid in *keep*,
You need not fear the marriage of your son.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, III. 2.

3†. That which is kept or cared for; charge.

Often he need of hys *kepe*
A sacrifice to bring.

Nowe with a Kiddle, now with a sheepe,
The Altars hallowing.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

4. The stronghold or citadel of a medieval

castlo; the innermost and strongest structure or central tower. It was the final dependence for keeping the castle against assault. In the lower parts of the structure prisoners were kept, with stores, etc.; and in the upper parts the family lived, especially in times of danger. Also called *dun-geon* or *donjon*, *dun-geon-keep*, or *dun-geon-tower*. See *dun-geon*, *donjon*.

It stands on a knolle, which, tho' insensibly rising, gives it a prospect over the *keeps* of Windsor, about three miles N. E. of it.

Evelyn, Memoirs, Oct. 23, 1686.

My malice is no deeper than a moat,
No stronger than a wall: there is the *keep*;

He shall not cross us more. *Tennyson, Geraldine.*

5. Subsistence; board and lodging; maintenance or means of subsistence: as, the *keep* of a horse. [Colloq.]

I performed some servises to the college in return for my *keep*.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. viii.

Moreover, we could not bear the idea that she should labor for her *keep*.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlv.

6. pl. In coal-mining, wings, catches, or rests for holding the cage when it is brought to rest at some point above the bottom of the shaft. See *cage-shuts*.

7. A meat-safe. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]—**8.** A large basket. [Prov. Eng.]—**9.** A reservoir for fish by the side of a river. [Prov. Eng.]—**For keeps**, to be kept or retained; to be held or retained as one's own; for good: as, to play marbles *for keeps* [that is, each player to retain the marbles he wins]. [U. S.]

We, the undersigned, promise not to play marbles *for keeps*, nor bet nor gamble in any way.

The Advance, Dec. 9, 1886.

Out at keep, feeding in a hired pasture. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

keeper (kē'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. keperc; < keep, v., + -er, 1.*] **1.** One who keeps, observes, or obeys.

I am a *keeper* of the law

In some sines' points, altho' not a'.

Burns, Verses to John Rankine.

2. One who has the charge or keeping of anything; a caretaker; a custodian; often forming the second element of a compound: as, the

keeper of the seals; a house-*keeper*.

Hit speketh of riche men ryght noug
Bote of clenness and of clerkes an
Piers

And the Lord said unto Cain, Where
And he said, I know not: Am I my br.

Young Logie's laid in Edinburgh chapel,
Carmichael's the *keeper* of the key.

The Laird o' Logie (Child's Ballads, IV. 116).

The persecuted animals [rats] bolted above-ground: the terrier accounted for one, the *keeper* [gamekeeper] for another.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

3. One who maintains or carries on as proprietor; an owner or independent controller: as, a store-*keeper*; an inn-*keeper*.

Now here is a man . . . who is really nothing but a weakly, aged *keeper* of a little shoe-store in a village.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 167.

4. One who stays or abides.

To be discreet, chaste, *keepers* at home. *Titus* (l. 5).

5. One who holds or maintains possession.

He will have need of getters and *keepers*.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 238.

6. That which keeps; something that serves as a guard or protection. Specifically—(a) A ring which keeps another on the finger. See *guard-ring*.

Quite devoid of any Jeweller's ware, save her wedding ring and *keeper*.

G. A. Sala, Baddington Peacage, II. 111.

(b) A key which admits of being readily inserted and removed at pleasure to keep an object in its place.

It [a glove-fastener] has a cylindrical *keeper* with one lower edge struck up to form a lip, and a radial locking bar, with a series of teeth on the under surface, adapted to project through the *keeper* and engage the lip.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 408.

(c) A loop on the end of a strap fitted with a buckle, through which the other end is run after passing through the buckle; a small clasp. (d) The box on a door-jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes when shot. (e) A Januit. (f) A piece of soft iron placed in contact with the poles of a magnet when not in use, which tends, by induction, to maintain and even increase the power of the magnet; an armature. (g) In the electromagnet of a dynamo, one of the lateral projections from the polar extremities to bring them just as near to the revolving armature as they can be without actually touching it. (h) A reel-keeper. (i) The mousing of a hook, which keeps it from being accidentally disengaged. (j) The gripper of the flint in a flint-lock gun.—**Keeper of the Great Seal, or Lord Keeper**, a high officer of state in Great Britain, who has the custody of the great seal. The office is now vested in the lord chancellor.—**Keeper of the king's conscience**, the lord chancellor. See *chancellor*, 3 (a).—**Keeper of the Privy Seal, or Lord Privy Seal**, a British officer of state, through whose hands pass all charters, pardons, etc., before they come to the great seal. He is a privy-councillor, and was formerly called *Clerk of the Privy Seal*.

keeperess (kē'pēr-ēs), *n.* [*< keeper + -ess.*] A female keeper, custodian, or warden.

In Drayton House [a lunatic asylum] the *keeperesses* eclipsed the keepers in cruelty to the poorer patients.

C. Reade, Hard Cash, xli.

keeperless (kē'pēr-les), *a.* [*< keeper + -less.*] Without the supervision or care of a keeper; free from restraint, custody, or superintendence.

Among the group was a man . . . who, of all the people accounted sane and permitted to go about the world *keeperless*, I hold to have been the most decidedly mad.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. III.

keepership (kē'pēr-ship), *n.* [*< keeper + -ship.*] The office of a keeper.

The earl gave the former a tan-house, and *keepership* of one of his games.

Stypp, Queen Mary, an. 1556.

keep-friend†, n. [*< keep, v., + obj. friend.*] An iron ring with a chain attached, used to confine a prisoner.

And he had besides two iron rings about his neck, the one of the chain, and the other of that kind which are called a *keep-friend*, or the foot of a friend, from whence descended two irons unto his middle.

History of Don Quixote, 1678, l. 45. (Nares.)

keeping (kē'ping), *n.* [*< ME. keepynge; verbal n. of keep, v.*] **1.** Care; custody; charge.

This mayden was the fairest lady that ever was in any londe; this same maiden hadde in *keepynge* the blissed seint Graal.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 229.

He swore us thus, never to let this treasure
Part from our secret *keepings*.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, II. 6.

This mornog I wrote to my banker in London to send me certain jewels he has in his *keeping*—hair-looms for the ladies of Thornfield.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

2†. Guardian care; guard; watch.

In that Cesonne, that the Bawme is growynge, Men put there to [thereto] gode *keepynge*, that no Man dar ben hardy to entre.

Manderlyle, Travels, p. 50.

3. Maintenance; support; subsistence; feed; fodder: as, the cattle have good *keeping*.

Call you that *keeping* for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an ox?

Shak., As you Like it, I. l. 9.

4. Just proportion; conformity; congruity; consistency; harmony: as, his words are not in *keeping* with his deeds.

B— would have been more in *keeping* if he had abided by the faith of his forefathers.

Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

Her lord and master, in the spotless whiteness of his ruffles on wrist and bosom, and in the immaculate *keeping* and neatness of all his clerical black, and the perfect pose of his grand full-bottomed clerical wig, did honor to her conjugal cares.

H. E. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 350.

The "Rape of the Lock." For wit, fancy, invention, and *keeping*, it has never been surpassed.

Lowell, Study Window, p. 407.

He did not offer to stab me and sink my body in the Grand Canal, as, in all Venetian *keeping*, I felt that he ought to have done.

Howells, Venetian Life, ii.

Upon one's *keeping*, upon one's guard.

I doo promise you that I am upon me *kypping* every daye.

M.S. letter, dated 1562. (Nares.)

keeping-room (kē'ping-rōm), *n.* The common sitting-room of a family; also, in English universities, the sitting-room of a student. [New Eng. and prov. Eng.]

All the attractions of a house were concentrated in one room: it was kitchen, chamber, parlor, and *keeping-room*.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 261.

Like many other buildings of the same date and style, that which was designated as the *keeping-room* or parlour was the passage of the house.

J. Freeman, W. Kirby, p. 219.

keep-off (kēp'ōf), *v.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Intended or adapted to keep a foe at a distance; hence, long; reaching far.

He fought not with a *keepe-off* spear, or with a farre-shot bow, But with a massy club of iron.

Chapman, Iliad, vii.

II. *n.* A guard; defense; something to keep a foe at a distance.

A lance then tooke he, with a keene, Steele head, To be his *keepe-off*, both 'gainst men and dogges.

Chapman, Odyssey, xiv.

keepsake (kēp'sāk), *n.* [Irreg. < *keep*, *v.*, + *sake*.] Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship. The word was used as the title of some of the holiday gift-books formerly published annually. See *annual*, *n.*, 4.

And now! ah, I see it—you just now are stooping To pick up the *keepsake* intended for me.

Keats, To Some Ladies, on Receiving a Curious Shell.

I have before me the *Keepsake* for the year 1831, . . . a collection much lower in point of interest and ability than the worst number of the worst shilling magazine of the present day. . . . Somewhere about the year 1837 the world began to kick at the *Keepsakes*, and they gradually got extinguished. Then the lords and countesses put away their verses and . . . wrote no more.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 194.

keep-worthy (kēp'wēr'thī), *a.* Worthy of being kept or preserved. [Rare.]

Other *keep-worthy* documents, *W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, I. 182.*

kees (kēs), *n.* [< Ar. *kīs*.] The Egyptian purse, a sum of five hundred piasters or about twenty-five dollars. See *purse*.

keesh, *n.* See *kish*².

keeslip (kēs'lip), *n.* A Scotch form of *keslop*.

keethie (kē'thī), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A certain fish, the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Scotch.]

keeve (kēv), *n.* [Also *keave*, *kieve*, *kive*; < ME. **keve*, *kirc*, < AS. *cjfe*, a tub or vat.] A large vat or tub used for various purposes, as for dressing ores in mining, for holding the lye in bleaching (in which sense it is also called a *keir*), as a brewers' mashing-tub, etc.

keeve (kēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *keevd*, ppr. *keeving*. [< *keeve*, *n.*] 1. To put in a keeve for fermentation, etc.—2. To overturn or lift up, as a cart, so as to unload it all at once. [Prov. Eng.]

keever (kē'vēr), *n.* A keeve. Also *kiver*.

keffekil, *n.* See *kicfekil*.

keffieh (kēf'i-ē), *n.* [Ar.] The head-dress of the men of the Bedouin or desert tribes of the Moslem East. They do not wear the tarboosh, but a kerchief secured directly upon the head by a cord called an *akal*. The kerchief is generally worn cornerwise, so that two corners fall upon the shoulders, and can be drawn over the face or the back of the head at pleasure.

The red and yellow *keffieh*, folded and tied in hereditary fashion about his swarthy face and over his neck and shoulders by the Bedouin Arab of the desert.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 460.

keg (keg), *n.* [Also (dial.) *cag*; < Icel. *kaggi* = Sw. Norw. *kagge*, a keg, a round mass or heap.] 1. A small cask or barrel; a cask-shaped vessel of indefinite size, but in capacity less than half a barrel, usually from 5 to 10 gallons.—2. A lump; piece.

The sturgeon cut to *keggs* (too big to handle whole) Gives many a dainty bit out of his lusty jowl.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

Boat-keg, a small wooden cask, strongly made, large at the base, tapering to the top, with bung-hole and bung for taking out the water in the closed top: used to carry fresh water in small boats.—**Keg fig.**—**Keg-leveling and -trussing machine**, a machine for presslog and holding the staves in position for trussing.

kei-apple, kai-apple (kī'ap'1), *n.* [< S. African *kei* or *kai* + E. *apple*.] 1. A tall evergreen shrub, *Dovyalis (Aberia) Caffra*, of South Africa. It can be used for hedges, and yields an edible fruit.—2. The fruit of this shrub, which resembles a small yellowish apple. It serves for a pickle when green, and when ripe can be made into a preserve.

kelet, *n.* A Middle English form of *key*¹.

keight. An obsolete preterit of *catch*¹.

keil, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *kail*².

keilhauite (kīl'hōu-it), *n.* [After Prof. *Keilhau* of Norway.] A rare Norwegian mineral, related to titanite in form; a silicotitanate of iron, aluminium, yttrium, and calcium.

keir, kier (kēr), *n.* [< Icel. *ker* = Sw. Dan. *kar*, a tub, vat, or other vessel, = OHG. *char*, MHG. *kar*, Goth. *kas*, a vessel, perhaps = L. *vas* (orig. **gras*?), a vessel: see *vase*, *vessel*.] In *bleaching*, a large boiler which contains the bleaching-liquor; the alkaline vat of a bleachery. See *bucking*³ and *keeve*.

For yarn and thread, it is very usual to have the false bottom of the bleaching *keir*, or pot, movable.

Spon's Encyc. Manuf., I. 515.

keisart, *n.* See *kaiser*, *Cæsar*. *Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3, 9.*

keitloa (kīt'lō-ā), *n.* [S. African.] The two-horned black rhinoceros of South Africa, *Rhinoceros keitloa*, or Sloan's rhinoceros. The two horns are of nearly equal size, attaining a length of about a foot. The animal is about 11 feet long and 5 feet high. It is ill-tempered, and a very dangerous antagonist.

kekryphalos (ke-kri'f'a-los), *n.* [< Gr. *κεκρύφαλος*, a woman's head-dress, < *κρύπτειν* (perf. *κρύψα*), hide, cover: see *crypt*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a simple form of female head-dress, consisting of a net, or a light cloth or kerchief, so placed about the head as to inclose the hair completely and almost without folds, and projecting behind in a graceful curve. It is common in works of art of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C., being beautifully illustrated on some Syracusan coins; and it is still worn in exactly the ancient form by many Greek peasant women.



Figure of Aphrodite, wearing the Kekryphalos.—From a polychrome kylix of the 5th century B. C., now in the British Museum.

keld¹⁴, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cheld*.

keld² (keld), *n.* [< Icel. *kelda* = Sw. *källa* = Dan. *kilde* (cf. Finn. *kaltio*, < Scand.), a spring, fountain, well; from the verb represented by OHG. *quellan*, MHG. *G. quellen*, swell, spring, gush (AS. pp. *collen*, swollen), > *quelle*, a spring, fountain, source.] A spring. [North. Eng.]

keld³, *a.* See *kelled*.

kelder (kel'dēr), *n.* [A var. of *keeler*², perhaps after the related *keld*¹.] A cooler; especially, a large vat or caldron used in brewing.

kelet, *v.* A Middle English form of *keel*².

kelebe (kel'ē-bē), *n.* [< Gr. *κελέβη* (see def.).] In *Gr. archæol.*, a large ovoid, wide-mouthed vase, with a broad flat rim and two handles connecting the rim and the body, and not extending above the rim.



Kelebe.—Greek red-figured Pottery.

kelf¹⁴ (kelf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A foolish fellow.

One squire Eneas, a great *kelf*, Some wading haugman like herself.

Cotton, Works (1734), p. 85.

kelf² (kelf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, the vertical height of the back of the excavation in holing or undercutting the coal. [Derbyshire and Leicestershire, Eng.]

keling, *n.* See *keeling*².

kelis (kē'lis), *n.* [NL.: see *cheloid*².] In *pa-thol.*: (a) Morphœa. (b) Cheloid. Also *keloid*.

—**Addison's kelis**, morphœa.

kelk¹ (kelk), *n.* [< ME. *kelk*, roe; cf. OHG. *chelch*, MHG. *kelch*, struma.] The roe of a fish. [Prov. Eng.]

Take the *kelkes* of fyashe anon

And the lyver of the fyashe, sethe hom alon.

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 19.

kelk² (kelk), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative, like *belk*, *belch*.] To belch; also, to groan. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk³ (kelk), *n.* [Perhaps < Gael. and Ir. *clach*, a stone.] A large stone or detached rock. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk⁴ (kelk), *v. t.* [Supposed to have meant orig. 'stone,' pelt with stones, < *kelk*³, *n.*] To beat soundly. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk⁴ (kelk), *n.* [< *kelk*⁴, *v.*] A blow. [Prov. Eng.]

kelk⁵ (kelk), *n.* [Cf. *keek*³.] 1. The wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.—2. The poison hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.—**Broad kelk, broad-leaved kelk**, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

kell¹ (kel), *n.* [A var. of *caul*¹, *call*²: see *caul*¹.] A covering of some kind; a film or membrane; a network. [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.] Being found, I'll find an urne of gold, 't' enclose them, and betwixt

The ayre and them two *kells* of fat lay on them.

Chapman, Iliad, xxiii.

Specifically—(a) The caul or omentum.

I'll have him [the hart] cut to the *kell*, then down the seams.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

(b) The membrane or eard which sometimes envelops the head of a child at birth.

A silly jealous fellow, . . . seeing his child new born included in a *kell*, thought sure a Franciscan . . . was the father of it, it was so like a friar's cowl.

Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 617.

(c) The chrysalis of an insect.

The o'ergrown trees among, With caterpillars' *kells* and dusky cobwebs hung.

Drayton, Polyolbion, liii. 120.

(d) A net; especially, a net in which women inclose their hair; the back part of a cap.

Hir bake and hir breste was hrochede alle over, With *kelle* and with corenalle clucioche arrayede.

Morie Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3259.

And as it falls out, many times As knotts been knitt on a *kell*, Or merchant men gone to levee London, Either to buy ware or sell.

Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 314).

(e) A film.

His wakeful eyes . . . Now covered over with dim cloudy *kells*.

Drayton, The Owl.

(f) One of the dew-covered threads often seen on the grass in the morning.

Neither the immoderate moisture of July, August, and September, nor those *kells*, which, like cobwebs, do sometimes cover the ground, do beget the rot in sheep.

Boyle, Works, VI. 358.

kell² (kel), *n.* A variant of *kill*², *kiln*.

kell³, *n.* Same as *kale*, 2.

kellaut, *n.* See *killut*.

kelleck, *n.* See *killock*.

kelled¹ (keld), *a.* [< *kell*¹ + *-ed*².] Having a kell or covering; having the parts united as by a kell or thin membrane; webbed. Also *keld*.

And feeds on fish, which under water still He with his *keld* feet and keen teeth doth kill.

Drayton, Noah's Flood.

Kellia (kel'i-ā), *n.* [NL., named after J. M. O'Kelly of Dublin.] The typical genus of *Kelliidae*. The shell is small, thin, and rounded, with the ligament internal, the cardinal teeth 1 or 2 in number, and the lateral teeth 1-1 in each valve. There are numerous species, both recent and fossil, such as the British *K. suborbicularis* and *K. nitida*.

Kelliidae (ke-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Kellia* + *-idae*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Kellia*. They are small but elegant bivalves, living in the crevices of rocks, or on shells or seaweeds, or lying free. Also written *Kelliadæ*.

kellin (kel'in), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *keeling*².] The ling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

kellock (kel'ok), *n.* See *killock*.

kellow (kel'ō), *n.* [Cf. *killow*, *collow*.] Blacklead. [Prov. Eng.]

kelly (kel'i), *n.* [Cf. *colly*¹.] In *brick-making*, surface-soil or mold. *C. T. Davis, Bricks, etc., p. 103.*

kelly (kel'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kellied*, ppr. *kellying*. [< *kelly*, *n.*] In *brick-making*, to cover with soil or mold.

keloid (kē'loid), *n.* Same as *cheloid* and *kelis*.

keloidal (kē-loi'dal), *a.* [< *keloid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of keloid.

Slight *keloidal* growths sometimes follow in the wake of the largest vesicles.

Medical News, LIII. 442.

kelotomia, kelotomy (kel-ō-tō-mī-ā, kē-lot'ō-mī), *n.* See *celotomy*.

kelp¹ (kelp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kilp*, *kylp*, < ME. *kelp*, *kylp*, a hook for a pot, also a sheath (orig. hilt?), < Icel. *kilpr*, a handle of a vessel, a loop; cf. *kelpa*, a trap for otters.] 1. A hook or crook by means of which a pot or kettle is hung over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

A *kylpe* [var. *kelpa*] of a caldron, [L.] *perpendiculum*.
Cath. Angl., p. 203.

2†. A sheath.

The fend that at this world wolde kille
His swerd he pulte vp in his *kelp*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 140.

kelp² (kelp), *n.* [Also *kilp*; origin unknown.]

1. (a) Large seaweeds, such as are used in producing the manufactured kelp. In coast regions kelp is largely employed as a fertilizer, especially in the west of Ireland. It is composed chiefly of *Fucales* and *Laminariae*. In New England it includes especially species of *Laminaria* called *devil's-apron*, *Agarum Turneri*, the sea-collander, and *Alaria esculenta*, besides littoral species of *Fucus* called *rockweed*.

As for the relts, *kilpe*, tangle, and such like sea-weeds,
Nicauder saith they are as good as treacle.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxii. 6.

A line of the sand-beach
Covered with walls of the tide, with *kelp* and the slippery
sea-weed.
Longfellow, *Evangeline*, v. 1.

(b) Specifically, the seaweed *Macrocystis pyrifera*, of the Pacific coast of North and South America, etc. Its tough, slender stems are said to grow sometimes more than 600 feet long. Ascending from submarine rocks, it reveals their presence to sailors; and it forms an extensive tangled mass which serves on exposed coasts as a natural breakwater.

There is one marine production which from its importance
is worthy of a particular history; it is the *kelp*, or
Macrocystis pyrifera.
Darwin, *Voyage of the Beagle*, p. 239.

2. The product of seaweeds when burned, from which carbonate of soda is obtained. It was formerly much used in the manufacture of glass and soap, and large quantities of iodine are now obtained from the residue after the carbonate of soda is separated.—**Bull-head kelp**, *Nereocystis Luetkeana* of northwestern America, the long filaments of which are used by the Indians for fishing-lines.—**Great kelp**, of California, the *Macrocystis pyrifera*. See def. 1 (b), above.—**Kelp glass**. See *glass*.—**Kelp salt**, a by-product of the manufacture of potash from the ashes of seaweeds. It contains sodium sulphate, carbonate, and chlorid, and small quantities of potassium sulphate. Formerly used in glass-making.—**Rock-kelp**. Same as *rockweed*. See def. 1 (a), above.

kelp³ (kelp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young crow. [Prov. Eng.]

kelp-fish (kelp'fish), *n.* 1. A blennioid fish, *Heterostichus rostratus*. It has a scaly body with a conspicuous lateral line, a small pointed head, and a very long dorsal fin with about 37 spines and 13 rays, the 5 anterior spines being wide apart, and separated from the rest by a notch. It attains a length of about 15 inches, and is common along the Pacific coast of America, from San Francisco to Santiago.

2. A labroid fish, *Platygllossus semicinctus*, with 9 dorsal spines, and of a greenish-brown color with bright reflections. It is common southward along the Lower Californian coast.—3. Any fish of the family *Divemidae*, found on the west coast of the United States.

kelp-goose (kelp'gōs), *n.* *Chloëphaga antarctica* of South America. Also called *rock-goose*.

kelpie, **kelpy** (kel'pi), *n.* [Origin unknown.] An imaginary spirit of the waters, generally appearing in the form of a horse, who was believed to give warning of approaching death by drowning, and sometimes maliciously to assist in drowning persons. [Scotch.]

These ponderous keys shall the *kelpies* keep,
And lodge in their caverns so dark and deep.
Queen Mary's Escape from Lochleven.

That bards are second-sighted is nae joke,
And ken the lingo of the spritlike folk;
Fays, Spunkles, *Kelpies*, a', they can explain them.
Burns, *Brigs of Ayr*.

kelp-pigeon (kelp'pij'on), *n.* The sheathbill, *Chionis alba*, of the Falklands: so called by sailors from its size and white color and its habitual resorts.

kelp-whaling (kelp'hw'ling), *n.* The pursuit of the California gray whale: so called from its resorts.

kelpwort (kelp'wört), *n.* The prickly glasswort, *Salsola Kali*, burned to produce barilla, a substance resembling kelp. See *kelp*².

kelpy, *n.* See *kelpie*.

kelson, *n.* See *kelson*.

Kelt¹, *n.* See *Celt*¹.

kelt² (kelt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A spent salmon—that is, one that has spawned. [Scotch.]
When they [salmon] are descending rivers after spawning, they are termed *kelts* or black salmon.
St. Nicholas, XIII. 740.

kelt³ (kelt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Cloth made of black and white wool mixed and not dyed. *Fairholt*. [Scotch.]

Na dentie geir this Doctor seikis—
Ane hamelle hat, a coot of *kelt*.
Legend, Bp. St. Androls, *Poems of 16th Cent.*, p. 327.

kelter¹, *n.* See *Kilter*.

kelter² (kel'tér), *a.* [*kelt*³ + *-er*.] Made of kelt. [Scotch.]

He put him on an old *Kelter* coat,
And Hose of the same above the knee.
Roxburgh Ballads, II. 350.

Keltic, **Kelticism**, etc. See *Celtic*, etc.

keltie, **keltly** (kel'ti), *n.* [Said to be so called from a famous champion drinker in Kinross-shire.] A large glass or bumper, imposed as a fine on those who, as it is expressed, do not drink fair. [Scotch.]—**Cleared keltie aff**, having drunk one's glass quite empty, previous to drinking a bumper.

Fill a brimmer—this is my excellent friend Balfie
Nicol Jarvie's health. . . . Are ye a *cleared keltie aff*? Fill
anther.
Scott, *Rob Roy*, xxviii.

Keltie's mends. See *mends*.

kelyphite (kel'i-fit), *n.* [*Gr.* *κέλφος*, a sheath, case, + *-ite*².] An alteration-product forming a zone about crystals of pyrope, found in Bohemia. It nearly resembles serpentine in composition.

kemb¹ (kem), *v. t.* [*ME.* *kemben*, < *AS.* *emban* (= *MD.* *kemben*, *D.* *kammen* = *LG.* *keimen* = *OHG.* *kemben*, *ehempen*, *MHG.* *kemben*, *kemmen*, *G.* *kämmen* = *Icel.* *kemba* = *Dan.* *kjæmme* = *Sw.* *kamma*), *comb*, < *camb*, *comb*: see *comb*¹, *n.* Cf. *comb*¹, *v.* Hence *pp.* *kempt*, and the negative *unkempt*, the latter still common in literary use.] To *comb*.
He *kembeth* hise lokkes brode and made him gay.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 188.

More *kembed*, and bathed, and rubbed, and trimmed.
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, l. 1.

kemb² (kem), *n.* [A var. of *comb*¹ = *kame*, after *kemb*, *v.*] A *comb*.

My sister Maisry came to me,
Wi' aliver bason, and aliver *kemb*,
To kemb my headle upon her knee.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 170).

kembing (kem'ing), *n.* [Cf. *kemelin*, *kimeling*.] A brewing-vessel.

kembot, *a.* and *v.* See *kimbo*.

kemboldt, **kemboldt**, *n.* Same as *kimbo*. See *akimbo*.

kempster¹ (kem'stér), *n.* [Also *kempster*; < *ME.* *kempstare*, *kenster* (= *OLG.* *kenstere*); < *kemb* + *-ster*.] A woman who cleaned wool. *Halliuell*.

kemelint, **kemlint**, *n.* Same as *kimuel*.

kemest, *n.* A Middle English form of *camis*.

keming-stock, *n.* [**keming* (a form of *chimney*?) + *stock*.] The back of a chimney-grate.

He fell backward into the fyre,
And brake his head on the *keming-stock*.
Wyf of Auchtirnuochty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 120).

kemp¹ (kemp), *v. i.* [A var. of *camp*¹ (after *kemp*¹, *n.*): see *camp*¹, *v.*] To strive or contend in any way; strive for victory, as in the quantity of work done by reapers in the harvest-field. [Scotch and old Eng.]

There es ne kynge undire Criste may *kempe* with hym
one!
He willie be Alexander ayre, that alle the erthe lewttede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2634.

kemp² (kemp), *n.* [*ME.* *kempe*, < *AS.* *cempa* (= *OFries.* *kampa*, *kempa* = *Icel.* *kempa* = *Dan.* *kjæmpe* = *Sw.* *kämppe*), a warrior: see *camp*¹, *v.*, and *champion*¹.] 1†. A champion; a knight.

"O knigt," quath the king, "what *kemp* is that like,
That wan so on my sone is he so dougti?"
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3746.

2. The act of striving for superiority in any way. [Scotch.]

kemp³ (kemp), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *kempe*, *campe*, *shaggy*, *rough*.] 1† *a.* Shaggy; rough.

Lik a griffoun lokede he aboute
With *kempe* [var. *kemped*] here on his browe stoute.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1276.

II. *n.* Coarse hair which is closely mingled with the finer hair or wool, and has to be separated from it before the manufacturing of fine goods, especially in goat's hair of choice and expensive kind.

An element in all bad-bred wool is the presence of *kempe*, a small white hair, which is very brittle and which will not take any dye.
Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 976.

Also *kempty*.

kemp^{3†} (kemp), *n.* [*ME.* *kempe*, an eel; prob. a particular use, as also in def. 2, of *kemp*, a champion: see *kemp*¹, *n.*] 1. An eel. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 270; *Palsgrave*, 1530.—2. A boar.

kemp⁴ (kemp), *n.* [Cf. *Sw.* *kämpar* and *kampegräs*.] The ribwort-plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*, more especially the stalk and spike; also,

the common plantain, *Plantago major*, and perhaps *P. media*.—**Sea-kemp**, *Plantago maritima*, the sea-plantain. [Scotch.]

kemper (kem'pér), *n.* [= *D.* *kemper* = *MLG.* *kemper* = *G.* *kämpfer* = *Dan.* *kæmper*; < *kemp*¹, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who kemp, or strives for superiority; specifically, one striving to complete the largest amount of work. [Scotch.]

Mark, I see nought to hinder you and me from helping
to give a hot brow to this bevy of notable *kempers*.
Blackwood's Mag., Jan., 1821, p. 401.

kempery-man[†] (kem'pér-i-man), *n.* [Appar. meant for *kemping-man*, < *kemping* (Sc. *kempin*), verbal *n.* of *kemp*¹, *v.*] A champion; a fighter.

Up then rose the *kemperey men*,
And loud they gan to crye:
Ah! traytors, yee have slayne our king,
And therefore yee shall dye.
King Estmere (Child's Ballads, III. 170).

I only want an excuse like that for turning *kempery-man*—
knight-errant, as those Norman puppies call it.
Kingsley, *Hereward*, l.

kemple (kem'pl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A Scottish weight of straw, from 14 to 16 stone tron.

kemps (kemps), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *kemp*⁴.] A children's game in which plantain-stems are the weapons, the object aimed at being to strike off the head. Compare *cocks*. [Scotch.]

kempster², *n.* See *kempster*.

kempstock[†], *n.* [Cf. *kemping-stock*.] A capstan.

Panurge took two great cables of the ship, and tied them
to the *kempstock* or capstan which was on the deck towards
the hatches.
Uryhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, II. 25.

kempt[†] (kempt). A past participle of *kemb*.

kempty (kemp'ti), *a.* and *n.* Same as *kemp*².

kemset, *n.* A Middle English form of *camis*.

kemstert, *n.* See *kempster*.

ken¹ (ken), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kenned*, ppr. *kenn-*

ning. [(a) < *ME.* *kennen*, show, declare, teach, < *AS.* *cennan*, cause to know, = *OFries.* *kanna*, *kenna* = *OS.* *kennian* (in comp. *ant-kennian*), cause to know, = *D.* *kennen* = *OHG.* *kennan*, **ehennan* (in comp. *ar-, bi-, in-kennan*), *MHG.* *G.* *kennen* = *Icel.* *kenna* = *Sw.* *känna* = *Dan.* *kjænde*, a by-product, know; also in comp. *us-kannjan*, cause to know; (b) < *ME.* *kennen*, know, < *Icel.* *kenna*, know (above); an orig. causal verb, < *AS.* (etc.) *cennan*, ind. *can*, know: see *can*¹.]

I. *trans.* 1†. To show; declare; teach; point out; tell.
Y loned not hem that me good *kende*,
I castide me no thing to be in that meen,
To loue myn ennyes y wolde not entende.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 199.

"For th' mekenesse, man," quod she, "and for th' mylde
speche,
I shal *kenne* the to my cosyn that Clergye is hosen."
Piers Plowman (B), x. 148.

2. To see; descry; recognize. [Obsolete or archaic.]

After many dayes sayting, they *kenned* land afarre off,
wherunto the Pilots directed the ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 245.

The shepheardes swayne you cannot wel *ken*,
But it be by his pryde, from other men.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, September.

None but a sprit's eye
Might *ken* that rolling orb.
Shelley, *Queen Mab*, II.

3†. To lie within sight of; have a view of.

Pliny called a place in Picardy Portum Morinorum Britannicum: that is, The British haven or port of the Morines, either for that they tooke ship there to passe over into Britain, or because it *kenned* Britaine over against it on the other side of the Sea.
Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 221.

4. To know; understand; take cognizance of. [Archaic or Scotch.]

By this mater I meane what myschete befell,
There no cause was to *ken* but vnkynnd wordes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1452.

Wit and hus wif wissed me to hym,
To *kenne* and to knowe kyndliche Dowel.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 141.

Fal. Which of you know Ford of this town?
Pist. I *ken* the wight; he is of substance good.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, I. 3, 40.

5. In *Scots law*, to acknowledge or recognize by a judicial act: as, to *ken* a widow to her terre (that is, to recognize or decree by a judicial act the right of a widow to the life-rent of her share of her deceased husband's lands). See *terce*.

II. † *intrans.* To look around; gain knowledge by sight; discern.

At once, and far as angels *ken*, he views
The dismal situation waste and wild.
Milton, *P. L.*, I. 59.

ken¹ (ken), *n.* [*Ken*¹, *v.*] Cognizance; physical or intellectual view; especially, reach of sight or knowledge.

Let this suffice, that they are safely come within a *ken* of Dover.
Lytly, Euphues.

While here, at home, my narrower *ken*
Somewhat of manners saw, and men.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken.
Keats, Sonnet on Chapman's Homer.

ken² (ken), *v.* [*ME. kenen*, *< AS. cenman = OS. kennian = OHG. *kennan, *chenman* (in comp. *gi-chenan*), *beget, bring forth*; causal of a primitive verb found in Teut. only in derivative, = *L. root of gignere* (OL. *genere*), *beget, genus, kind, race, family*, = *Gr. root of γενεβαι, γενεβαι*, *be born, become, be*, = *Skt. √ jan*, *beget, intr. be born*: see *kin*¹, *kind*¹, *kind*², *kindle*¹, etc., and *genus, gender, generate, -gen, -genous, geny, etc.*] **I. trans.** To beget; bring forth.

II. intrans. To breed; hatch out.

With hir corps keuereth hem [eggs] till that they *kenne*,
And fostrith and fiodith till fedris schewe
And cotis of kynde hem keure alle aboute.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 51.

ken³ (ken), *n. pl.* A dialectal variant of *kin*¹, plural of *cow*¹. *Halliwell.*

ken⁴ (ken), *n.* [*Cf. kern*².] A churn. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

ken⁵ (ken), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *kennel*¹.] A place where low or disreputable characters lodge or meet: as, a padding-*ken* (a lodging-house for tramps); a sporting-*ken*. [*Slang, Eng.*]

ken⁶ (ken), *n.* [*Jap., < Chin. hien, q. v.*] A prefecture or territorial division of Japan, governed by a kenrei. Japan is now divided into 3 fu and about 40 ken.

ken⁷ (ken), *n.* [*Jap.*] A Japanese measure of length, equal to 7 1/2 English inches.

kench (kench), *n.* [Also *kinch*; a var. of *canch*: see *canch*.] **1.** Same as *canch*. — **2.** A box or bin for use in salting fish or skins.

The [seal]-skins are all taken to the salt-houses, and are salted in *kenches*, or square bins.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 161.

The salt-house is a large, barn-like frame structure, so built as to afford one third of its width in the center, from end to end, clear and open as a passage-way, while on each side are rows of stanchions with sliding planks, which are taken down and put up in the form of deep bins, or boxes — *kenches*, the sealers call them.
Fisheries of U. S., v. ii. 370.

kench-cured (kench'kürd), *a.* Cured with dry salt: said of fish, in distinction from *pickle-cured*.
kendal (ken'dal), *n. and a.* [So called from *Kendal*, a town in Westmoreland, England, where it was first made.] **I. n.** A coarse woolen cloth.

Of *kendal* very coarse his coat was made.
Thynne, Pride and Lowliness.

He [Henry VIII.] was attended by twelve noblemen, all apparelled in short coats of Kentish *kendal*, with hoods and hosen of the same. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 457.*

II. a. Made of or resembling the woolen cloth called *kendal*.

A *kendal* coat in summer, and a frieze coat in winter.
Stafford (1581).

Three misbegotten knaves in *Kendal* green came at my back and let drive at me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4, 246.

Kendall's case. See *case*¹.

kenet, *a. and adv.* Middle English form of *keen*¹.

kenebower, *n.* Same as *kimbo*. See *akimbo*.

Kenilworth ivy. See *ivy*¹.

kenk (kengk), *n.* Same as *kin*¹.

Kennedy (ke-nē'di-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Ventenat, 1804), named after Mr. Kennedy, a gardener of Hammersmith near London.*] A genus of perennial leguminous herbs, belonging to the tribe *Phaseoleae*, or bean family, most nearly related to *Hardenbergia*, but differing from it in the more showy red or purple flowers and longer keel (relatively to the wings). There are 17 known species of this genus, all natives of Australia and Tasmania, many of which are cultivated for their showy flowers, under the name of *bean-flower*, but are more or less confounded by florists with *Hardenbergia*. *K. rubicunda*, the red bean-flower, is the species most frequently seen in conservatories of England and the United States. Numerous leaf-impresions found in the Tertiary rocks of Bohemia, Croatia, and Carinthia have been referred with confidence to this genus by competent specialists, and four fossil species are described.

Kennedyæ (ken-e-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Benthams, 1838), < Kennedy + -æ.*] A subtribe of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleae*, embracing, in the systems of Endlicher and Lindley, the genera *Kennedy*, *Hardenbergia*, *Zichya*, *Physolobium*, and *Leptocyanus*. Originally written *Kennediæ*.

kennel¹ (ken'el), *n.* [*< ME. kenel, kenell, < AF. *kenil, OF. chenil = It. canile, < ML. canile, a kennel, a house for a dog, < L. canis, a dog, + -ile, a suffix denoting a place where animals are kept,*

as in *ovile, sheepfold, bovine, bubile, an ox-stall, etc.*: see *canis, canine, and cf. kennel*¹.] **1.** A house or cot for a dog, or for a pack of hounds.

Truth's a dog must to *kennel*; he must be whipped out.
Shak., Lear, I. 4, 124.

2. A pack of hounds; a collection of dogs of any breed or of different breeds.

A little herd of England's timorona deer,
Mazed with a yelping *kennel* of French curs!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2, 47.

3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.
kennel² (ken'el), *v.*; *pret. and pp. kenneled or kennelled*, *ppr. kenneling or kennelling*. [*< kennel*¹, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To lodge or dwell in a kennel, or in the manner of a dog or a fox.

Who'd . . .
Kennel with his dogs, that had a prince
Like this young Peunby to sojourn with!
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

Look you! hereabout it was that she [the otter] *kennel*-
led.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 60.

The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. trans. To keep or confine in a kennel.

kennel² (ken'el), *n.* [*< ME. canel, < OF. canel, assimilated chanel, > ME. chanel, E. channel: see channel*¹ (and *canal*¹), of which *kennel*² is a doublet.] A little canal or channel; specifically, the drainage-channel of a street; a gutter.

If any of them happen to be iatled downe by a post, . . . and so reles them into the *kennell*, who takes them vp or leades them home? *Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 26.*

The next rain wash'd it [the street-duet] quite away, so that the pavement and even the *kennel* were perfectly clean.
Franklin, Autobiog., I. 303.

Most of these Essays have been regularly reprinted twice or thrice a year, and conveyed to the public through the *kennel* of some engaging compilation.
Goldsmith, Essays, Pref.

kennel-coal (ken'el-kōl), *n.* See *cannel-coal*.

kennel-raker (ken'el-rā'kēr), *n.* One who rakes gutters; a low fellow.

Give your petitions
In seemly sort, and keep your hat off decently,
A fine periphrasis of a *kennel-raker*.
Fletcher (and another?), The Prophetess, iii. 1.

You did not love cruelty, you *kennel-raker*, you gibbet-carrier! *Arbutnot, Miscellaneous Works* (ed. 1751), I. 49.

kennet¹, *n.* [*< ME. kenet, kenit, < AF. kenet, dim. of ken, OF. chen, F. chien = Pg. cão = It. cane, < L. canis, a dog: see canis, canine.*] A small dog of some particular breed.

A *kennet* kryes therof, the hunt on hym calles.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1701.
My lord hadde a *kenel* fel,
That he loved awyth wel.
Seven Soyes (ed. Wright), I. 1762.

kennet² (ken'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cleat; a cavel.

kenning¹ (ken'ing), *n.* [*< ME. kenning = Dan. kjending, verbal n. of ken*¹, *v.*] **1.** Sight; view; especially, a distant view at sea.

Nawther company by course hade *kenning* of other,
But past to there purpos & no prise made,
And saillet vpon ayde vnto sere costys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 2837.

2. Range or extent of vision, especially at sea; hence, a marine measure of about twenty miles.

"Scylley is a *kenning*, that is to say, about xx. miles from the very Westeste pointe of Cornewaulle." *Itin.* iii. I. 6.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 256.

Three *kennynges* ferre on the see, that is, one and twenty leghes ferre.
Prose Romance of Maluain, fol. 61.

The next day about evening we saw, within a *kenning*, thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land.
Bacon.

3. As little as one can recognize or discriminate; a small portion; a little: as, put in a *kenning* of salt. [*Scotch.*]

Though they may gang a *kennin* wrang,
To step aside ia human.
Burns, To the Unco Guid.

kenning², *n.* [*< ken*² + *-ing*¹.] The cicatricula or tread of an egg. Also *kinning*.

Ori umbilicus. The streine or *kenning* of the egge.
Nomenclator (1585).

There ia found in the top or sharper end of an egge, within the shell, a certaine round knot resembling a drop or a navill rising above the rest, which they call a *kinning*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, x. 52.

keno (kē'nō), *n.* [Also spelled *kino*; origin obscure.] A game of chance depending on the drawing of numbers. Each player selects a card or cards bearing a series of numbers in lines of five each, paying a set price for each card. Each player puts a button on any number on his card which is announced as drawn from a wheel, and he who first has five buttons in a row wins all the money taken for that round, minus the bank's discount.

kenogenesis (ken-ō-jen'-e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. κενός, empty* (see *cenotaph*, etc.), + *γενεσις, genera-*

tion.] Vitiated evolution, as distinguished from hereditary evolution; ontogenesis modified by adaptation, and therefore not true to its type; that development of an individual germ which does not truly epitomize and repeat the phylogenetic evolution of its race or stock: the opposite of *palingenesis*. See *biogeny*. Also *kenogeny*.

The ontogenetic recapitulation of the phylogeny is the more perfect the more the palingenetic process is conserved by heredity, and the more imperfect in proportion as the later modified evolution (*kenogenesis*) is introduced by adaptation. *Haeckel*, quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 422.

kenogenetic (ken'ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< kenogenesis, after genetic.*] Of or pertaining to kenogenesis. — **Kenogenetic process.** See the extract.

The term *kenogenetic process* (or vitiation of the history of the germ) is applied to all such processes in germ-history as are not to be explained by heredity from primeval parent-germs, but which have been acquired at a later time in consequence of the adaptation of the germ or embryo form to special conditions of evolution.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 10.

kenogenetically (ken'ō-jē-net'ik-ā-l-i), *adv.* In a kenogenetic manner. *Haeckel.*

kenogeny (ke-noj'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. κενός, empty, + -γενεα, < -γενής, producing: see -genous.*] Same as *kenogenesis*.

kenosis (ke-nō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κένωσις, an emptying, depletion, in theological use with ref. to Phil. ii. 6, 7, "who, being in the form of God, . . . emptied himself (ἐκένωσεν), taking the form of a servant" (revised version); < κενόω, make empty, < κενός, empty.*] In *theol.*, the self-limitation and self-renunciation of the Son of God in the incarnation.

Some restrict the *kenosis* to the laying aside of the divine form of existence, or divine dignity and glory; others strain it in different degrees, even to a partial or entire emptying of the divine essence out of himself, so that the inner trinitarian process between Father and Son, and the government of the world through the Son, were partially or wholly suspended during his earthly life.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 142, 8.

kenotic (ke-not'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. κενωτικός, pertaining to emptying, < κένωσις, emptying: see kenosis.*] Of or pertaining to the kenosis.

Instead of raising the finite to the infinite, the modern *Kenotic* theory lowers the infinite to the finite.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 110.

kenoticist (ke-not'is-sist), *n.* [*< kenotic + -ist.*] One who believes in the theory of the kenosis.

The Chalcedonian Christology has been subjected to a rigorous criticism in Germany by Schleiermacher, Baur, Dörner, Rothe, and the modern *Kenoticists*.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 67.

kensback (kenz'bak), *a.* [See *Kenspeck*.] **1.** Conspicuous; evident; clear. — **2.** Perverse. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng. in both senses.*]

kenspeck (ken'spek), *a.* [Also corruptly *kensback*; more commonly *kenspeckle*, *q. v.*; *< Icel. kennispeki, the faculty of recognition, < kenni, a mark* (cf. *G. kennzeichnen*), *< kenna, know, recognize, ken, + speki, wisdom, < spakr, wise, having prophetic vision or insight: see ken*¹.] Known by marks; strongly marked or conspicuous; readily recognizable. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

The Homeric text is . . . certainly *kenspeck*, to use a good old English word — that is to say, recognizable; you challenge it for Homer's whenever you see it.
De Quincey, Homer, iii.

kenspeckle (ken'spek-l), *a.* [*E. dial. also kenspeckled; in pop. apprehension "speckled or marked so as to be conspicuous" (Halliwell); see kenspeck.*] Same as *kenspeck*, and the more common form. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Eng. Man. What kind of a Woman is it you enquire after?

Gib. Gend troth, sha's no *Kenspeckle*, she'aaw in a Clowd [she had a Spanish veil over her].
Mrs. Centlivre, The Wonder, iii.

I grant ye his face is *kenspeckle*,
That the white o' his e'e is turnd out.
Nicol, Poems, II. 157.

It is a *kenspeckle* hoof-mark, for the shoe was made by old Eckle of Cannobie — I would award to the curve of the cawker.
Scott, Monastery, xxxiv.

kent¹ (kent), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *cant*¹, *n.*, taken in sense of "that which cants or tilts": see *cant*¹, *v.* and *n.*] **1.** A long staff used by shepherds for leaping over ditches and brooks; a rough walking-stick; a pole. [*Scotch.*]

A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a *kent*.
Ramsay, Riehy and Sandy.

He bade me sling down my *kent*, and sae me my mither yielded oursel's prisoners.
Scott, Old Mortality, xiv.

He carried a long pole or *kent*, like the alpenstock, tolerably polished, with a turned top on it, on which he rested.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 1st ser., p. 424.

2. See the extract.

A band of fat . . . is left round the neck [of the whale], called the *kent*, to which hooks and ropes are attached for the purpose of shifting round the carcass.

Ure, Dict., III. 451.

kent¹ (kent), *v.* [*< kent¹, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a kent or long pole against the bottom of a river; punt. [*Scotch.*]—2. To tilt or turn over (a whale) by the means of a hook and tackle inserted into the kent.

II. *intrans.* To propel a boat by pushing it with a kent.

"They will row very slow," said the page, "or kent where depth permits, to avoid noise."

Scott, Abbot, xxxv.

kent² (kent). A dialectal preterit of *ken¹*. [*Scotch.*]

kental¹, n. An obsolete form of *quintal*.

I give this Jewell to thee, richly worth

A *kental*, or an hundred-weight of gold.

Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria (Works, 1873, I. 5).

Kent bugle (kent bū'gl). [*So called after the Duke of Kent.*] Same as *key-bugle*.

Kentia (ken'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1836), named after Miss Kent, author of "Sylvan Sketches," London, 1825.] A genus of feather-palms belonging to the tribe *Areceae*, formerly including a number of the finest palms of that tribe which have latterly been referred to various other genera, as *Areca*, *Hydriastele*, *Nengella*, *Hedysepe*, *Rhopalostylis*, *Clinostigma*, and *Howea*. It is now restricted to three species of New Guinea and the Moluccas, characterized by pointed leaf-segments and sharply four-angled branches of the spadix. *K. Mollucana* attains a height of 90 feet, and is comparatively hardy.

Kentish (ken'tish), *a.* [*< ME. Kentish*, *< AS. Centise*, *< Cent*, *Cant* (L. *Cantium*), Kent.] Of or pertaining to Kent, the southeasternmost county of England.

The Citizens and East Kentish men coming to composition with them [the Danes] for three thousand pound, they departed thence to the Ile of Wight.

Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

Kentish balsam, the herb *Mercurialis perennis*, dog-mercury, whose leaves resemble those of the garden-balsam. [*Eng.*]—**Kentish crow**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*.—**Kentish fire**. (a) The continuous cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent in 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill. (b) The shouting practised by Orangemen at political meetings, in derision of Roman Catholics. [*Eng.*]—**Kentish glory**, a beautiful moth, *Eudromis versicolora*, of an orange-brown color with black and white markings, expanding about 2½ inches: the only British representative of the group to which it pertains. The larva is very pale green, and is found feeding on birch late in the summer; the moth appears in April.—**Kentish plover**. See *plover*.—**Kentish rag**, in *geol.*, a dark-colored, tough, highly fossiliferous, arenaceous limestone, belonging to the Lower Greensand. It occurs at Hythe and other places in Kent, England, and from its durability is much valued for building.—**Kentish tern**, *Sterna cantiaea*. See *tern*.

kentlet (ken'tl), *n.* An obsolete form of *quintal*.

kentledge (kent'lej), *n.* [*Appar. < *kent*, var. of *cant¹* (see *kent¹*), + *ledge* (a thing laid down).] *Naut.*, pig-iron laid in the hold of a ship for ballast. Also *kintledge*.

kentrolite (ken'trō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. κέντρον*, point, center, + *λίθος*, stone.] A rare silicate of lead and manganese occurring in southern Chili in acutely terminated crystals, also in sheaf-like aggregates of a reddish-brown color.

Kentuckian (kon-tuk'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Kentucky* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Kentucky, one of the southern United States, bordering on the Ohio.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Kentucky.

Kentucky blue-grass. See *blue-grass*.

Kentucky warbler. See *warbler*.

Keokuk limestone. See *limestone*.

keora-oil (kē-ō'ri-ōil), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A volatile oil derived from the male flowers of the fragrant serew-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. Also *ket-ge-oil*.

keout (kē-out' or kyout), *n.* [Perhaps imitative.] A mongrel cur. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

kep (kep), *v. t.* [*Sc.*, *< ME. keppen*, a var. of *kippen*, *E. kip¹*, partly confused with *kepen*, *E. keep*: see *kip¹* and *keep*.] **1.** To meet, either in a hostile or a friendly way, or accidentally.

His batallis he arayit then;

And stud srayit in batall,

To kep them gif they wald assaille.

Barbour MS., xiv. 158, 197. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To catch, as something in the act of passing through the air, falling, or dropping; intercept.

But ye'le come to my bower, Willie,

Just as the sun goes down;

And kep me in your arms twa,

And latna ine fa' down.

Birth of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 171).

Mourn, spring, thou darling of the year!

Ilk cowpup cup shall kep a tear.

Burns, Elegy on Capt. Matthew Henderson.

kepēt, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *keep*.

kephir (kef'ēr), *n.* [*Caucasian.*] A kind of fermented milk in use among the inhabitants of the northern Caucasus, and corresponding as an article of diet and medicine to kumiss in the southeastern steppes of Russia. *Nature*, XXX. 216.

kepi (kep'i), *n.* [*F. képi*; origin unknown.] A kind of cap first worn by French troops in Algeria, and since much worn by other French troops and in other countries, as well as in public schools and institutions, etc. It fits close to the head, and has a flat circular top, inclined toward the front, with a flat horizontal vizor. Its different uses are marked by variations of style and ornamentation.

Keplerian (kep-lō'ri-an), *a.* [*< Kepler* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Johann Kepler, the German astronomer (1571-1630); pronounced by Kepler: as, *Keplerian doctrines*; *Keplerian laws*.—**Keplerian function**. See *function*.

Kepler's laws. See *law¹*.

Kepler's problem. See *problem*.

keps (keps), *n.* A variant of *keeps*. See *keeps* and *cage-shuts*.

kept (kept). Preterit and past participle of *keep*.

kert, *n.* A Middle English form of *car²*.

keramic, *a.* See *ceramic*.

keramics, *n.* See *ceramics*.

keramidium (ker-ä-mid'i-um), *n.* See *ceramidium*.

Keramosphærinæ (ker'a-mō-sfē-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Keramosphæra*, the typical genus, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Miliolidae*, having the test spherical and composed of chamberlets arranged in concentric layers. Also *Keramosphærina*, as a family of an order *Miliolida*.

kerargyrite (ke-rär'ji-rit), *n.* See *cerargyrite*.

kerasine (ker'a-sin), *a.* See *cerasine*.

kerat-, **kerato-**. Same as *cerat-*, *cerato-*, with retention of the Greek *k* instead of the usual and regular change to Latin *c*.

keratalgia (ker-a-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κέρασ (kerat-)*, horn, + *άλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the cornea.

keratoglobus (ker'a-tō-glō'būs), *n.* [*< Gr. κέρασ (kerat-)*, a horn, + *λ. γλῶβος*, ball.] In *pathol.*, same as *buphthalmos*.

keratoscopy (ker-a-tos'kō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. κέρασ (kerat-)*, horn, + *σκοπία*, *< σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *surg.*, inspection of the cornea.

keratosis (ker-a-tō'sis), *n.* [*< Gr. κέρασ (kerat-)*, horn, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, disease of the outer layers of the epidermis.

keratto, **karatto** (ke-, ka-rat'ō), *n.* [*W. Ind.*] The West Indian *Agave Keratto* (which see, under *Agave*).

Keraudrenia (ker-ä-drē-ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. Gay, 1821), named after Dr. Keraudren, surgeon in the French navy, and naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the natural order *Stereuliaceæ*, type of the old tribe *Keraudreniæ*, now placed in the tribe *Lasiopetalæ*, but differing from *Lasiopetalum*, the type of that tribe, by having the anther-cells dehiscence longitudinally instead of opening by pores at the apex, and from other genera by its enlarged colored calyx and kidney-shaped seeds. The genus embraces 7 species, 6 of which are natives of Australia and one of Madagascar. These plants have the general aspect of *Lasiopetalum*.

Keraudreniæ (ke-rä-drē-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Steetz, 1846), *< Keraudrenia* + *-eæ*.] A sub-tribe of the *Lasiopetalæ*, formerly included in the order *Malvaceæ*, based on the genus *Keraudrenia*.

keraulophon (ke-rä'lō-fon), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κέρασ (kerat-)*, a horn, + *αὐλός*, a pipe, flute, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, and a thin, somewhat reedy tone.

kerb (kərb), *v.* and *n.* An irregular occasional spelling of *curb*, *v.*, 4, and *n.*, 3.

Mistaking the *kerb* of our own little philologic well for the far-off horizon of science. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., Pref.

We have the lady (or gentleman) who takes her (or his) place upon the *kerb* with a guitar, adorned with red ribbon, and sings a sentimental song.

W. Beant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 53.

kerbstone, *n.* A form of *curbstone*.

kerch (kərb), *n.* [*Also curch*; *< ME. kerche*; abbr. of *kerchief*, *q. v.*] An abbreviated form of *kerchief*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The scarlet sae red, and the *kerches* sae white,

And your bonny locks hangin' down,

Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 135).

kercher (kér'chér), *n.* [*Also chercher, curcher*; a corrupt form of *kerchief*. Cf. *handkercher*.] **1.** A kerchief. [*Provincial.*]

He became like a man in an extasie and trance, and white as a *kercher*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 746.

I bought thee *kerchers* to thy head

That were wrought fine and gallantly.

Greensleeves (Child's Ballads, IV. 241).

2. An animal's eaul. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

kercher¹ (kér'chér), *v. t.* [*< kercher, n.*] To dress or cover, as the head, with a kercher.

Pale sickness with her *kerchered* head up wound.

G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory in Heaven.

kerchief (kér'chif), *n.* [*< ME. kerchef, kyrcheffe, curcheff, curechif, cowcheff, kercherch, keverchief, coverchief, koevercheff, < OF. covrcheff, couvrcheff, cueverchieff, a kerchief, < covrir, cover, + cheff, chief, head: see cover¹ and chief*. Hence in comp. *handkerchief*, *neckerchief*, and by corruption *kercher*, *eurecher*, by abbreviation *kerch*, *curch*.] **1.** A head-dress composed of a simple square or oblong piece of linen, silk, or other material, worn folded, tied, pinned, or otherwise fastened about the head; or more or less loosely attached, so as to cover or drape the head and shoulders. Some traces of its early form and use still survive in the costumes of different parts of Europe, especially among the country people.

Hire *kevercheffs* ful fyne weren of grounde,

I durste swere they weygheden ten pounde,

That on a Sunday were upon hire head.

Chaucer, Gen. ProL to C. T., I. 453.

2. A similar square of linen, cotton, or silk, worn on or used about the person for other purposes than covering the head. Compare *handkerchief*, *neckerchief*, and *napkin*.

Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about his neck.

Sir J. Haynard.

Maidens wave

Their *kerchiefs*, and old women weep for joy.

Couper, Task, iv. 700.

She had a clean buff *kerchief* round her neck, and stuffed into the bosom of her Sunday woolen gown of dark blue.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

3. One who wears a kerchief; a woman.

The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest

Well satisfy'd of what they love the best.

Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 245.

Kerchief of pleasance, a kerchief or scarf worn as a lady's favor or as an ornament; a coin-toise.

kerchief (kér'chif), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kerchiefed*, *kerchief't*, ppr. *kerchiefing*. [*< kerchief, n.*] To attire with a kerchief; hood.

Thus, Night, oft see me in thy pale career

Till civil-suited Morn appear,

Not trick'd and frounc'd as she was wont

With the Attick boy to hunt,

But *kerchief't* in a comely cloud,

While rocking winds are piping loud.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 125.

Mrs. Farebrother, the Year's white-haired mother, befrilled and *kerchiefed* with dainty cleanliness.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 302.

kerchy¹, *n.* An obsolete variant of *kerch*, *kerchief*.

kerectomy (ke-rek'tō-mi), *n.* See *cecratomy*.

kerf¹, *n.* A Middle English preterit of *carve¹*.

kerf² (kərb), *n.* [*< ME. kerf, kyrf, < AS. cyrf*, a cutting (= OFries. *kerf* = MD. *kerf*, *kerre*, D. *kerf* = MLG. *kerf*, *kerve*, LG. *kerw*, *karfe* = MHG. *kerp*, *kerbe*, G. *kerb*, *kerbe*, *kerb*, a notch, dent. = Icel. *kyarf*, a bundle, *kerfi*, a bunch), *< eorfan*, carve, cut: see *carve¹*.] **1.** A cut; an incision; a stroke with a weapon.

"Kepe the cosyu," quoth the kyng, "that thou on *kyrf* sette,

& if thou redez hym ryzt, redly I trowe

That thou schal hyden the bur that he schal bede after."

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 372.

2. A channel or cut made in wood by a saw or other cutting-instrument.—**3.** In a cloth-shearing machine, the wool taken off in one passage through the cutter.—**4.** A layer of hay or turf. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**5.** That which is cut; a cutting.

Twine every *kyrf* awayward from the grape.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

kerfed (kərb), *a.* [*< kerf² + -ed²*.] Having kerfs or slits.—**Kerfed beam**. See *beam*.

kerfing-machine (kərb'fing-mā-shōn'), *n.* A sawing-machine for making a series of small saw-cuts in a piece of wood, the kerfs so made allowing the wood to be bent without breaking.

Kerguelen cabbage. See *Pringlea*.

kerion (kē'ri-on), *n.* [*< Gr. κηρίον*, a cutaneous disease, lit. a honeycomb, *< κηρός*, wax: see *cere*.] A suppurative inflammation of the hair-follicles of the scalp.

kerite (kē'rit), *n.* [*< Gr. κηρός*, wax, + *-ite²*.] A kind of artificial vulcanite in which the

caoutchouc is replaced by asphaltum or tar, combined with animal or vegetable oils.

kerite-wire (kē'rit-wir), *n.* In *teleg.*, wire insulated by a covering of kerite. *E. D.*

kerl (kērl), *n.* A variant of *carl*.

kerlokt, *n.* A Middle English and provincial form of *chariock*.

kermes (kēr'mēz), *n.* [Formerly also *chermes*; < Ar. Pers. *girmiz*, *kermes*, crimson: see *carmine* and *crimson*.] 1. A red dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of one or two species of *Coccus*, especially *C. ilicis*, an insect found on various species of oak in countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The bodies are round, and of about the size of a pea. The dye is more permanent but less brilliant than cochineal. It was a favorite red dye before the discovery of cochineal, and some of the Oriental reds are derived from it. Also called *alkermes*. 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Coccinæ* erected by Targioni-Tozzetti. They are of globular form, often with a slight median constriction, frequently highly colored, and of quite large size. Less than 12 species are known, all living upon oaks.

kermes-berry (kēr'mēz-ber'i), *n.* The kermes-insect, which was formerly regarded as the fruit of the tree upon which it lived.

kermesite (kēr'mē-sīt), *n.* [*kermes* + *-ite*]. Native oxysulphid of antimony, occurring in monoclinic crystals, or crystalline aggregates, of a cherry-red color. Also called *antimony-blende* and *red antimony*.

kermes-mineral (kēr'mēz-min'ē-ral), *n.* Amorphous antimony trisulphide: so called from its orange-red color.

kermes-oak (kēr'mēz-ōk), *n.* A dwarf oak, *Quercus coccifera*, from 2 to 5 feet high, with evergreen somewhat spiny-toothed leaves. On it lives the kermes-insect, which appears like a gall upon its twigs, buds, and to some extent leaves, and is surrounded with a fleshy substance.

kermess, **kirmess**, **kermis** (kēr'mes, -mis), *n.* [= Bohem. *karmesh* = Pol. *kiermasz* = Little Russ. *kermesh* = White Russ. *kermash* = Russ. dial. *kirmashū* = Lith. *kermashius* (all < G.), < D. and Flem. *kermis*, *kerkmis*, MD. *kermisse*, *kerckmisse* = MLG. *kerkmisse*, *kerckmisse*, *kermisse* = MHG. *kirmesse*, G. *kirmes*, *kirmse*, *kirms*, *kermes*, *kirmesse* = ODan. *kirkmesse* = E. as if "church-mass, i. e. a church festival, a 'church-ale' (see *church* and *mass*), orig. the feast of dedication of a church, then an annual fair or market.] 1. In the Low Countries and in French Flanders, an annual fair and festival of a town or commune, characterized by feasting, dancing, grotesque processions, target-shooting, and other forms of amusement, which at one time reached a licentious extravagance. The kermess was originally, and is still in many places, held on the feast-day of the patron saint of the place or of its principal church, with religious observances, whence the name.

The painting of clowns, the representation of a Dutch *Kermis*, the brutal sport of snick-or-snee, and a thousand other things of this mean invention. *Dryden*, *Parallel of Poetry and Painting*. 2. A kind of entertainment, usually given for charitable purposes, in which the costumes and sports of the Flemish kermess are imitated. [Recent, U. S.]

kern¹ (kēr'n), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *corn* and *kirn*; a var. of *corn*¹; cf. D. *kern* = OHG. *kerono*, *cherno*, MHG. *kerne*, *kern*, G. *kern* = Icel. *kjarni* = Dan. *kjerne* = Sw. *kärna*, core, kernel; derivatives, like E. *kernel*, which has another suffix, of the orig. noun, AS., etc., *corn*: see *corn*¹. See *kern*¹, v.] 1. A corn; grain; kernel.—2. In *printing*, that part of a type which projects beyond the body or shank, as in the Roman letters f and j as formerly made and some italic letters.—3. The last handful or sheaf of grain cut down at the close of the harvest. Also called *kern-cut*. [Scotch. In this sense usually spelled *kirn*.]

The Cameronian . . . reserved several handfuls of the fairest and straightest corn for the Harvest *kirn*. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Jan., 1821, p. 400.

4. A harvest-home. [Scotch. In this sense usually spelled *kirn*.] As bleak fac'd Hollowmas returns, They get the jovial ranting *kirns*, When rural life o' ev'ry station Unite in common recreation. *Burns*, *The Two Dogs*. To cry the kern, in harvesting, to cheer and hurrah after the last handful of grain is cut down. [Scotch.]—To win the kern, to win the honor of cutting down the last handful of grain in the field. [Scotch.]

kern¹ (kēr'n), *v.* [*kern*, *kurnen*, *kurnen* (= G. *kornen*, *körnen*), form *cornus* or *grains*, sow with corn, < *corn*, a grain, etc.: see *kern*¹, *n.*, and *corn*¹, *n.*, and cf. *corn*¹, v.] 1. To form *cornus* or *grains*; take the form of *cornus* or *grains*; granulate; harden, as corn in ripening; set, as fruit or grain.

The grene corn in somer ssolde *curne*, To foule wormes muche del the eres garne *turne*. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 490.

An ill *kerned* or sated Haruest soone emptieth their old store. *R. Carew*, *Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 20.

2. To granulate, as salt by evaporation.

They who come hither to lade salt take it up as it *kerns*, and lay it in heaps on the dry land, before the weather breaks in anew. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, an. 1699.

II. *trans.* 1. To sow with corn.

Perseyve ze and heere ze my speche, wher he that erith schal ere al day for to sowe, and schal he *kern*, and purge his lond. *Wyclif*, MS. Bodl. 277. (*Halliwell*.)

2. To cause to granulate, as salt by evaporation.

In Harsla of Paria, they found plentie of salt, which the Fore-man in Natures shop, and her chiefe worke-man, the Sunne, turned and *kerned* from water into salt; his worke-house for this businesse was a large plaine by the waterside. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 828.

'Tis certain, there is no making good Salt by Fierce and vehement boiling, as is used; but it must be *kerned* either by the heat of the Sun, as in France; or by a full and over-weighty Brine, as at Milthrope. *Lister*, *Journey to Paris*, p. 147.

3. In *type-founding*, to form with a kern or projection, as a type or letter.

kern² (kēr'n), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal (unassibilated) form of *churn*.

kern³ (kēr'n), *n.* A dialectal form of *quern*.

kern⁴ (kēr'n), *n.* [Also *kerne*, and formerly *kearn*; < ME. *kerne*, Ir. *ceatharnach* (*th* and *ch* nearly silent), a soldier (= Gael. *ceathairneach*, > E. *cateran*, q. v.); cf. *cathjeur*, a soldier, < *cath* (= Gael. *cath* = W. *cad* = AS. *heathu*), battle, + *feor* (= L. *vir* = AS. *wer*), a man.] 1. In the ancient militia of Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, a light-armed foot-soldier of the lowest and poorest grade, armed with a dart or skean: opposed to *gallowglass*, a heavy-armed soldier. The word is sometimes used in a collective sense.

Both him and the *kearne* also (whom only I took to be the proper Irish souldiour) can I allowe. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

The merciless Macdonwald . . . from the western isles Of *kernes* and gallowlasses is supplied. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, i. 2, 13.

Hence—2. An Irish churl or boor; by extension, any ignoble person; a drudge; a bumpkin. Some barbarous Out-law, or uncvill *Kerne*. *Heywood*, *Woman Killed with Kindness*.

A bare-legged Irish *kerne*, whose only clothing is his ragged yellow mantle, and the unkempt "glib" of hair, through which his eyes peer out. *Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*, p. 191.

She whipped the maids and starved the *kern*, And drove away the poor. *Whittier*, *Kathleen*.

3. In *Eng. law*, an idle person or vagabond.

kern-baby (kēr'n'bā'bi), *n.* [*kern*¹, 4, + *baby*.] An image carried before reapers at their harvest-home. It is usually decorated with blades of corn, and crowned with flowers, and is borne to and from the fields on the last day of the reaping, with music and merry-making. Also called *harvest-queen*. [Prov. Eng.]

Not half a century ago they used every where (in Northumberland) to dress up something . . . at the end of harvest, which was called a harvest doll, or *kern baby*. Quoted in *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 1162.

kern-cut (kēr'n'kut), *n.* Same as *kern*¹, 3. [Scotch.]

From the same pin depended the *kirn cut* of corn, curiously braided and adorned with ribbons. *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 200.

kern-dollie (kēr'n'dol'i), *n.* Same as *kern-baby*. [Scotch.]

kernel¹ (kēr'nel), *n.* [*ME. kirnel*, *kynnel*, < AS. *cyrnel*, a little corn or grain, dim. of *corn*, a corn or grain: see *corn*¹. Cf. *kern*¹.] 1. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit.

As on a walnut with-oute is a bitter barke, And after that bitter barke (be the shell awaye) Is a *kirnelle* of confort. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 253.

Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains; 'a were as good crack a fusty nut with no *kernel*. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, II. 1, 112.

2. Technically, in *bot.*: (a) In phanerogams, strictly, the whole body of a seed within the coats, namely, the embryo, and, when present, the albumen. (b) In pyrenomycetous fungi, in old usage, all of the soft parts of the pyrenocarp or perithecium within the firm outer wall. In both these senses a synonym of *nucleus*.—3. A gramineous seed with its husk or integument; a grain or corn: as, a *kernel* of wheat, oats, or maize: formerly applied also to the seed of the apple and other pulpy fruits.

The coxcombs of our days, like Æsop's cock, had rather have a barley *kernel* wrapt up in a ballet than they will

dig for the wealth of wit in any ground that they know not. *Nash* (Arber's Edg. Garner, I. 498).

Proserpine was found to have eaten three *kernels* of a pomegranate. *Bacon*, *Physical Fables*, xi.

What is left of you seems the mere husk of some *kernel* that has been stolen. *D. G. Mitchell*, *Reveries of a Bachelor*.

4. The bundle of fat on the fore shoulder; any swelling or knob of flesh.—5. Figuratively—(a) The central part of anything; a mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus in general.

The sanctuary of this goddess [Astarte] had formed the *kernel* of every Phœnician settlement on the coasts and islands of the Aegean sea.

B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, Int., p. xxxviii. The castle is the *kernel* of the whole place. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 49.

(b) The important part of anything, as a matter in discussion; the main or essential point, as opposed to matters of less import; the core; the gist: as, to come to the *kernel* of the question.

"You that talk'd The trash that made me sick, and almost sad?" "O trash," he said, "but with a *kernel* in it." *Tennyson*, *Princess*, II.

Waxing *kernels*, enlarged lymphatic glands, particularly in the groin of a child: so called because supposed to be connected with the growth of the body. [Prov. Eng.]

kernel¹ (kēr'nel), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kernel*ed or *kernel*led, ppr. *kerneling* or *kernelling*. [*ME. *kirnelon*, *kynnelen*; < *kernel*¹, *n.*] To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

kernel² (kēr'nel), *n.* [A variant of *carnele*, ultimately of *crendel*, *crendelle*.] A battlement.

The countas of Crasyne with hir clere maydyns Knells downe in the *kynnelles* thare the kyng hoveved. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3047.

The maydene, whitt als lely-floure, Laye in a *kirnelle* of a towre. *MS. Lincoln*, A. I. 17, f. 107. (*Halliwell*.)

kernel² (kēr'nel), *v. t.* [*kernel*², *n.*] To crenellate.

The king had given him License to fortifie and *kernell* his manslon house; that is, to embatle it. *Holland*, tr. of *Camden*, p. 753.

These walls are *kernelled* on the top. *Archæologia* (1775), III. 202.

kerneled, **kernel**led (kēr'nel'd), *a.* [*kernel*¹ + *-ed*.] Having a kernel.

kernelly, *a.* See *kernely*.

kernel-substance (kēr'nel-sub'stāns), *n.* The substance of the nucleus of an ovum or spermatozoon or other nucleated cell; nuclein.

kernelwort (kēr'nel-wērt), *n.* The common figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

kernely, **kernelly** (kēr'nel-i), *a.* [*kernel*¹ + *-y*.] Full of kernels; containing or resembling kernels, in any sense.

Prohibitions [were] published by the censors, forbidding expressly that neither the *kernellie* part of a bore's necke, nor dormice, and other smaller matters than these to be spoken of, should be served up to the board at great feasts. *Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, xxxvi. 1.

kerning (kēr'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *kern*¹, v.] Corn-bearing. [Prov. Eng.]

kernish (kēr'nish), *a.* [*kernel*¹ + *-ish*.] Having the character of a kern or boor; clownish.

Ireland, that was once the conquest of one single Earle with his privat forces, and the small assistance of a petty *Kernish* Prince. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, l. 7.

kern-supper (kēr'n'sup'ēr), *n.* A rural festivity celebrating the end of the reaping, and forming in some counties a part of the harvest-home. Also called *churn-supper*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *churn-supper* was always provided when all was shorn, but the mel-supper after all was got in. *Hone's Year Book*, p. 1066.

kerolite (ker'ō-lit), *n.* See *ecrolite*.

kerosene (ker'ō-sōn), *n.* [Cf. F. *kérosène* (> E.); irreg. < Gr. *κρόπος*, wax, + *-ene*.] A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons distilled from petroleum, coal, bitumen, etc., extensively used as an illuminating fluid in all parts of the world. When of good quality it is nearly colorless, and its specific gravity varies from 0.780 to 0.825. Its boiling-point should be above 77° C. (170° F.), and the point at which it evolves explosive vapor (that is, its "flashing-point") 65° C. (149° F.). It is the same as, or very closely related to, the British paraffin-oil. Also called *photogen*, *mineral oil*, and in England *American paraffin-oil*.—**Kerosene shale**, bituminous shale; any shale rock from which illuminating oil has been or may be profitably obtained.

kerret, *n.* An obsolete form of *car*⁵. **Kerria** (ker'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1817), named after Bellenden *Ker*, a British botanist.]

A genus of rosaceous plants of the tribe *Spiraeae*, characterized by small, dry, cartilaginous achenia, and large, solitary, peduncled yellow flowers terminating the branchlets. They are shrubs with long, slender, green branches and thin, lanceolate, acuminate, coarsely serrate leaves. There is only one well-authenticated species, *K. japonica*, native of Japan, but cultivated throughout western Europe and in America, usually under the erroneous name of *Corchorus japonicus*. The natural form with five sepals and petals is rare, the usual form in gardens being full-double.

kerril (ker'il), *n.* [E. Ind.] A venomous sea-snake of the genus *Hydrophis*, as *H. nigrocincta* of Bengal.

kerrite (kér'it), *n.* [Named after W. C. Kerr, a State geologist of North Carolina.] A kind of vermiculite from Franklin, North Carolina.

kerry (ker'i), *n.*; pl. *kerries* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A large apron. [Prov. Eng.]

kerrymerry-buff (ker'i-mer-i-buff'), *n.* [Also *kirimirie buff*; appar. < *kerry* + *merry* + *buff*], the second element being appar. a humorous insertion, to rime with the first.] A kind of stuff of which jerkins were formerly sometimes made. The term seems to have been proverbial, and is often used jocularly. *Halliwel*.

Tortafola (It.), a swelling, murke, or black and blue of a blow or hurt. Also, a blow given with one's knuckles upon one's head. Also a *kirimirie buff*. *Florio*.

kerst, *n.* A Middle English form of *eress*. See *eress* and *eress*².

kersantite (kér'san-tit), *n.* [< *Kersanton*, a hamlet in Brittany, near Brest, + *-ite*².] A variety of fine-grained micadorite which occurs in dikes. It contains accessory quartz and augite, and generally some calcite of secondary origin.

kerse, *n.* A Middle English form of *eress*. See *eress* and *eress*².

kersen (kér'sn), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *christen*. *Middleton*; *Beau*, and *Fl*.

kersey (kér'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *carsey*, *carstye*; said to be so called from *Kersey*, a village near Hadleigh in Suffolk, England, where a woollen trade was once carried on. The D. *karsaai*, G. Dan. *kersei*, *kirsei*, Sw. *kersey*, F. *carisec*, *carisec*, *carisel* = Sp. It. *carisea*, *kersey*, are then from E. The OF. *cresey* (Palsgrave), F. *créseau*, coarse twilled cloth, is appar. unrelated.] *I*, *n.* A kind of coarse woollen cloth, usually ribbed, made from long wool. Cloth of this name is mentioned as early as the reign of Edward III. There were throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries a coarse and a fine quality, and the finer was dyed in various colors.

Kersels called *Ordinaris* shall conteyne in lengthe the twixte seaventeene and eightene yardes. Act 5 Edw. VI.

The Sunne when he is at his hight shyneth aad vpon courae *carise* as cloth of tissue.

Lyly, *Euphuca* nud his England, p. 443.

By various Names in various Counties known,
Yet held in all the true Surtout alone:
Be thine of *Kersey* firm, though small the Coast,
Then brave unwet the Rain, unchill'd the Frost.

Gay, *Trivia*, l. 59.

Devon kerses, woollen cloths made in Devonshire, England, and famous in the fourteenth century.

II. a. 1. Made of kersey-cloth.

Others you'll see when all the Town's afloat,
Wrap't in th' embrace of a *kersey* coat.

Gay, *Trivia*, l. 192.

Hence—2f. Homespun; homely.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd
In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes.

Shak., *L. L.*, v. 2, 413.

kerseymere (kér'zi-mēr), *n.* [A corruption of *cassinere*, simulating *kersey*.] *Cassinere*.

A figure . . . tall and physically impressive, even in kid and *kerseymere*. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, xxxix.

kerseynette (kér-zi-net'), *n.* [A corruption of *cassinette*, simulating *kersey*.] *Cassinette*.

Kersmas (kér'smas), *n.* A dialectal variant of *Christmas*. *Middleton*.

kerve (kérv), *v.* 1f. A Middle English form of *carve*.—2. In coal-mining. See *kerve*. [North. Eng.]

kervert, *n.* A Middle English form of *carver*.

kesar, *n.* A variant of *kaiser*¹.

kesh (kesh), *n.* A dialectal form of *kez*.

keslop (kes'lop), *n.* [Var. of *cheslip*, ult. of *cheeslip*, q. v.] The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet. Also, in Scotland, called *keslip*. [Prov. Eng.]

kesset, *v.* A Middle English form of *kiss*.

kesti. A Middle English preterit of *cast*¹.

kestrel (kes'trel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kestrel*, *castrel*, *kastril*, *kastril*; with medial *t* developed between *s* and *r*, < OF. *querecelle*, also written *cercecelle*, *erescecelle*, F. *créececelle*, a kestrel: cf. It. *tristarello* (Florio) for *cristarello*, dim. of *quercello*, a kestrel; OF. *cercelle*, a teal,

F. *sarcelle*, a teal, F. dial. *cristel*, a kestrel; Sp. *cerceca*, a kestrel; all < L. *querquedula*, a kind of teal: see *Querquedula*. The forma show much variation, due in part to different manipulations of the dim. ending.] A common European falcon, *Falco tinnunculus*, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*, or *Cerchneis tinnunculus*, of small size and reddish color. The body is 12½ inches long, the wing 9. The bird is brick-red with black arrow-heads on the back, the under parts being some shade of buff, fawn, or rufous, much spotted with black, and the head, neck, and rump being mostly bluish-gray. It inhabits parts of Asia and Africa, as well as the whole of Europe. It builds in hollow trees and in cliffs, or in nests deserted by crows, magpies, etc., and feeds on mice, small birds, and insects. The kestrel may be recognized by its habit of hovering or sustaining itself in the same place in the air by a rapid motion of the wings, always with its head to the wind (hence the names *stannal* and *windhoer*). The male and female differ in color, ash-gray prevailing in the former and rusty brown in the latter. This hawk being regarded as of a mean or base kind, *kestrel* was formerly often used as an epithet of contempt. The term is extended to a number of species of the restricted genus *Tinnunculus* or *Cerchneis*. The American representatives are commonly known as *sparrow-hawks*. See cut under *sparrow-hawk*. Also called *stannal* and *windhoer*.

Ne thought of honour ever did assay
His baser breast, but in his *kestrel* kynd
A pleasing value of glory he did fynd.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iii. 4.

What a cast of *kestrels* are these, to hawk after ladies thus!

B. Jonson, *Epicene*, iv. 2.

The hobby is used for smaller game, for darning larks, and stooping at quails. The *kestrel* was trained for the same purposes.

Goldsmith, *Nat. Hist.*, II. 5.

ket¹ (ket), *n.* [Icel. *kjöt* = Dan. *kjøil* = Sw. *kött*, flesh.] Carrion; filth. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

ket² (ket), *n.* [Perhaps other uses of *ket¹*.] 1. A matted hairy fleece of wool. [Scotch.]

She was nae get o' moorland tips,
Wi' tawted *ket*, and hairy hips.

Burns, *Poor Maille's Elegy*.

2. The couch- or quitch-grass, *Triticum repens*. [Scotch.]

ket³ (ket), *n.* Same as *kat*.

ketch¹ (kech), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *catch¹*.

I can already riddle, and can sing *Ketches*.

Beaumont, *To B. Jonson*.

ketch² (kech), *n.* [Cf. D. *kits*, G. *kits*, *kitz*, F. *caïche*, *quiche* (< E.); ult. (like *caïque*), which is directly < F. *caïque* = It. *caïcco* < Turk. *qaiq*, *qaiq*, a boat, skiff.] A small, strongly built, two-masted vessel, usually of from 100 to 250 tons burden, but sometimes of less. *Ketches* were formerly much used as bomb-vessels, the peculiarity of the rig affording ample space forward of the mainmast and at the greatest beam. See *bomb-ketch*.

Joseph Graffon set sail from Salem, the 2nd day in the morning, in a *ketch* of about forty tons (three men and a boy in her).

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 400.

A small *ketch* perished; so that seven ships only arrived in Virginia.

Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, l. 100.

ketch³ (kech), *n.* A variant of *keech*.

Thou knotty-pated fool; thou whoreson obscene, greasy tallow-ketch.

Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, II. 4, 253.

ketchup, *n.* See *catchup*.

Present my compliments to young Mr. Thomas, and ask him if he would step up and partake of a lamb chop and walnut *ketchup*.

Dickens, *Hard Times*, x.

ket-crow (ket'krō), *n.* [< *ket¹* + *crow*.] The carrion-crow. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

ketet, *a.* [ME., prob. < Icel. *kättr*, merry, cheerful, = Sw. *kät* = Dan. *kaad*, wanton.] Bold; eager; alert; lively; cheerful; wanton.

Thou komest to kourt among the *ket* lordes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

keterin (ket'er-in), *n.* A variant of *cateran*.

ketjee-oil (ket'jē-oil), *n.* [< Hind. *ketjee* + E. *oil*.] Same as *keora-oil*.

kether, *n.* A corrupt form of *quotha*, as used in contempt.

Hel, hel! handsom, *kether*! sure somebody has been rouling him in the rice; sirrah, you a spoil'd your clothes.

Unnatural Mother (1698).

ketling, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete variant of *kitling*.

ketly, *adv.* [ME., < *kete* + *-ly*².] Quickly; eagerly.

Than that comli quen *ketli* vp rises,
Biddande blisli hire bedes buskea to hire chapel.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3023.

ketmia (ket'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson).] 1f. [cap.] A genus of plants, now *Hibiscus*.—2. A plant of this genus, as *bladder-ketmia*.

ketone (kē'tōn), *n.* [Appar. an arbitrary variation of *acetone*, to make a distinction.] A compound in which the carbonyl group CO unites two alcohol radicals: as, methyl-ethyl *ketone*, CH₃.CO.C₂H₅. The ketones are volatile ethereal liquids

alified to the aldehydes, but differing from them in that they do not reduce ammoniacal silver solutions, are converted into secondary alcohols by nascent hydrogen, and by further oxidation are decarboxylated. The ketones are also called *acetones*, but this term should be reserved for dimethyl ketone.

ketonic (kē-ton'ik), *a.* [< *ketone* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing a ketone.—**Ketonic acid**, an acid containing the carbonyl or ketone group CO, and having the properties of a ketone as well as of an acid.

kett (ket), *n.* See *ket²*, 2.

kettle¹ (ket'l), *n.* [ME. *ketel*, *ketyl*, *kettyl*, *chotel*, < AS. *etel*, *eytel* = OS. *keil* = OFries. *ketel*, *szetel*, *tszetel*, *tsietel* = D. *ketel* = OIlg. *ehozil*, MIlg. *kezzel*, G. *kesse* = Icel. *ketill* = Sw. *kittel* = Dan. *kjedel* = Norw. *kjel*, *kil* = Goth. *katils*, a kettle; cf. Lith. *katilus* = Lett. *katts* = Bulg. *kotel*, *kott*, a kettle; usually derived < L. *catinus* (Sicilian *kárvov*), dim. *catillus*, a deep bowl, a deep vessel for cooking or serving up food (cf. Gr. *kórvos*, a cup); but the word may be Teut. confused with the L.: cf. OIlg. *ehuzzi*, MIlg. *kezzi*, a kettle (= AS. *ete*, glossed *cacubus*); Icel. *kati*, also *kella*, a small ship.]

1. A vessel of iron, copper, tin, or other metal, of various shapes and dimensions, used for boiling or heating water and other liquids, or for cooking vegetables, etc., by boiling. Compare *camp-kettle*, *tea-kettle*.

A *kettle*, slung
Between two poles upon a stick transverse,
Receives the morsel. *Cowper*, *Task*, l. 560.

A few weeks ago she had all the fruit gathered, all the sugar got out, all the brass *kettles* scoured and ready.

W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 288.

2. A tin pail. [Local, U. S.]-3f. A kettle-drum.

And let the *kettle* to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoner without.

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2, 286.

4. Figuratively, a cavity or depression suggesting the interior of a kettle. Specifically—(a) A hole in the ground in deep water, in which carp huddle together during winter in a kind of hibernation. (b) In *geol.*, any cavity, large or small, in solid rock or detrital material, which resembles a kettle in form. "The kettle" of the Sierra Nevada is about a mile across the top and 1,600 feet deep. Small cavities worn in rock by the revolutions of a stone in a swift current are of frequent occurrence, varying from a few inches to several feet in diameter and depth. Cavities of this kind are more commonly known as *pot-holes*, and sometimes as *giants' kettles*. (See also *blocky-kettle*.)

kettle² (ket'l), *n.* Same as *kiddle¹*.—A *kettle of fish*, or a pretty kettle of fish, a complicated and bungled affair; an awkward mess. [*Kettle* in this phrase is usually plausibly referred to *kettle²* = *kiddle¹*, but as used it has no individual significance.]

"You had better tell your uncle with my compliments," said Mr. Dingwell, "that he'll make a *kettle of fish* of the whole affair, in a way he doesn't expect, unless he makes matters square with me."

J. S. Le Fanu, *Tenants of Mallory*, xxxvii.

kettle³ (ket'l), *r. i.* A variant of *kittle²*.

kettle-bail (ket'l-bāi), *n.* A dredge used in taking scallops, having the blade adjusted to swing in the eyes of the arms to prevent it from sinking in the mud. [Rhode Island.]

kettle-case (ket'l-kās), *n.* The *Orehis muscula*, an early orchis in England. [Prov. Eng.]

kettle-de-benders. See *kittly-benders*.

kettle-dock (ket'l-dok), *n.* One of various plants: (a) Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*. (b) Wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. (c) Butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris* (*Tussilago Petasites*). (d) Butter dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*.

kettledrum (ket'l-drum), *n.* 1. A musical instrument used in military bands and in orchestras, consisting of a hollow brass hemisphere from 24 to 30 inches in diameter, over which is stretched a head of parchment. It is sounded by blows from a soft-headed, elastic mallet or stick. The pitch of the tone is determined by various devices for



Kettledrums.

adjusting the tension of the head. In orchestral music two or more kettledrums (technically called *timpani*) are employed, tuned at different pitches, usually at the tonic and the dominant of the piece to be performed. As the pitch may be accurately fixed, kettledrums are much used, in conjunction with other instruments, for emphasizing the rhythm, and for increasing the sonority of the general effect. They are also much used in short solo passages; and various experiments have been made, with extended and elaborate effects, with a large number of drums.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassail, and the awagging up-spring reels;
And, as he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettle-drum* and trumpet thus Bray out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4, 11.

A few notes on the trumpet mingled with the occasional boom of the *kettle drum*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vi.

2. A fashionable afternoon entertainment given by a woman chiefly to women. It is less formal than an evening party, and the lady-guests generally wear bonnets. Also *drum*.

kettledrummer (ket'l-drum'ēr), *n.* One who beats the kettledrum.

kettle-hat, *n.* [*<* ME. *ketille-hatte*; *<* *kettle* + *hat*.] A kind of helmet used in the fourteenth century. It does not appear that the term was definitely limited to any one form. See *pot*.

Than the comliche kynge kaughte hym in armes,
Keate of his *kettle-hatte*, and kyssede hym fulle sone,
Saide, "welcome, ayr Craddoke, so Criste mott me helpe!"
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 3517.

kettle-hole (ket'l-hōl), *n.* In *geol.*, a cavity in rock or detrital material, having more or less exactly the shape of the interior of a kettle. See *kettle*, 4, *kettle-moraine*, and *pot-hole*.

kettleman (ket'l-man), *n.*; pl. *kettlemen* (-men). A fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, commonly called the *angler*.

kettle-moraine (ket'l-mō-rān'), *n.* An accumulation of detrital material characterized by kettle-shaped depressions varying in depth from a few feet to a hundred, their outlines being rudely circular, and their sides as steep as is consistent with the stability of the soil. The district where they occur lies to the northwest of Lake Winnebago and Green Bay in Wisconsin, where it is locally known as the *potash kettle country*. The origin of these remarkable depressions is generally supposed to be connected in some way with the former glaciation of the region; but the manner of their formation has not yet been explained.

kettle-pin (ket'l-pin), *n.* Same as *skittle-pin*.

Billiards, *kettle-pins*, noddie-boards, tables, truncks, shov-el-boards, fox and geese, and the like.
Shelton, Pref. to Don Quixote. (*Todd*.)

kettler, *n.* [Early mod. E. *ketler*; *<* *kettle* + *-er*.] One who makes or repairs kettles; a tinker.

Drawing in amongst bunglers and *kettlers* under the plain frieze of simplicity, thou mayest finely couch the wrought velvet of knavery.
Middleton, Black Book.

kettle-smock (ket'l-smok), *n.* A smock-frock. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

kettle-stitch (ket'l-stich), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a chain-stitch that knots and fastens the last two leaves of a book at its head and tail; a corruption of chain-stitch or catch-up stitch. *Zachusdorf*, *Bookbinding*, p. 173.

kettrin (ket'rin), *n.* A variant of *catetan*.

ketupa (ke-tō'pā), *n.* [*Javanese*.] 1. An eared owl of Java, *Sirix ketupa*.—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of owls, related to the foregoing, established by Lesson in 1831; the fish-owls. They have large ear-tufts, and mostly naked tarai; the feet are roughened, as in ospreys. There are three species, *K. javanensis* (the type), *K. flavipes*, and *K. ceylonensis*. The last is the common Indian fishing-owl.

Keuper (koi'pēr), *n.* [*G.*] In *geol.*, the German name of the upper division of the Triassic series, a formation of importance in Europe, and especially in Germany. The upper part of the Keuper consists there of marl, and contains large deposits of gypsum and rock-salt. The lower part is made up chiefly of gray sandstones and dark marl and clay, and contains numerous remains of plants, and sometimes coal of rather poor quality. See *Trias*.

kevel¹, *n.* See *cavel*¹.

kevel², *n.* See *cavel*².

They kiest *kevels* them amang,
Wha wou'd to the greenwood gang.
Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 288).

kevel³ (kev'el), *n.* [*Prob. a native name* (?).] A name of *Antelope cavella* of Pallas, a supposed species of gazel, later identified with the common gazel, *A. dorcas*.

kevel-head (kev'el-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the end of one of the top-timbers used as a cavel.

kever¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *cover*¹.

kever², *v.* A Middle English form of *cover*².

keverauncer, *n.* [*ME.*, *<* *kever*² + *-ance*.] Recovery.

kevercheft, *n.* A Middle English form of *kerchief*. *Chaucer*.

kevil¹, *n.* See *cavel*¹.

kevil², *n.* See *cavel*².

Keweenaw (kē'wē-nā-an), *n.* [*Also called Keweenawian and Keweenawian*; *<* *Keweenaw* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] The name given to the series of trappean rocks and their interbedded sandstones and conglomerates in which the Lake Superior copper-mines are worked. Those who gave the name had the idea that the cupriferous series was distinct in geological age from the sandstone lying

adjacent to it on the east and west, which is generally admitted to be the equivalent of the Potadam sandstone of the New York Survey, and of which the so-called Keweenaw appears to be a local modification, originated by intense volcanic action along a line stretching from the extremity of Keweenaw Point in Michigan southwest to beyond the borders of Minnesota.

kewkaw (kū'kâ), *a.* [*Cf.* *askew* (?).] Awry; askew.

The picture topsie-turvie stands *kewkaw* [read *kewkaw*]:
The world turn'd upside downe, as all men know.
Taylor, Works (1630), ii. 233.

kex (keks), *n.* [*Also kecks, kir, also kecksy* (prop. adj.), and *kek*; *<* ME. *hex, kir, <* W. *cecsy*, pl., hollow stalks, hemlock (cf. W. *cegid*, hemlock), = Corn. *cegas*, hemlock; cf. OFlem. *kojcke*, hemlock; L. *ciuta*, hemlock.] 1. A hollow stalk, especially when dry, of various large umbelliferous plants. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

With her [Eve's] gentle blowing
Stirs vp the heat, that from the dry leaves glowing
Kindies the Reed, and then that hollow *kiz*
First fires the small, and then the greater sticks.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Week, ii, The Handy-Crafts.
[Sometimes applied as a term of contempt to a person.

I'll make these wither'd *kexes* bear my body
Two hours together above ground.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 2.]

2. Hemlock. [*Archaic.*]

Tho' the rough *kex* break
The starr'd mosaic. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.
kexent, *a.* [Early mod. E., in the var. form *kixen*, spelled irreg. *kieson*; *<* *kex, kix, &* -*ent*.] The form *kekson* is used as a noun.] Made of *kexes* or hollow stalks.

One daye agayne will, in his rage,
Crusheth it all as a *kieson* cage,
And spill it quite.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xi.

kexyt (kek'si), *a.* [*<* *kex* + *-yt*. Cf. *kecksy, n., kecky, a.*] Like a *kex*; hollow; dry; sapless.

The earth will grow more and more dry and sterile in succession of ages; whereby it will become more *kexy*, and lose of its solidity. *Dr. H. More*, *Godliness*, VI. x. § 3.

key¹ (kē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *keic, kay, etc.*; *<* ME. *kege, keie, keige*, also *cay, kay, <* AS. *cāg, cāge* = OFries. *kai, kei*, North Fries. *kay*, a key; not found in other languages.] 1. An instrument for fastening or opening a lock, fitted to its wards, and adapted, on being inserted and turned or pushed in the keyhole, to push a bolt one way or the other, or to raise a catch or latch; in certain complicated locks, a portable appliance which on being inserted in the proper place in the lock lifts tumblers or in some other way allows the bolt to be shot without itself exercising force upon it.

The(y) loeked the dore and than went theyr way.
Cayphas and Anna of that kept the *key*.
Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.
She took the little ivory chest,
With half a sigh she turn'd the *key*.
Tennyson, The Letters.
Hence—2. Something regarded as analogous to a key, in being a means of opening or making clear what is closed or obscure; especially, that by means of which (often by means of which alone) some difficulty can be overcome, some obstacle removed, some end attained, something unintelligible explained, etc.: as, the *key* to knowledge; Gibraltar is the *key* to the Mediterranean; a *key* to the solution of an algebraic problem; a *key* to an algebra or arithmetic (a book giving the solution of mathematical problems proposed as exercises in such text-books); the *key* to a cipher.

Thou art Peter. . . . And I will give unto thee the *keys*
of the kingdom of heaven. *Matt.* xvi. 18, 19.
Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the *key*
of knowledge. *Luke* xi. 52.

These counties were the *keys* of Normandy.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1, 114.

To learn thy secrets, get into my power
The *key* of strength and safety.
Milton, S. A., i. 799.

"Stæfcraft is seō cāg the thāra bōca andgit unīfcth"
[AS.], grammar is the *key* that unlocks the sense of the books.
F. A. March, Anglo-Sax. Gram., p. 140.
The *key* to all the enigmas, all the imputed guilt, all the peculiar usefulness to his country of Peel's career, is to be sought in the original contrast between his character and his position. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 206.

3. In *mech.*: (a) A hand-tool for controlling a valve, moving a nut, etc., which is independent of the part to be moved. In this sense a spanner, wrench, bedstead-wrench, etc., are keys.

She guides the finger o'er the dancing *keys*. . . .
And pours a torrent of sweet notes around.
Couper, Chantry, i. 109.

5. A part pressed by the finger to control the action of a typewriter or other similar machine, in the manner of a musical keyed instrument.

—6. Any one of the various forms of circuit-closer used in electrical experiments and in the practical applications of electricity. See *telegraph*.

—7. In *music*: (a) In *musical theory*, the sum of relations, melodic and harmonic, which exist between the tones of an ideal scale, major or minor, and in which its unity and individ-

(b) Any device for wedging up or locking together different parts, or for jamming or binding them to prevent vibration or slipping. Such are: (1) the wedge or cotter driven between the hub of a wheel and its shaft to bind the two together; (2) a wedge in a chain to prevent slipping; (3) a wedge put in a split tenon to cause it to spread when driven into a mortise.

(c) A bolt which secures the cap-square to the cheek of a gun-carriage. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

(d) In *masonry*, the central stone of an arch or vault, usually the uppermost stone; the keystone (although in a true arch no one of the voussoirs is more important to the stability of the structure than any other). See cut under *arch*.

(e) In *carp.*: (1) A piece inserted in the back of a board to prevent warping. (2) The last board in a series of floor-boards, tapering in shape, and serving when driven home to hold the others in place. (3) The roughing on the under side of a veneer, designed to assist it in holding the glue. (f) In *bookbinding*, one of a series of small tools used by the sewer of a book to keep the bands in place when the sections of the book are in a sewing-bench. They are made of metal or hard wood, shaped like a yoke, or the letter U, and of the size 1 by 3 inches. (g) A joint to assist in supporting a train of rods and the tools in a tube-well. (h) A wrench or lever for tuning stringed instruments of fixed intonation, like the pianoforte and the harp; a tuning-wrench or tuning-hammer. It consists of a metal head hollowed so as to fit closely over the tuning-pins, and a handle, usually long enough to give considerable leverage. (i) The surplus mortar or plaster that passes between the laths, and serves to hold the plastering in position. (j) A hollow cut in the back of a tile or terra-cotta ornament, or on a wall, to hold mortar or cement.—4. In *musical instruments*: (a) In instruments especially of the wood wind group, a lever and valve operated by the player's finger, and designed either to open or to close a hole or vent in the side of the tube, so as to alter the pitch of the tone by altering the length of the vibrating air-column within.

While in the simpler varieties of the flute, the oboe, the clarinet, etc., such holes are controlled by the fingers directly, in more complex varieties the number of holes is so great, and their position and size are so inconvenient, that this supplementary mechanism is a necessity. A complete system of keys was first elaborated for the flute by Theobald Boehm in 1832, and has since been applied to the oboe, the clarinet, and to some extent to the bassoon, with a decided gain in ease of manipulation, length and fullness of compass, and sonorosity of tone. Partial systems of keys are also found in the English horn, the basset-horn, etc. Notes and keys have been used in various brass wind-instruments, notably in the bugle and the saxophone, though as a rule they are less used than valves. (See *valve*.) See cuts under *flute, clarinet, oboe, etc.*

(b) In instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte, one of the levers which are depressed in the act of playing. When operated by the finger, it is more exactly termed a *digital* (or rarely) a *manuai*; when operated by the foot, a *pedal*. In the pianoforte each key or digital is connected with a series of levers, by which a hammer may be thrown against the string or strings belonging to that key, at the same time lifting from the strings the damper that prevents their vibration. When the key is released, the damper falls and stops the vibration. The duration, the force, and to some extent the quality of the tone depend upon the way in which the finger depresses the key. (See *touch*.) In the harpsichord each key, with its levers, slips a leather or quill plectrum past the string, so as to snap or twang it. In the clavichord each key presses a metal tangent against the string, so as to drive it into vibration. In chimes of bells rung from a keyboard, each key throws a hammer against one of the bells. In the pipe-organ each key, whether a digital or a pedal, is connected with a series of levers, by which a valve is opened to admit the compressed air from the bellows into a particular groove or channel, over which stand all the pipes belonging to that key. The number of pipes actually sounded depends upon the number of stops drawn. (See cut under *organ*.) In the harmonium and reed-organ each key, with its levers, opens a valve, by which either an outward or an inward current of air is set up through the groove or channel with which are connected all the reeds belonging to that key. The number of reeds sounded depends upon the number of stops drawn. (See cut under *reed-organ*.) Keys in this sense are also (unfortunately) called *notes*. They are arranged according to an arbitrary plan, some being colored white and some black, and they are named by letters, etc., for which see *keyboard*.

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(h) In instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte, one of the levers which are depressed in the act of playing. When operated by the finger, it is more exactly termed a *digital* (or rarely) a *manuai*; when operated by the foot, a *pedal*. In the pianoforte each key or digital is connected with a series of levers, by which a hammer may be thrown against the string or strings belonging to that key, at the same time lifting from the strings the damper that prevents their vibration. When the key is released, the damper falls and stops the vibration. The duration, the force, and to some extent the quality of the tone depend upon the way in which the finger depresses the key. (See *touch*.) In the harpsichord each key, with its levers, slips a leather or quill plectrum past the string, so as to snap or twang it. In the clavichord each key presses a metal tangent against the string, so as to drive it into vibration. In chimes of bells rung from a keyboard, each key throws a hammer against one of the bells. In the pipe-organ each key, whether a digital or a pedal, is connected with a series of levers, by which a valve is opened to admit the compressed air from the bellows into a particular groove or channel, over which stand all the pipes belonging to that key. The number of pipes actually sounded depends upon the number of stops drawn. (See cut under *organ*.) In the harmonium and reed-organ each key, with its levers, opens a valve, by which either an outward or an inward current of air is set up through the groove or channel with which are connected all the reeds belonging to that key. The number of reeds sounded depends upon the number of stops drawn. (See cut under *reed-organ*.) Keys in this sense are also (unfortunately) called *notes*. They are arranged according to an arbitrary plan, some being colored white and some black, and they are named by letters, etc., for which see *keyboard*.

(i) The surplus mortar or plaster that passes between the laths, and serves to hold the plastering in position. (j) A hollow cut in the back of a tile or terra-cotta ornament, or on a wall, to hold mortar or cement.—4. In *musical instruments*: (a) In instruments especially of the wood wind group, a lever and valve operated by the player's finger, and designed either to open or to close a hole or vent in the side of the tube, so as to alter the pitch of the tone by altering the length of the vibrating air-column within.

While in the simpler varieties of the flute, the oboe, the clarinet, etc., such holes are controlled by the fingers directly, in more complex varieties the number of holes is so great, and their position and size are so inconvenient, that this supplementary mechanism is a necessity. A complete system of keys was first elaborated for the flute by Theobald Boehm in 1832, and has since been applied to the oboe, the clarinet, and to some extent to the bassoon, with a decided gain in ease of manipulation, length and fullness of compass, and sonorosity of tone. Partial systems of keys are also found in the English horn, the basset-horn, etc. Notes and keys have been used in various brass wind-instruments, notably in the bugle and the saxophone, though as a rule they are less used than valves. (See *valve*.) See cuts under *flute, clarinet, oboe, etc.*

(b) In instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte, one of the levers which are depressed in the act of playing. When operated by the finger, it is more exactly termed a *digital* (or rarely) a *manuai*; when operated by the foot, a *pedal*. In the pianoforte each key or digital is connected with a series of levers, by which a hammer may be thrown against the string or strings belonging to that key, at the same time lifting from the strings the damper that prevents their vibration. When the key is released, the damper falls and stops the vibration. The duration, the force, and to some extent the quality of the tone depend upon the way in which the finger depresses the key. (See *touch*.) In the harpsichord each key, with its levers, slips a leather or quill plectrum past the string, so as to snap or twang it. In the clavichord each key presses a metal tangent against the string, so as to drive it into vibration. In chimes of bells rung from a keyboard, each key throws a hammer against one of the bells. In the pipe-organ each key, whether a digital or a pedal, is connected with a series of levers, by which a valve is opened to admit the compressed air from the bellows into a particular groove or channel, over which stand all the pipes belonging to that key. The number of pipes actually sounded depends upon the number of stops drawn. (See cut under *organ*.) In the harmonium and reed-organ each key, with its levers, opens a valve, by which either an outward or an inward current of air is set up through the groove or channel with which are connected all the reeds belonging to that key. The number of reeds sounded depends upon the number of stops drawn. (See cut under *reed-organ*.) Keys in this sense are also (unfortunately) called *notes*. They are arranged according to an arbitrary plan, some being colored white and some black, and they are named by letters, etc., for which see *keyboard*.

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(e) In instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte, one of the levers which are depressed in the act of playing. When operated by the finger, it is more exactly termed a *digital* (or rarely) a *manuai*; when operated by the foot, a *pedal*. In the pianoforte each key or digital is connected with a series of levers, by which

uality are contained; tonality. Thus, a proper sense of these relations is called a proper sense of key, and a due observance of them puts a performance in key. For the difference between major and minor keys in this sense, see *mode*. (b) In musical theory and notation, the tonality centering in a given tone, or the several tones taken collectively, of a given scale, major or minor. The given tone, or the first tone of the given scale, is called the *key-note*, *key-tone*, or *tonic*; and the key is named by the name of this tone. A scale is simply an arrangement of the tones of a key in their melodic order. In modern music, and in vocal music generally, all major keys are intended to be precisely similar to one another, except in pitch, and all minor keys likewise similar to one another. But in the systems of tuning instruments of fixed intonation before the middle of the eighteenth century, certain keys were favored and others slighted; so that some keys were very useful, and some practically useless. It is said that this difference, which was originally incidental to the imperfect plan of the keyboard, and which was to have been obliterated by the introduction of the equal temperament, is to some extent unavoidable, certain keys having a peculiar quality per se; but these differences appear, on close analysis, to be relative or accidental rather than essential. (See *temperament*.) The keyboard of the organ and the pianoforte, however, is so planned as to make a decided mechanical difference between keys or scales based on different digitals. For example, the major key or scale of the digital called C requires the use of only white digitals, or naturals; hence it is called (unfortunately) the *natural key*. Other keys or scales require the use of one or more black digitals, which are called either *sharps* or *flats*; hence they are called the keys of one, two, three, or more sharps or flats, as the case may be. The keys of one or more sharps are called collectively the *sharp keys*; those of one or more flats, the *flat keys*. Practically, keys of more than six sharps or flats are rarely mentioned. (See *circle of keys*, under *circle*.) When these keys are represented by the staff-notation, the black digitals are indicated by marks \sharp or \flat prefixed to certain of the notes. But since the key in which a piece is to be performed is the same either throughout, or at least for extended passages, these sharps or flats are customarily grouped into a *key-signature* at the beginning of the piece or passage, and the effect of this signature is understood to continue until contradicted by further signs: thus—



(The crosses mark the degree belonging to the key-note.) The sharps and flats in such signatures are counted from left to right; in sharp signatures the position of the key-note is always one degree above the last sharp, while in flat signatures it is always on the same degree with the last flat but one. This provides a rule for finding the key-note from each signature except those of the keys of C and F. The key-notes of the sharp keys, taken in direct order, are distant from one another either by a fifth upward or a fourth downward, as are the key-notes of the flat keys, taken in inverse order. These signatures are also used for minor keys, the key-notes of such keys being in each case two degrees below the key-notes as given for major keys. The major and minor keys that use the same signature are termed *relatives* of each other. See *relative*. (See *circle of keys*, under *circle*.) The entire system of keys as described above is conditioned upon the keyboard of the organ and the pianoforte, and therefore is essentially arbitrary. It has no basis in the phenomena of sound or the necessities of music as an art. Its complexity is due historically to the inadequate medieval theory of music, and secondarily to the arbitrary instrumental mechanism and the notation that grew out of that theory. Of the many attempts to improve or replace the system, the tonic sol-fa notation has been the most successful. See *notation*, and *tonic sol-fa* (under *tonic*).

Both warbling of one song, both in one key.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2, 206.
Thy false uncle, . . . having both the key
Of officer and office, set all hearts 't the stato
To what tune pleased his ear.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2, 83.
Some Musicians are wont skillfully to fall out of one key
into another without breach of harmony.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.
(c) In musical notation, a sign at the head of
a staff indicating the key as above defined.
Hence—8. Scale of intensity; degree of force;
pitch; elevation.

There's one speaks in a key like the opening of some
justice's gate, or a postboy's horn.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.
Her dumb play from the first to the last moment of this
scene was in as high a key as her eloquence.
C. Reade, Art, p. 18.

9. A dry winged fruit like that of maple, ash,
elm, etc.; a samara. See *cut* under *Acer*.

Lingua avis is the sede of ashe trees that hath leves in
manner of burdes tongues, and some call them *keyes*.
Grete Herball.

The Ash, Elm, Tilia, Poplar, Horubeam, Willow, Salices,
are distinguished by their *Keys*, Tongues, Samera, Peri-
carpia, and Theca, small, flat, and husky skins including
the seeds.
Evelyn, Sylva, ii.

10. A rudder; a helm.
He is as a *keye* and a stierio [tr. L. *clavus atque gubernaculum*]
by which that the edifice of this world is kept
stable.
Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 12.

Analytical key, in bot. See *Analytic*.—**Attendant keys**. Same as *relative keys*.—**Authentic key**. See *mode*.—**Character of scales and keys**. See *character*.—**Chromatic key**, in music: (a) A black key (digital) on the keyboard; a chromatic: opposed to *diatonic* or *natural key*. (b) A key (digital) which on the keyboard involves the use of one or more black or chromatic keys (digitals), and on the staff necessitates a signature of one or more sharps or flats.—**Closed-circuit key, continuity-preserving key**. See *telegraph*.—**Dental key**, a form of lifting forceps for extracting teeth.—**Diatonic key**. Same as *natural key* (a).—**Dichotomous key**, in nat. hist. See *dichotomous*.—**Extreme key**, in music. See *extreme*.—**False key**, a key used or that may be used as a picklock.—**Fundamental key, governing key**, the key (tonality) in which a piece of music begins and ends. See *original key*.—**Gib and key**. See *gib*.—**Key of the Nile**, a name sometimes given to the crux ansata, or ankh. See *ankh*.—**Major key**, in music, a key (tonality) characterized by a major third, a major sixth, and a major seventh: opposed to *minor key*. See *major, scale, and tonality*.—**Minor key**, in music, a key (tonality) characterized by a minor third, and often by a minor sixth and even a minor seventh: opposed to *major key*. See *minor, scale, and tonality*.—**Morse key**. See *telegraph*.—**Natural key**, in music: (a) A white key (digital) on the keyboard; a natural: opposed to *chromatic key*. Also called *diatonic key*. (b) The major key (tonality) of C: so called because on the keyboard it involves the use of only white digitals, or naturals.—**Open-circuit key**. See *telegraph*.—**Original key**, the key (tonality) in which a piece of music begins, or in which it was originally written.—**Parallel key**, in music, the relative minor key (tonality) in comparison with the major, or vice versa. See *relative key*.—**Pedal key**, one of the levers of the pedal keyboard in an organ, corresponding to a digital of a manual keyboard; a pedal.—**Plagal key**. See *mode*.—**Power of the keys**, an authority said to be conferred by Christ upon Peter, or upon Peter and the other apostles, by the words in Mat. xvi. 19: in ecclesiastical literature generally applied to an authority claimed to reside in the hierarchy for the ministry and government of the church. There are four principal interpretations of the *power of the keys*: (1) the papal—that it was given to Peter and his successors in office, the popes; (2) the Protestant ecclesiastical—that it was given to Peter and the Twelve, and their successors in office, the clergy of the Christian church; (3) the Protestant historical—that it was given only to Peter and his co-disciples, and received its entire fulfillment in their inspired ministry and administration of the church; (4) the Independent—that it was given to all Christ's disciples, and confers upon them equal authority in both Christian and church life.—**Queen's keys**, in Scots law, that part of a warrant which authorizes the forcible opening of lockfast places in order to come at a debtor or his goods.—**Relative keys**. See *relative*.—**Remote key**, in music, a key (tonality) having few or no tones in common with a given key, and therefore but distantly related to it harmonically.—**Reversing key**. See *telegraph*.—**Skeleton key**, a thin, light key with nearly the whole substance of the bits filed away, so that it may be less obstructed by the wards of a lock.—**To have the key of the street**, to be locked out of a house; have no house to go to. [Colloq. and humorous.]

"There," said Lowton, "it's too late now; you can't get in to-night; you've got the key of the street, my friend."
Dickens, Pickwick, xlvii.

Tuning-key. See above, def. 3 (h).
Key¹ (kē), v. t. [*Key*, n.]. 1. To fasten with a key, or with a wedge-shaped piece of wood or metal; fasten or secure firmly.

Heneue gate was *keythed* [read *keized*] clos
Til lambo of love now he deyede.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

Thus the head may be *keyed* to the bar at any part of the length of the latter. J. Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 181.

2. To regulate the tone of by the use of a key, or to set to a key or pitch in any way, as a musical instrument: as, to *key* up a violin.

Whose speech and gesturo were clearly *keyed* to that profound respect which is woman's first foundation claim on man.
G. W. Cable, The Granddissimes, p. 173.

These speeches are always short, simple, plisn and unpretentious. They are *keyed* in the note of perfect good taste, and never fail to please the audience to which they are addressed.
T. C. Crayford, English Life, p. 81.

Keyed up, high-strung; excited.
Key² (kē), n. [Formerly also *kay* (and now *quay*, after mod. F. *quai*, the pronunciation, however, remaining that of the reg. E. form *key*); < ME. *key*, *keye* (= D. *kaai* = LG. *kaije* = G. *kai* = Sw. *kaj* = Dan. *kai*; ML. *caium*); < OF. *caie*, *quai*, *quay*, F. *quai*, a wharf, prob. < Bret. *ca*, an inclosure, = W. *eac*, an inclosure, hedge, field.] A wharf. See *quay*.

Moto [It.], a wharf or hithe by the water side made by arte; we properly call it a *key*.
Florio, 1598.

Item, that the slippe and the *keye* and the payment they be overseen and repaired.
Ordinances of Worcester, English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 374.

It has twelve faire churches, many noble houses, especially ye Ld Deveroux's: a brave *key* and commodious harbor.
Evelyn, Diary, July 8, 1656.

Lord! to see how he [Carteret] wondered to see the river so empty of boats, nobody working at the Custom-house *keys*.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 7, 1665.

Key³ (kē), n. [Also *cay*, *kay*; < Sp. *cayo*, a low island, a sandbank, key; perhaps = OF. *caye*, F. *quai*, a wharf; see *key²*.] A low island near the coast: used especially on the coasts of regions where Spanish is or formerly was spoken: as, the Florida *keys*.

Columbus discovered no isle or *key* so lonely as himself.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

The *Keys* proper [of Florida] are all similar in structure, and form an extensive chain of low islands, rising nowhere more than twelve feet above the level of the sea. Starting from north of Capo Florida, they form an immense crescent extending as far west as the Tortugas.
A. Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I, 53.

Key⁴ (kē), n. See *Keys*.

Key-action (kē'ak'shən), n. In musical instruments like the organ or the pianoforte, the entire mechanism directly connected with the keyboard, including the keyboard itself, the jacks or stickers, the dampers, etc.

keyage (kē'āj), n. [*ME. keyage, kayage* (= ML. *caigium*), < OF. *kayage, F. quayage*; as *key²* + *-age*. Now *quayage*, with the pron. of the orig. *keyage*.] See *quayage*. E. Phillips, 1706.

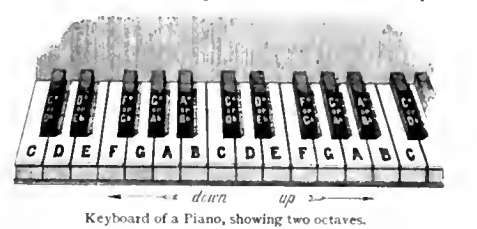
keyaki (kē-yā'ki), n. [Jap.] A valuable timber-tree of Japan, the *Zelkova acuminata*. Its wood is prized, and is used extensively in cabinet-making, etc.

key-basket (kē'bās'ket), n. A basket to contain a housekeeper's keys.

A mob-cap covering her gray hair, and *key-basket* in hand, the wife of Washington must have offered a pleasant picture.
The Century, XXXVII, 841.

key-bed (kē'bed), n. In mach., a rectangular groove made to receive a key for the purpose of binding parts, as the wheel and shaft of a machine, firmly together, so as to prevent the one part from turning on the other; a key-seat.

keyboard (kē'bōrd), n. In the organ, pianoforte, and similar instruments, as the harpsichord, clavichord, etc., the series or horizontal row of finger-levers or digitals (usually called *keys*), by depressing which the performer causes the pipes, strings, or reeds to produce tones. The visible portions of part of the keys are white, while the others are black. The black keys are the shorter, and are raised above the level of the white keys; they are always separated from one another by one



Keyboard of a Piano, showing two octaves.

or two white keys, so as to form groups alternately of two and three. The depression of which the keys are capable is technically called the "dip." The keyboard contains altogether from fifty to ninety keys, the ratio of white to black being 7:5. The right-hand end of the keyboard is called the *upper*, because the keys there produce high tones, and the left-hand end is correspondingly called the *lower*. The white key next below (to the left of) the upper key of every group of three black keys is called A; the next white key to the right of this is called B; the next is called C; and so on, up to G, next to which another A is found. In Germany, by a curious difference of nomenclature, B is always called H, and B₂ is called B. (See *B quadratum* and *B rotundum*, under *B*.) In tuning, the tones produced by the various keys called by the same letter-name are made exact octaves of each other. The black keys are named by reference to the white keys on either side of them: thus, the black key between A and B is either A₂ or B₁, that between C and D is either C₂ or D₁, etc. When a white key is to be specially distinguished from a black one, it is called a *natural*: hence a scale or series of tones produced by using only white keys is called the *natural scale*, and its key (tonality) is called the *natural key*. (See *key¹*.) In general, a key next on the right to any given key is the *sharp* of the latter, and the second key to the right is its *double sharp*; while a key next on the left to any given key is the *flat* of the latter, and the second key to the left is its *double flat*. Thus, every key on the keyboard, except the black key called either C₂ or A₁, has three names: as A = G₂ = F₃, B = A₂ = C₃, C = B₂ = D₃, etc.; A₂ = B₁ = C₂, C₂ = D₁ = B₁, etc. (See *flat* and *sharp*.) The several keys and octaves are usually calculated from middle C—the C nearest the center of the keyboard, and historically the middle tone of the medieval hexachord system (see *hexachord*)—the vibration-number of whose tone is theoretically from 250 to 265. (See *C*.) The keyboard of the organ usually extends four to five octaves, from the second C below middle C to the third A or C above middle C; that of the pianoforte usually extends six to seven or seven and a third octaves, from the third A below middle C to the fourth A or C above middle C. The organ usually has keyboards both for the hands and for the feet, the former being distinguished as *manual keyboards* or *manuals*, the latter as *pedal keyboards* or *pedals*; and there are usually two or more manual keyboards, each with its own sets of pipes or stops, and capable of being used either independently or in conjunction with the others. The principal keyboard is that of the great organ; that above it is that of the swell organ; that below it (when there are three), that of the choir organ. (See *organ*.) In the old harpsichords and similar instruments two keyboards were sometimes provided, the one producing tones of different quality or force from the other. The keyboard has been developed gradually. Its first appearance was about the end of the eleventh century, when large levers that could be manipulated only by the whole hand or a blow of the fist, having a dip of several inches or even a foot, were introduced into the organ, and later into the clavichord and

similar instruments. Only the levers corresponding to the modern white keys (*diatonic*) were used at first; those corresponding to the modern black keys (*chromatic*) were introduced in the twelfth to the fourteenth century, probably in this order: B₂, F₂, C₂, E₂, G₂. The chromatics were first placed in a distinct row from the diatonic; but in the fifteenth century all were combined into a single keyboard. The pedal keyboard was invented for the organ about the same time. Until the close of the eighteenth century the keys were colored white and black in exactly reverse order from the modern custom. (For a description of the mechanical details of the keyboard, see *organ* and *pianoforte*.) The gradual development of the keyboard kept pace with the gradual unfolding of the theory of the musical scale and of tonality. (See *temperament*.) To avoid the inaccuracy of many of the intervals in equal temperament, keyboards with more than twelve digitals and tones to the octave have been devised, but their use has been principally confined to acoustical investigations. The mechanical manipulation of the keyboard in musical performance involves a thorough muscular discipline of the hands. See *touch*, *fingerings*, *technique*.—**Choir, great, pedal, solo, swell keyboards**, in *organ-building*, the keyboards belonging respectively to the choir, great, pedal, solo, and swell organs. See *organ*.

key-bolt (kē'bōlt), *n.* Any bolt kept in position by a key or cotter, in distinction from one having a nut.

key-bone (kē'bōn), *n.* The collar-bone; the clavicle.

key-bugle (kē'bū'gl), *n.* A variety of bugle invented about 1815, having six keys and a complete chromatic compass of about two octaves. It is now superseded by valve-instruments. Also called *Kent bugle*.



Key-bugle.

The coach . . . spun along the open country road, blowing a lovely defiance out of its *key-bugle*.
Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xxxvi.

key-chain (kē'chān), *n.* A chain fastened at one end to the cheek of a gun-carriage and at the other to the key, to prevent its loss. See *cut* under *gun-carriage*.

key-chord (kē'kōrd), *n.* In *music*, the tonic triad of any key (tonality). See *triad*.

key-cold (kē'kōld), *a.* [Formerly also *keacold*, *kaycold*; < *key*¹ + *col*.] Cold as a key; icy; lifeless; inanimate.

And finally let vs consider by Chrises saying vnto them, that if we would not suffer the strength and honour of our faith to waxe luke-warme, or rather *key-cold*, and in manner leese his vigour by scattering our mindes abroad about so many trifling things, etc.
Sir T. More, *Cumfort* against Tribulation, fol. 8.

Either they marry their children in their infancy, when they are not able to know what love is, or else matche them with inequality, loynng burning sommer with *key-cold* winter, their daughters of twenty years olde or vnder to rich cormorants of three score or upwards.
J. Lane, *Tell-Trothes New Yeares Gift* (1593), p. 5 (Shak. Soc.).

Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster!
Shak., *Rich.* III., i. 2, 5.

Her apostolick vertu is departed from her, and hath left her *Key-cold*.
Milton, *Church-Government*, il. 3.

key-color (kē'kul'or), *n.* In *painting*, a leading color in a picture or composition.

key-desk (kē'desk), *n.* In *organ-building*, the desk-like case in which the keyboards and the stop-knobs are contained. The position of the key-desk with reference to the organ proper may be various, especially when the action is extended, or when pneumatic or electrical appliances are employed.

key-drop (kē'drop), *n.* A keyhole-guard of the modern form, usually attached to the escutcheon by a pivot and falling by its own weight to cover the keyhole.

keyed (kēd), *a.* [< *key*¹ + *-ed*.] 1. Having keys, as a musical instrument: as, a *keyed* flute or trombone; a *keyed* cithara or harmonica. See *key*¹, 4 (a) and (b).—2. Set or pitched in a particular key. See *key*¹, v. t., 2.—**Keyed-stop violin**. See *key-stop*.—**Keyed violin**, a musical instrument similar in shape to a pianoforte, having strings and a keyboard, but the tone being produced by the action of little horsehair bows pressed against the strings by the keys.

key-fastener (kē'fās'nēr), *n.* 1. Anything used to prevent the turning of a key, as a loop of wire hung over the door-knob and passed through the bow of the key.—2. A tapered or wedge-shaped piece of metal which holds the breech-block or breech-plug of a gun firmly closed when it is inserted in the seat; a modification of the grip-fastener.

key-file (kē'fil), *n.* A flat file of a uniform section throughout, used by locksmiths.

key-fruit (kē'frōt), *n.* Same as *samara*.

key-guard (kē'gārd), *n.* Same as *keyhole-guard*.

key-harp (kē'hārp), *n.* A musical instrument similar in shape and action to a pianoforte, but having tuning-forks in place of strings.

key-head (kē'hed), *n.* A head, as of a bolt, so shaped as to serve to bind or lock the object to which it is attached.—**Key-head bolt**. See *bolt*¹.

keyhole (kē'hōl), *n.* 1. A hole or aperture in a door or lock for receiving a key.

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *key-hole*.
Shak., *As you Like It*, iv. 1, 164.

But through the *Key-holes* and the Chinks of Doors, And thro' the narrow'st Walks of crooked Pores, He [Michael] past.
Cowley, *Pindaric Odes*, xiv. 15.

2. In *carp.*, a hole or excavation passing through beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them.—3. A small piece of water connected with a lake or other larger body; a little lake or bay. [New Brunswick.]

keyhole (kē'hōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *keyholed*, pp. *keyholing*. [< *keyhole*, *n.*] To strike lengthwise, cutting in the target a hole which resembles a keyhole: said of a bullet in target-shooting. *Reynolds*.

keyhole-guard (kē'hōl-gārd), *n.* A sort of shield to cover a keyhole when the key is not inserted. Also *key-guard*.

keyhole-limpet (kē'hōl-lim'pet), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Fissurellidae*. There are several genera, as *Fissurella*, *Emarginula*, and others. These limpets derive their name from a perforation resembling a keyhole at the apex of the shell. See *cut* under *Fissurellidae*.

keyhole-saw (kē'hōl-sā), *n.* A narrow, slender saw used for cutting out sharp curves, such as those of a keyhole: same as *compass-saw*.

keynard, *n.* A variant of *caynard*.

key-note (kē'nōt), *n.* 1. In *music*, the tone on which a key (tonality) is founded; a tonic. See *key*¹, 7 (b). Hence—2. A central principle or idea; the pivotal point in a system, a composition, or a course of action; a controlling thought.

We have had, first of all, that remarkable discourse on Self-Limited Diseases, which has given the *key-note* to the prevailing medical tendency of this neighborhood.
O. W. Holmes, *Med. Essays*, p. 182.

key-pattern (kē'pat'ern), *n.* See *meander* and *frēts*, 2.

key-piece (kē'pēs), *n.* A log which, caught by a rock or other obstruction in a stream, causes a jam of logs. [U. S.]

key-pin (kē'pin), *n.* In an organ or pianoforte, a pin which passes through a key of the keyboard and on which the key plays as on a pivot or center, so that when the front of the key is depressed by the finger the part on the other side of the pin, called the *key-tail*, rises. In each key one such pin is inserted.

key-pipe (kē'pip), *n.* In a lock, a pipe or tube in which the key turns.

key-plate (kē'plāt), *n.* In *carp.*, same as *escutcheon*, 2 (b).

key-point (kē'point), *n.* That point of a military position, entrenched or otherwise, in which its principal strength lies, and the loss of which would force the assailed to retire.

key-ring (kē'ring), *n.* 1. A finger-ring from which projects a tongue or blade which is either fixed or movable on a hinge, and serves as the key to a lock. Such key-rings were formerly common, and were often of rich design.—2. A ring used for keeping a number of keys together by being passed through their bows.

keyry, keiri (kē'ri), *n.* [Appar. an apothecaries' form of *cheiri*, the specific name.] The wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*: more specifically called *apothecaries' keyry*.

Keys (kēz), *n. pl.* [From the first part of the Manx *kiarc-as-feed*, four-and-twenty, designating the number of representatives, < *kiare*, four (= Gael. *ceithir* = Ir. *cethir*, etc., = E. *four*), + *as*, and, + *feed*, twenty (= Gael. *fichead* = Ir. *fiche*, etc., = E. *twenty*).] A contraction of *House of Keys*, the name of the body of twenty-four representatives which constitutes the lower branch of the legislature (Court of Tynwald) of the Isle of Man.

A local parliament, called the *House of Keys*, an assembly far in advance of the other parliament belonging to the neighboring island, in this respect—that the members dispensed with the people, and solemnly elected each other.
Wylie Collins, *Armsdale*, il. 3.

The *Keys* were at one time self-elected, but in 1866 they consented to popular election. *Encyc. Brit.*, xv. 452.

For the purposes of finance bills the [Manx] assembly (*House of Keys*) and the council sit together but vote separately. The Governor presides, as the English king did in his Great Council.
J. Bryce, *American Commonwealth*, I. 216, note.

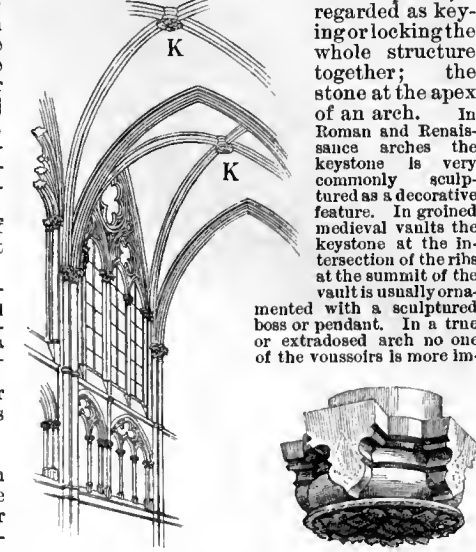
keysart, *n.* See *kaiser*¹.

key-seat (kē'sēt), *n.* A key-bed.

keyship (kē'ship), *n.* [< *key*¹ + *-ship*.] Same as *tonality*.

key-signature (kē'sig'nā-tūr), *n.* In *musical notation*, the sharps or flats placed at the head of the staff to indicate the tonality of the piece and the black digitals to be used in performing it upon the keyboard. See *key*¹, 7 (b), and *signature*.

keystone (kē'stōn), *n.* 1. The stone of an arch (typically the uppermost stone), which, being the last put in, is regarded as keying or locking the whole structure together; the stone at the apex of an arch. In Roman and Renaissance arches the keystone is very commonly sculptured as a decorative feature. In groined medieval vaults the keystone at the intersection of the ribs at the summit of the vault is usually ornamented with a sculptured boss or pendant. In a true or extradosed arch no one of the voussoirs is more im-



K, K, Keystones. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

portant to the stability of the structure than any other. See *arch*¹, n., 2.

'Tis the last *key-stone* That makes the arch, the rest that there were put Are nothing till that comes to bind and shut.
B. Jonson, *To Sir Edward Sackville*.

That hour o' night's black arch the *key-stane*.
Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

Hence—2. A supporting principle; the chief element in a system; that upon which the remainder rests or depends.

The tenet of predestination was the *keystone* of his religion.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

In a very interesting letter of Gauss to W. Weber, he refers to the electrodynamic speculations with which he had been occupied long before, and which he would have published if he could then have established that which he considered the real *keystone* of electro-dynamics, namely the deduction of the force acting between electric particles in motion from the consideration of an action between them, not instantaneous, but propagated in time, in a similar manner to that of light.
Clerk Maxwell, *Elect. and Mag.*, II. 435.

3. In *chromolithography*, the first stone on which the picture is drawn or photographed, to serve as an outline guide in preparing the other stones for the colors, a copy of the keystone being made on each stone for printing a single color. See *lithography*.

A drawing of the subject, in outline, on transfer tracing-paper, is made in the ordinary way; when transferred to a stone, this drawing is called the *key-stone*, and it serves as a guide to all the others.
Ure, *Dict.*, III. 135.

4. In a Scotch lead-smelting furnace, a block of cast-iron used to close up the space at each end of the forestone, and to fill up the space between the forestone and the back part of the furnace.—**Keystone State**, the State of Pennsylvania: so called because, in the geographical order of the original thirteen States of the American Union, Pennsylvania occupies the middle (seventh) place. This order is represented by an arch of thirteen stones, with Pennsylvania as the keystone.

key-stop (kē'stop), *n.* A digital or key so fitted to a violin as to control the stopping of the strings. A violin provided with key-stops is called a *key-stop* or *keyed-stop violin*.

key-tail (kē'tāl), *n.* In an organ or pianoforte, that part of the keys of a manual which is beyond the key-pin, and which rises when the front of the key is depressed.

key-tone (kē'tōn), *n.* Same as *key-note*, 1.

key-trumpet (kē'trum'pet), *n.* A trumpet in which the length of the vibrating column of air, and thus the pitch of the tone, is controlled by holes in the side of the tube, which are opened and closed by means of levers or keys.

key-valve (kē'valv), *n.* In *music*, the pad or valve-plug which closes an aperture on the side of the tube of a wind-instrument. *E. D.*

keyway (kē'wā), *n.* A mortise made for the reception of a key; a slot in the round hole of a wheel for the reception of the key whereby the wheel is secured to the shaft. *E. H. Knight.*
keywood (kē'wūd), *n.* [ME., < key² + wood¹.] Wood landed at, and perhaps sold from, a quay.

That better governance and rule be had, and better oversight, vpon keywood, crates, and colez, and bagges to mete hem with. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 383.

key-word (kē'wərd), *n.* A word which serves as a key, guide, or explanation to the meaning, use, or pronunciation of other words, or to other matters.

These [books] are of poets, indicated by key-word P.: prose writers, key-word P. W. *Science*, XLIII, 168.

The key-word of life is "Thy will be done."
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II, 66.

K. G. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Garter*. See *garter*.

K. G. F. An abbreviation of *Knight of the Golden Fleece*. See *fleece*.

kh. A digraph not occurring in native English words, or words of other Teutonic, Romance, Latin, or Greek origin, but common in the transliteration of Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and other Oriental words, in which it usually represents an aspirated *k* equivalent to the Scotch and German *ch* (èh).

khafan, *n.* See *caftan*.

khair-gum (kīr'gum), *n.* A gum yielded by the bark of the khair-tree.

khair-tree (kār'trē), *n.* [*< E. Ind. khair + E. tree.*] An East Indian tree, *Acacia catechu*. From its heart-wood is extracted the true catechu, and a gum resembling gum arabic exudes from its bark. Its wood is hard and durable.

khakan (kū-kān'), *n.* [Pers. (> Turk.) *khāqān*, an emperor, a king, sovereign. Hence Russ. *kaganū*, ML. *chacanus*, *cacanus*, *chaganus*, *cananus*, MGr. *χαρανος*, emperor or khan (of Tatar). The word *khan*¹ is different.] An emperor; a king.

An embassy from Justin to the *Khakin*, or Emperor, mentions the Tartarian ceremony of purifying the Roman Ambassadors by conducting them between two fires. *Sir H. Jones, Histories and Antiquities of Asia*, p. 118.

khaki (kū'ki), *a. and n.* [Ind. *khāki*, dusty, earthy, < *khāk*, dust, earthy, ashes.] *I. a.* Dust-colored or clay-colored; adopted from Hindu use.

It is a fawn-colored glove, similar to those now being sold in London shops as *khaki* deerskin, but with handsome embroidery and fringe. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII, 369.

II. n. A kind of light drab or chocolate-colored cloth used for the uniforms of some East Indian regiments.

khaleb (kal'eb), *n.* [Turk.] A measure of length, the Turkish pik, or pik halebi. According to the Russian Commission, it is 26.89 English inches; but the khaleb of Moldavia is 26.43 English inches. That of Wallachia contains by law 2 feet 2½ inches, English measure.

khalfif, *n.* See *calif*.

khamsin (kam'sin), *n.* [Also *kamsin*; < Turk. *Ar. khamsin*, a simoom (see def.), the fifty days preceding the vernal equinox, < *Ar. khamsin*, fifty, fiftieth, < *khams*, *khams*, five.] A hot south-east wind that blows regularly in Egypt for about fifty days, commencing about the middle of March.

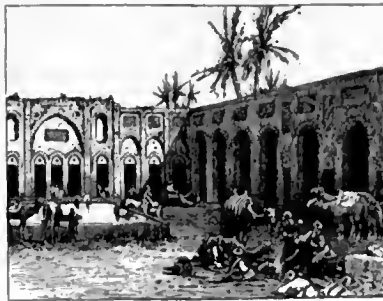
khan¹ (kān, kan, or kân), *n.* [Formerly also *kawn*, *kawn*, *can*, < ME. *kan*, *canc*, *chan*, *chane*, *cham* = F. *kan*, *khan* = G. *chan*, *khan* = Russ. *khanū* = MGr. *χανος*, *χανος* = Turk. *khān*, < Pers. *khān*, a prince; of Tatar origin.] The title of sovereign princes in Tatar countries, whose dominions are known as khanates, and of nomadic chiefs and various state officers in Persia; also, one of the titles of the sultan of Turkey. The title has degenerated in dignity. In Persia and Afghanistan it has now a vague value, about equivalent to *esquire*, and in India it has become a common affix to the names of respectable Hindus, especially of those who claim a Pathan descent.

But outward on the sea syde
 A pryce there is that rulyth wyde,
 Callyd the Cane of Catowes [Cathay].
Interlude of the Four Elements (ed. Halliwell, 1848).

Both of them serving the great Can in those warres.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
 A stately pleasure-dome decree,
 Where Alph, the sacred river, ran.
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

khan² (kan), *n.* [Formerly also *kawn*, *kawn*, *kane*, *cane*, *hane*; < Turk. *khān* = Hind. *khāna*, < Pers. *khāna*, a house, dwelling.] One of a class of unfurnished inns in Turkish and some other Oriental lauds, generally belonging to the government. Some are designed for the gratuitous use of trav-



Interior of a Khan.

elers and pilgrims; others, of a better kind, for the accommodation of traders and their trains and wares, the traders paying charges.

The *Cane* lockt up by the Turks at noons and at nights, for feare that the Franks should suffer or offer any outrage. *Sandys, Trauailes*, p. 90.

The *khan* [in Syria] is usually built around a courtyard, with sheds or booths for the animals occupying the ground floor, while the travelers may take what chance there is for sleep on the more elevated platforms.

The Century, XXXV, 817.

khanate (kan'āt or kân'āt), *n.* [*< kham*¹ + *-ate*³.] The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

The *khanate* was annexed to Muscovy more than three centuries ago. *D. M. Wallace, Russia*, p. 4.

khanjee (kan'jē), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *khāngī*, *khānagi*, Beng. *khānki*, belonging to the house, < Pers. *khānagi*, belonging to the house, < *khāna*, house; see *khan*².] The keeper of a khan or Oriental inn.

Everybody looks pleased [at a departure from a khao] except the *khajee*. *J. Baker, Turkey*, p. 220.

khansamah, **khansuma** (kān'sa-mā, -su-mā), *n.* [Hind. *khānsāmān*; see *consummah*.] An East Indian servant. See *consummah*.

khanum (ka-nōm'), *n.* [Also *oanum*; < Turk. *khānim* (Ar. *khānam*), a lady, < *khān*, a lord; see *khan*¹.] A lady of rank; the feminine of the title *khan*.

khass (kas), *a.* [Hind. *khass*, private, special.] Special; reserved; also, royal; as, *khass* revenues; *khass* lands.

khatzum-oil (kat'zum-oil), *n.* [*< E. Ind. khatzum + E. oil.*] An oil obtained in India from the composite plant *Fernonia anthelmintica*.

khawass (ka-was'), *n.* Same as *cavass*.

Khaya (kā'yā), *n.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), from the Senegambian name of the tree.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the natural order *Meliaceae*, tribe *Swieteniceae*, distinguished from *Swietenia*, the true mahogany, in having 4 instead of 5 petals, an 8-lobed instead of a 10-toothed stamen-tube, and compressed instead of winged seeds. They are tall trees with wood resembling mahogany, abruptly pinnate leaves of few leaflets, and crowded panicles of flowers at the ends of the branchlets. Two species are now recognized, only one of which, however, has acquired any economic importance. This is the *K. Senegalensis*, a native of Senegambia, which is called *Senegal mahogany*, and also sometimes *caïcedra*.

Khayea (kā'yē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Khaya* + *-ea*.] A subdivision ("section") of meliaceous plants of the tribe *Swieteniceae*, founded on the genus *Khaya*, not generally recognized by modern botanists.

khedival (ke-dē'val), *a.* [*< khedive* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the khedive of Egypt. Also *Khedival*.

khedive (ke-dēv'), *n.* [= F. *khédive*, < Turk. *khidīr*, < Pers. *khidīc*, *khādīc*, *khudīc*, a king, lord, great prince, sovereign, *khidīcī*, the viceroy of Egypt.] The title of the viceroy of Egypt, assumed by Ismail Pasha in 1867, under a convention with his suzerain the Sultan of Turkey; an agreement made between them in 1866 had established for the first time hereditary succession in his family.

khedivial (ke-dē'vi-əl), *a.* Same as *khedival*.

khenna (ken'ñ), *n.* Another form of *henna*.

khilat, *n.* See *killut*.

khirkah (kēr'kī), *n.* A robe used by dervishes, fakirs, or ascetics in Moslem countries; a religious habit made of shreds and patches. *Hughes, Diet. Islam.*

khitmutgar (kit'mut-gār), *n.* [Also *kitmutgar*, *khidmutgar*, and *kitmudgar*; < Hind. *khidmatgār*, a servant, butler, < *khidmat*, service, attendance, + *-gār*, denoting an agent.] In India, a servant, usually Mohammedan, whose duty it is to wait at table; an under-butler.

It [an English child] slaps the mouth of a gray-haired khansamah with its slipper, and dips its poodle's paws in a Mohammedan *khitmutgar*'s rice. *J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old*, p. 342.

Khivan (kē'vān), *a.* [*< Khiva* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Khiva, a city and khanate on the west bank of the Oxus in central Asia, temporarily occupied by the Russians in 1873, but now nominally independent.

The collection of the indemnity falls upon the *Khivan* authorities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV, 63.

Khlistie, *n.* [Russ., < *khlestati*, *khluistati*, lash, switch, < *khluistā*, a whip, switch.] A powerful Russian sect, the members of which called themselves People of God. They were followers of one Daniel, who declared himself to be a manifestation of the Almighty, and inculcated twelve commandments, including celibacy and total abstinence from strong drinks. The members are called *Lashers* and *Danielites*.

kholah (kō'li), *n.* [E. Ind.] The East Indian jaeal, *Cuvnis arculus*.

khuskhus (kus'kus), *n.* [Hind.] Same as *cus-cus*².

khutbah (kut'bā), *n.* [Ar. *khutba*, *khotba*, an address.] A Mohammedan prayer and sermon or formal oration in Arabic delivered in the mosques on Fridays at the beginning of meridian prayer. It is regarded by Mussulmans as the most sacred part of their service, and the recital of his name in this oration is a high prerogative of the sultan or ameer. In India the expression "Ruler of the Age" is substituted. Also spelled *khotbah*.

ki (kē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A liliaceous plant, *Cordylone terminalis*, which is distributed through the Pacific islands, the Malay archipelago, and in China. In the Hawaiian Islands its root is baked and eaten. It also affords an intoxicating drink by fermentation or distillation. The natives regard the plant as sacred, and place it around graves. Elsewhere in Polynesia the name is *ti*.

kiabooca-wood (kē-ā-bō'kū-wūd), *n.* [*< E. Ind. kiabocco + E. wood*¹.] An ornamental wood exported from Singapore and produced in many of the Malayan islands and New Guinea. It appears to be merely the burl-wood of the same tree which affords the lingo or lingo-wood, namely *Pterocarpus indicus* of the order *Leguminosae*. It is colored in shades of yellowish red beautifully mottled with curls or knots of a darker hue. It is much used in the East and to some extent in Europe for inlaying and the manufacture of small articles, such as snuff-boxes. Also *Amboyna wood*, *kiabouca*, *kiabocca*, *kyabuca*, etc. See *Pterocarpus*.

kiack (ki-ak'), *n.* [Burmese.] In Burma, a Buddhist temple.

The people [of Pegu] send rice and other things to that *kiack* or church of which they be. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II, 261.

When they enter into their *Kiack*, at the door there is a great jar of water, with a Coeke or a Ladie in it, and there they wash their feet. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 469.

kiak, *n.* See *kayak*.

kiang (kyāng), *n.* [Chinese.] A river; a part of many place-names in China and neighboring countries; as, Yang-tse-kiang (that is, the river Yang-tse). Also spelled *keang*.

kiagh (kyāch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Toil; trouble; anxiety. [Scotch.]

The hisping infant, prattling on his knee,
 Does a' his weary *kiagh* an' care beguile.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

Kibara (ki-bā'rī), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), from the Javanese name of *K. coriacea*.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Monimiaceae*, having unisexual, generally monœcious flowers, the male with a perianth of 4 connivent lobes, and from 5 to 8 stamens in two series, the 4 outer opposite the lobes. They are trees or shrubs with opposite leaves and small flowers in cymes or short panicles. The fruit consists of numerous ovoid drupes resting upon a broad disk-shaped receptacle. Some dozen species are known, inhabiting the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, and Australia. *K. coriacea* is a large tree of Malacca and Java, having large, opposite, ovate-oblong leaves. *K. macrophylla* of New South Wales and Queensland is an evergreen tree called the *black*, *Australian*, or *Queensland ink-berry*.

kibbal, *n.* See *kibble*².

kibble¹ (kib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kibbled*, ppr. *kibbling*. [Perhaps an unassimilated and variant freq. of *chip*¹, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To bruise or grind coarsely, as malt, beans, etc. *Salop.*—2. To clip roughly, as a stone.

II. intrans. To walk lame. [Prov. Eng.] **kibble**², **kibbal** (kib'l, kib'al), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. The bucket of a draw-well, or of the shaft of a mine. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A stiek with a curve or knob at the end, used in playing the game of nurspell.

kibble-chain (kib'l-chān), *n.* The chain that draws up the kibble or bucket from a mine.

One day at the shaft's month, reaching after the *kibble-chain*—maybe he was in liquor, maybe not, the Lord knows, but—I didn't know him agale, er, when we picked him up. *Kingsley, Yeast*, vii.

kibbler (kib'lēr), *n.* One who or that which kibbles or cuts; especially, a machine for grind-

ing or cutting beans and peas for cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

kibbling (kib'ling), *n.* [Appar. verbal *n.* of *kibble*¹, *v.*, as a small bit cut off.] A part of a small fish used as bait by fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland. Also spelled *kibbling*.

kibelophane (kib-del'ō-fān), *n.* [Gr. *κίβδηλος*, spurious, base, + *-φάνης*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A variety of ilmenite or titanite iron ore.

kibe (kib), *n.* [Appar. < *W. cibi* (fem. *y gibi*), a chilblain; cf. *cibwst*, chilblains, prob. < *cib*, a cup, + *gwst*, a humor, malady.] A chap or crack in the flesh, caused by cold; an ulcerated chilblain, as on the heel.

My followers grow to my heels like *kibes*—I cannot stir out of doors for 'em. *Chapman*, *Monsieur D'Olive*, v. 1.

Fal. I am almost out at heels.

Pist. Why, then, let *kibes* enaue.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, i. 3, 35.

kibed (kibd), *a.* [< *kibe* + *-ed*.] Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains: as, *kibed* heels.

Kibessia (ki-bes'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), from the Javanese name of the plant.] A genus of polypetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Lythraceæ*, or, according to some authors, to the *Melastomaceæ*, tribe *Astroniaceæ*, type of the old suborder *Kibessiacæ*, characterized by having the irregular somewhat 4-lobed limb of the hood-shaped calyx warty and spinous (the spines sometimes barbed at the tip), 8 stamens, and a 4-celled ovary. They are smooth shrubs with angled or winged branches, coriaceous, oblong-ovate, 3-nerved leaves, obtuse at the attenuate apex, and large blue flowers on axillary, 1- to 3-flowered peduncles. Thirteen species have been described, inhabiting the Malay archipelago and Philippine Islands.

Kibessiacæ (kib-ē-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Naudin, 1859), < *Kibessia* + *-acæ*.] A suborder of melastomaceous plants, typified by the genus *Kibessia*: nearly the same as the tribe *Astroniaceæ*.

kibin (kib'in), *n.* [W. *cibyn*.] A Welsh corn-measure, equal to half a bushel.

kibitka (ki-bit'kă), *n.* [Russ. *kibitka*, the tilt or cover of



Kibitka, or Kirghiz Tent.

a wagon, a tilt-wagon, a Tatar tent; of Tatar origin.] 1. A circular tent used by the Kirghiz and other Tatars. It is about 12 feet in diameter, with a rounded top. The sides are formed of collapsible or folding lattice-work, and the roof of slender, slightly curved poles; both sides and roof are covered with thick felt. There is an opening for smoke and a flap for the door.

2. A Russian cart or wagon with a rounded top, covered with felt or leather. It serves as a kind of movable habitation, and is used for traveling in winter.

Formerly the journey from Novgorod to Moscow was most painfully accomplished in ninety hours in a *kibitka*—a cart, or rather a cradle for two, in which the driver . . . sat close to the horses' tails, the hinder part of the cart being shaded by a semicircular hood of fatha covered with birch bark. These vehicles have no springs, and are fastened together by wooden pegs. The luggage is placed at the bottom, and covered by a mattress, upon which an abundant supply of feather-beds alone renders the jolting endurable. *A. J. C. Hare*, *Russia*, v.

kiblah (kib'lă), *n.* [Ar. *qibla*, that which is opposite, the South, < *qabl*, before, *qabala*, be opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn in prayer. This was, according to Mohammedan authorities, at first the Kaaba in Mecca, but after the flight to Medina it was for some time Jerusalem, and then again changed to Mecca. Any object of strong desire or devotion is also spoken of as a *kiblah*.

There have been few incidents more disastrous in their consequences to the human race than this decree of Mohammed changing the *Kibla* from Jerusalem to Mecca. Had he remained true to his earlier and better faith, the Arabs would have entered the religious community of the nations as peacemakers, not as enemies and destroyers. *Osborne*, *Islam under the Arabs*, p. 58.

kibling (kib'ling), *n.* See *kibbling*.

kibosh (ki-bosh'), *n.* [Also *kybosh*; a slang word, of obscure origin.] The form, manner, style, or fashion of something; the thing: as, that is the proper *kibosh*; full dress is the correct *kibosh* for the opera. [Slang.]

kiby (ki'bi), *a.* [< *kibe* + *-y*.] Affected with *kibes* or chilblains.

And he haltith often that hath a *kyby* heie. *Skelton*, *Garlande of Laureli*.

kichel, **kitchelt**, *n.* [ME. *kichil*, *kechel*, < AS. *cicel*, a cake; prob. akin to *cake*¹, *cooky*.] A small cake. Also spelled *kichil*.—*God's kichel*. See *God*¹.

Give us a bushel whete, malt, or reye, A *Goddes kechyl* [var. *kichil*], or a type of these. *Chaucer*, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 39.

kick (kik), *v.* [ME. *kiken*, < *W. cicio* (colloq.), *kick* (cf. *cic*, foot), = Gael. *ceig*, *kick*.] *I. trans.* 1. To give a thrust or blow to with the foot; strike with the foot: as, to *kick* a dog; to *kick* an obstruction out of one's way.

And by mute Disdain *kicks* back what Words could not refute. *J. Beaumont*, *Payche*, vt. 34.

Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love, But—why did you *kick* me down stairs? *J. P. Kemble*, *The Panel*, l. 1.

There he watches yet! There like a dog before his master's door! *Kick'd*, he returna. *Tennyson*, *Pelleas and Ettarre*.

2. To strike in recoiling: as, an overloaded gun *kicks* the shoulder.

Some musketa so contrive it As off to miss the mark they drive at, And, though well aimed at duck or plover, Bear wide, and *kick* their ownera over. *J. Trumbull*, *McFingal*, l. 96.

3. In printing, to operate or effect by impact of the foot on a treadle: used with relation to some kinds of small job-presses: as, to *kick* a Gordon press; to *kick* off a thousand impressions. [U. S.]—4. To sting, as a wasp. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To reject, as a suitor; jilt. [Vulgar, southern U. S.]—To *kick* one's heels. See *heel*¹.—To *kick* the beam. See *beam*.—To *kick* the bucket. See *bucket*.—To *kick* up a row or a dust. See *dust*¹.

II. intrans. 1. To strike out with the foot; have the habit of striking with the foot: as, a horse that *kicks*.

For trowly ther is noon of us alle, If any wight wol clawe us on the galle, That we nel *kike*, for he seith us sooth. *Chaucer*, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 85.

They contemn all phyaic of the mind, And, like galled camels, *kick* at every touch. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*, Ind.

2. To thrust out the foot with violence, as in wantonness, resistance, anger, or contempt.

Then trip him, that his heels may *kick* at heaven. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 3, 93.

Hence—3. To manifest opposition or strong objection; offer resistance. [Now chiefly slang.]

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice and at mine offering, which I have commanded? *1 Sam.* ii. 29.

You hold the woman is the better man: A rampant heresy, such as, if it spread, Would make all women *kick* against their Lorda. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv.

In a late number you maintain strongly that it is the duty of persons suffering from overcharge, insolence, and other forms of oppression to *kick*. You urge that the oppressor argues from our American charity, 'bearing all things' with silent fortitude, that we, the people, rather like it; and you insist that a part of our debt to society is invariably, systematically, quickly, continuously, and powerfully "to *kick*." *The Nation*, XLVIII. 137.

4. To recoil, as a musket or other firearm.—5. To stammer. *Devonshire Dial.*, p. 72. [Prov. Eng.]—To *kick* against the pricks. See *prick*.—To *kick* off, in *foot-ball*, to give the ball the first kick which starts the play.—To *kick* over the traces, to throw off control; become insubordinate. [Colloq.]

kick (kik), *n.* [< *kick*, *v.*] 1. A blow or thrust with the foot.

A *kick* that scarce would move a horse May kill a sound divine. *Cowper*, *Yearly Diatribe*.

2. In *foot-ball*: (a) The right of or a turn at kicking the ball. (b) One who kicks or kicks off. He's . . . the best *kick* and charger at Rugby. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 5.

3. The recoil of a firearm when discharged. But he [Mr. Lowe] and I must alike be prepared to stand the recoil of our own guns, even though the *kick* may be inconvenient. *Gladstone*, *Gleanings*, I. 134.

4. A sudden and strong objection; unexpected resistance. [Slang.]—5. The projection on the tang of the blade of a pocket-knife by which the blade is prevented from striking the spring in the act of closing.—6. A cleat or block on the stock-board of a brick-molders' bench, which serves to make a key in the brick.—7. A die for bricks.—8. Fashion; novelty; thing in vogue. [Slang, Eng.] 'Tis the *kick*, I say, old un, so I brought it down. *Dibdin*.

9. The indentation or inner protuberance of a molded glass bottle. [Slang, Eng.]

What it [a bottle] holds if it's public-house gin is uncertain: for you must know, air, that some bottles has great *kicks* at their bottoms.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 511.

10. *pl.* Trousers. [Slang, Eng.]—Drop *kick*, in *foot-ball*, a kick made as the ball, dropped from the hand, rises with a bound from the ground.

Tom . . . performed very creditably, after first driving his foot three inches into the ground, and then nearly kicking his leg into the air, in vigorous efforts to accomplish a *drop-kick* after the manner of East. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 5.

Place *kick*, in *foot-ball*, a kick made while the ball is stationary on the ground.

kickable (kik'a-bl), *a.* [< *kick* + *-able*.] That may be kicked; deserving to be kicked.

The epitome of nothing, fitter to be kicked, if shee were of a *kickable* substance, than either honour'd or humour'd. *N. Ward*, *Simple Coder*, p. 26.

Rigg was a most unengaging, *kickable* boy. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, xii.

kickee (ki-kē'), *n.* [< *kick*, *v.*, + *-ee*.] One who is kicked. [Rare and jocose.]

He . . . was seen . . . kicking him at the same time in the most ignominious manner; and in return to all demands on the part of the *kickee* to know the reason for such outrage, simply remarking "You are Pleviggin." *Savage*, *R. Meditocot*, iii. 8.

kicker (kik'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which kicks.

Cham. 'Twas some fore'd match, If he were not *kick'd* to th' church o' the wedding day, I'll never come at court. Can be no otherwise. Perhaps he was rich; speak, Mistress Lapet, was 't not so? *Mist. Lapet*, *Nay*, that's without all question. *Cham.* Oh, he would not want *kickers*, now then. *Fletcher* (*and another?*), *Nice Valour*, i.

2. One who offers strong, and especially unexpected or perverse, opposition; one who objects or opposes; a bolter. Cf. *kick*, *v. i.*, 3; *n.*, 4. There is of course a class of chronic *kickers* who are always finding fault. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 6.

kickie-wickie (kik'i-wik'i), *a. and n.* Same as *kicksy-wicksy*. *Shak.*

kickish (kik'ish), *a.* [< *kick* + *-ish*.] Irritable. [Prov. Eng.]

In Majestas Imperii growne so *kickish* that it cannot stand quiet with Salus Populi, unless it be fettered? *N. Ward*, *Simple Coder*, p. 59.

kickle (kik'l), *a.* Uncertain; unsteady; fickle; tottering. Also *keckle*. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

kick-off (kik'ōf), *n.* The first kick in a game of foot-ball.

Away goes the ball spinning towards the school goal; seventy yards before it touches ground, and at no point above twelve or fifteen feet high, a model *kick-off*. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 5.

kickshaw (kik'shă), *n.* [Prop. *kickshaws*, sing.; formerly also *kickshose*, *kickshoes*, *keckshose*, *kekshose* (simulating *kick* + *shoes*), earlier *quelkchose*, orig. *quelquechose*, < F. *quelque chose*, something: see *quelquechose*.] 1. Something fantastical or uncommon; something trifling, not otherwise named or described, or that has no particular name. *Sir And.* . . . I delight in *Masks* and *Reueis* sometimes altogether. *Sir To.* Art thou good at these *kick-chawves*, Knight? *Shak.*, *Twelfth Night* (fol. 1623), l. 3, 122.

2. A light, unsubstantial dish, or kind of food. Salada, broths, sauces, stewed meats, and other *kickshaws*. *Chapman*, *May-Day*, iv. 4.

A joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*, tell William cook. *Shak.*, *2 Hen. IV.*, v. 1, 29.

kicksies (kik'siz), *n. pl.* [< *kicks*, *n.*: see *kick*, *n.*, 10.] Trousers. [Slang, Eng.]

A pair of kerseymer *kickies*, any colour, built very slap-up. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 53.

kicksy-wicksy (kik'si-wik'si), *a. and n.* [Also *kicky-wicky*, *kickie-wickie*, and *kicksy-winsie*, *kicksey-winsy*, *kicksee-winsie*, the second element perhaps a sophisticated form, to bring in an etym. explanation from *wince* (formerly also *winsie*); prob. a mere redupl. of *kick*, varied in the repetition, with term. *-y*, or equiv. *-sy*, adj. suffix.] *I. a.* Flickering; uncertain; restless.

Perhaps an ignis fatuus now and then Starts up in holes, stinks, and goes out agen; Such *kicky-wicksy* flames ahew but how dear Thy great light's reurrection would be here. *Poems* subjoined to *R. Fletcher's Epigrama*.

II. n. A man's wife: occurring only in the following passage, where it is used ludicrously and without definite signification:

He wears his honour in a box unseen, That hugs his *kicky-wicky* here at home. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, ii. 3, 297.

kickumbob, *n.* [Irreg. < *kick* or *kickshaw*, with term. as in *thingumbob*.] A thingumbob; a "what's-its-name." *John Taylor*, 1630.

kickup (kik'up), *n.* [*kiek* + *up*.] 1. A disturbance. [Slang.]—2. A steamboat with paddle-wheel astern. [Mississippi river.]—3. In Jamaica, the water-thrush, *Sturnus naevius* or *S. nabeboracensis*: so called from the way it jerks its tail, like a wagtail: more fully called *Bessy kickup*. *P. H. Gosse.*

kid¹ (kid), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. kid, kide, kydde*, < *Icel. kith* = *Dan. Sw. kid* = *OHG. kizzi, chitzi* (also *kizzin, chizzin*), *MHG. chitze, kizze, kitze, kiz* (also *kitzin, chizzin*), *G. kitze, kitz*, a *kid*: prob. akin to *E. chit*², *q. v.*] 1. A young goat.

Hath any ram
Slipp'd from the fold, or young *kid* lost his dam?
Milton, Comus, l. 498.

2. The flesh of a young goat.

Our attendants now produced some *kid* and dried dates, which, washed down with water and a touch of absinthe, formed our meal.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 82.

3. Leather made from the skin of a kid, used in making shoes and gloves. Much of the leather so used and sold as "kid" is made from other skins.—4. The roe deer in its first year. *W. W. Greener, The Gun*, p. 508.—5. A child, especially a male child. [Slang.]

I am old, you say;
Yes, parlous old, *kids*, as you mark me well!
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 2.

The girl still held Oliver fast by the hand. . . "So you got the *kid*," said Sikes.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xx.

6. *pl.* Gloves made of kid or of the leather so called. See *def. 3.*

The *Madena* had been appropriated by a couple of youths in frockcoats and orthodox *kids*, with a suspicion of monstachia.
Mrs. Whitney, Lealie Goldthwaite, v.

II. *a.* Made of kid or of the leather so called.

See 1., 3.—**Kid glove**, a glove made of kid leather, or, in trade use, of other soft leather resembling kid.

kid¹ (kid), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *kiddled*, ppr. *kidding*. [*kid*¹, *n.*] To bring forth (young): said especially of a goat.

kid², *p. a.* [*ME.*, also *kyd, kydd, kud, ked, etc.*, pp. of *kithen*, make known: see *kithe*.] Known; well-known; famous; renowned: formerly, in poetry, a general term of commendation.

In the castell were a company, *kyd* men of Armys,
That entournet wero of fyght, & the Iet conthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3222.

And thus he killez the knyghte with his *kydd* wapene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1390.

kid³ (kid), *n.* [*Cf. kit*¹.] 1. A small tub; *naut.*, a small tub or vessel in which sailors receive their food.

The cook scraped his *kids* (wooden vessels out of which sailors eat) and polished the hoops, and placed them before the galley to await inspection.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 209.

2. A box or wooden pen built on the deck of a fishing-vessel to receive fish as they are caught.—**Gurry-kid**, a kid or tub used to contain the gurry taken from fish.

kid⁴ (kid), *n.* [Early mod. *E. kyddle*; < *ME. *kid* (in comp. *kidberer*); prob. < *W. cidys*, *pl.*, fagots.] 1. A fagot or bundle, as of heath or furze. [Prov. Eng.]

Fagots or bundles of wood for firewood are called *kids* in Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire.
York Plays, *int.*, p. xxi.

2. A bundle of sticks or brush planted on a beach to stop shingle or gather sand, to act as a groin. *E. H. Knight*.—3. A bundle of sticks or twigs strapped in front of the legs to help a rider to keep his seat on a bucking horse. [Australian.]

The native explained that second- or third-rate riders very often made up a bundle of twigs, rolled up in a piece of cloth, which they bound across the saddle with these straps. This *kid*, as it is called, pressing firmly on the front of the legs, assists immensely in keeping a rider down in the saddle when a horse bucks heavily, but is at the same time dangerous.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, l. 100.

kid⁴ (kid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kidded*, ppr. *kidding*. [*kid*⁴, *n.*] To bind up, as a fagot. [Prov. Eng.]

kid⁵ (kid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kidded*, ppr. *kidding*. [Prob. < *kid*¹, *n.*, 5.] To hoax; humbug; deceive. [Slang.]

kid⁵ (kid), *n.* [*kid*⁵, *v.*] A hoax; humbug.—No *kid*, without fooling or chaffing. [Slang. U. S. and Australia.]

kidaris (kid'a-ris), *n.* See *eidaris*, 1.

kidbearer, *n.* [*ME. kidberer*; < *kid*⁴ + *bearer*.] A fagot-bearer.

Kidberers, Garthyners, erthe wallers, pavers, dykers.
Act of Mayor and Common Council of York, 1477, quoted in *York Plays*, p. xxi., note.

kidcote (kid'köt), *n.* [Appar. < *kid*², *p. a.*, known (i. e. public), + *cote*¹, house (of deten-

tion), now *kitty*⁵, *q. v.*] A common jail. [Prov. Eng.]

On this much enduring bridge were also erected the chantry chapel of St. William, the hall of meeting of the town council, the "kidcote," or common gaol.

kiddaw, kiddow (kid'ä, -ö), *n.* [Corn.] A guillemot. [Cornwall, Eng.]

In Cornwall they call the guillemot a *kiddaw*.
Ray (1674), p. 61. (*Hallivell*.)

kiddet. A Middle English preterit of *kithe*.

kidder (kid'er), *n.* [Also *kiddier*; origin obscure.] A foretaller; a huckster.

Licensed . . . to be a common drover of cattle, Badger, Lader, *Kidder*, Carrier, and Buyer of Corn, Grain, Butter and Cheese.

License in time of Queen Anne. A. H. A. Hamilton's [Quarter Sess., p. 270.]

Kidderminster (kid'er-min-stér), *n.* A kind of carpet, named from the town in England where it was formerly principally manufactured. It is composed of two webs interlaced together (hence also called *two-ply carpet*), consisting of a worsted warp and a woolen weft, both warp and weft appearing on each surface. It is also called *ingrain carpet*, from the material being dyed in the grain. Three-ply carpet is an improvement upon Kidderminster, admitting of a greater variety of colors and figures.

kiddle¹ (kid'l), *n.* [Also *kidel, kittle, kettle*; < *ME. kidel, kiddel* (AL. *kidellus*, in *Magna Charta*); < *OF. quidel*, later *quideau* (Cotgrave), a kiddle, prob. < *Bret. kidel*, a net at the mouth of a stream.] 1. A weir or fence of stakes or twigs, set in a stream for catching fish. Kiddles for intercepting salmon and other fish are often mentioned in old statutes concerning rivers and havens.

Amocion of *kiddell* under payne of x. pond, . . . the vi. article [viz. that all the weria that ben in Thamia or in Medwey . . . be don awaye, p. 16].

Arnold's Chron., 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 1.

For a small sum of money any rascal on the river could buy his license, and set up *kidels* in the Lea and in the Medway as well as in the Thames.

H. Dixon, Her Majesty's Tower, p. 29.

2. A fish-basket. [Pennsylvania.]

kiddle² (kid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kiddled*, ppr. *kidding*. A dialectal variant of *euddle*.

kiddle³ (kid'l), *a.* A dialectal variant of *kittle*¹.

kiddow, *n.* See *kiddaw*.

kiddy (kid'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kiddied*, ppr. *kidding*. [*Cf. kid*⁵.] To hoax; cheat; "kid." *Dickens*. [Slang.]

They there met with beggars who *kiddied* them on the lurk. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, l. 462.

kidelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *kiddle*¹.

kid-fox (kid'foks), *n.* A young fox. Compare *kit-fox*. [Rare.]

The music ended,
We'll fit the *kid-fox* with a pennyworth.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3, 44.

kidge, *a.* See *keidge*².

kidling (kid'ling), *n.* [= *Icel. kidhling*; as *kid*¹ + *-ling*¹.] A young kid.

Kidlings, now, begin to crop
Daisies in the dewy dale.
J. Cunningham, Day, A Pastoral.

kidnap (kid'nap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kidnapped*, ppr. *kidnapping*. [Orig. a slang word, taken from the cant of thieves; < *kid*¹, *n.*, 5, + *nap*, a var. of *nab*, snatch.] To steal, abduct, or carry off forcibly (a human being, whether man, woman, or child). In law it sometimes implies a carrying beyond the jurisdiction.

Brave Mar and Pamure were firm, I am sure;
The latter was *kidnap*t awa.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 159).

The Janissaries, while they kept their first strength—that strength which made the Ottoman power what it was—were all *kidnapped* Christian children.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 427.

kidnapper (kid'nap-er), *n.* One who kidnaps; a man-stealer or child-stealer.

Enemies that have taken a *Maid* captive won't be guilty of such *Barbarity* as this; nor will *Kidnappers* themselves, to those they have *Kidnap*'d away.

These people lie in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law.
Spectator.

kidnapping (kid'nap-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *kidnap*, *v.*] The act of stealing, abducting, or carrying off a human being forcibly.

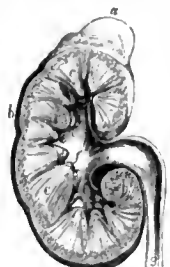
The other remaining offence, that of *kidnapping*, being the forcible abduction or stealing away of a man, woman, or child from their own country, and sending them into another, was capital by the Jewish law.

Blackstone, Com., IV. xv.

kidneer, kidneret, *n.* Middle English forms of *kidney*.

kidney (kid'ni), *n.* [*ME. kidney, kedney, kidneie, kideneie*, a corruption of *kidneer, kidnere, kidnere, kideneire*, < **kid*, appar. for *quith* (E. dial. var. *kite*), the belly, + *neer, nere*, kidney: see

*kite*² and *neer*².] 1. In *anat.*, a glandular structure whose function is the purification of the blood by the excretion of urine; one of the renes or reins; a renal organ. Kidneys are of very various shapes and positions in the body, and often of loosely lobulated structure. In the higher vertebrates they are always paired and of compact figure, tending to become bean-shaped glands, as in man. The kidneys of man are situated in the loins, opposite the upper lumbar vertebrae, behind the peritoneum, embedded in fat, and capped by the adrenals or suprarenal capsules. The left is somewhat higher than the right, which leaves room for the liver. They are purplish-brown in color, about 4 inches long, 2½ broad, and 1½ thick; they weigh about 4½ ounces. Section displays an outer cortical substance, darker and softer than the rest, consisting chiefly of uriniferous tubules and Malpighian corpuscles. (See *corpuscle*.) The inner or medullary substance is composed of numerous distinctly striated conical masses, or Malpighian pyramids, whose bases are directed peripherally, while their apices converge toward the interior, ending in the papillae, which project into the cavity of the pelvis. There are from 8 to 18 such pyramids, composed mainly of minute straight and looped uriniferous tubules, which proceed from the cortical substance to open on the papillae. One such papilla, or a set of several papillae, protrudes into a compartment of the general cavity called a *calyx*; the calyces unite in three infundibula, the beginnings of the general cavity of the kidney, the pelvis, which is also the funnel-shaped beginning of the ureter, the tube by which the urine passes to the bladder. The hilum of the kidney is the place on the median or concave side of the kidney, corresponding to the place of the aorta on a bean, where the ureter goes out, and where the vessels and nerves enter. The organs are abundantly supplied with nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. In its minute and essential structure the kidney consists of a great number of branching, looped, and convoluted epithelial tubes (*tubuli uriniferi*), terminating in dilatations, each dilatation enveloping a plexus of blood-vessels and forming a Malpighian body. These tubes, moreover, are abundantly supplied with blood-vessels. Malpighian bodies and tubules both share in the work of secreting, but there is reason to think that the former have to do with the secretion of the water and less important parts of the urine, while the elimination of the nitrogenous waste falls on the tubular epithelium. The kidneys, or, in the singular as a collective noun, the kidney, as an important internal organ whose condition is a more or less accurate index of one's bodily health, and, as formerly thought, of one's "humor" or temperament, was formerly often spoken of (somewhat like *liver, heart, bowels, stomach, etc.*) with reference to one's constitution, temperament, temper, disposition, or inward feelings. As thus used in the quotation from Shakespeare, the word has been misunderstood, as if meaning "sort" or "kind," whence that use in later authors.



Section of Human Kidney.
a, suprarenal capsule;
b, vascular or cortical portion of kidney; c, tubular portion, consisting of cones; d, a, two of the papillae projecting into their corresponding calyces; e, e, the three infundibula; f, pelvis; g, ureter.

Think of that—a man of my *kidney*—think of that; that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, iii. 5, 116.

Talk no more of brave Nelson, or gallant Sir Sidney,
'Tis granted they're tars of a true British *kidney*.
Song, Newcastle Bellman. (*Brockett*.)

2. Anything resembling a kidney in shape or otherwise, as a potato.

The corn . . . rises again in the verdure of a leaf, in the fulness of the ear, in the *kidneys* of wheat.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 69.

3. *pl.* The inmost parts; the reins.

Curse, curse, and then I goe.
Look how he grins, I've anger'd him to the *kidneys*.
Fletcher (and another?) Nice Valour, iv. 1.

Heavn's bright Torches, from Earth's *kidneys*, sup
Som somewhat dry and heatfull Vapours vp.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

4†. A waiting-servant. [Cant.]

It is our custom upon the first coming of the news to order a youth, who officiates as the *kidney* of the coffee house, to get into the pulpit, and read every paper with a loud and distinct voice.
Tatler, No. 268.

Capsule of the kidney. See *capsule*.—**Floating kidney**, in *pathol.*, a kidney which has become loose and displaced in the abdomen. Also called *movable kidney*.—**Granular kidney**. See *granular*.—**Surgical kidney**, a term somewhat loosely applied to nephritic conditions secondary to mischief further down in the urinary tract, but especially to suppurative pyelonephritis arising from cystitis.

kidney-bean (kid'ni-bên), *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *Phaseolus*, especially *Phaseolus vulgaris*, the common twining kidney-bean of the gardens, also called *French bean* and *haricot* (see *cut* under *haricot*): so called from the shape of the seeds. *P. nanus*, the field- or bush-bean, is perhaps only a variety of the common kidney-bean. The green pods of the common kidney-bean, with their contents, are eaten as a "string-bean," or the dry seeds are baked or boiled.—**Kidney-bean tree**, a plant of either of the leguminous genera *Wistaria* and *Glycine*, especially the American *Wistaria frutescens* and the Chinese *W. chinensis*.—**Wild kidney-bean**, *Phaseolus perennis*, a slender, high-climbing bean, with small purple flowers, native in the United States.

kidney-cotton (kid'ni-kot'n), *n.* A South American variety of long-stapled and black-

seeded cotton, whose seeds cohere in kidney-shaped masses of eight or ten. It is referred to the *Gossypium religiosum* of Linnaeus (*G. Peruvianum*), which is the tallest of the cotton-shrubs.

kidney-form (kid'ni-fôrm), *a.* Same as *kidney-shaped*.

kidney-link (kid'ni-linkg), *n.* In a harness, a coupling below the collar.

A *kidney link* belonging to harness hames. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 103.

kidney-lipt (kid'ni-lipt), *a.* Hare-lipped.

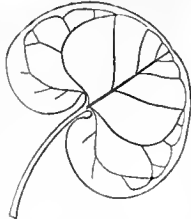
First, Jollie's wife is lame; the next, loose-lipt, Squint-ey'd, hook-nos'd, and lastly *kidney-lipt*. *Herriek*, Upon Jollie's Wife.

kidney-ore (kid'ni-ôr), *n.* A variety of compact hematite, or red oxid of iron, occurring in reniform masses.

kidney-potato (kid'ni-pô-tâ'tô), *n.* One of various kidney-shaped varieties of the common potato.

kidney-root (kid'ni-rôt), *n.* The joepeye-weed, *Eupatorium purpureum*: in allusion to supposed medicinal properties.

kidney-shaped (kid'ni-shâpt), *a.* Having the shape or form of a kidney; reniform.—**Kidney-shaped leaf**, in *bot.*, a leaf having the breadth greater than the length, and a wide sinus at the base. The margin should be entire, but may be crenate, as in that of ground-ivy.



Kidney-shaped Leaf of *Asarum Europæum*.

kidney-stone (kid'ni-stôn), *n.* A nodule of brown ironstone, traversed by small veins of calcite. Such nodules are common in the Oxford clay, a division of the Middle Oolite, especially near Weymouth in England.

kidney-vetch (kid'ni-vech), *n.* A leguminous herbaceous plant, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, found chiefly in dry hilly ground throughout Europe and in western Asia and northern Africa: so called from its supposed medicinal properties. It is a foot or less high, often tufted, clothed with silky hairs, and has pinnate leaves and yellow or variably colored flowers with a permanent inflated calyx, which are borne in close heads, subtended by large bracts, and paired at the ends of the branches. It is of some economic value as sheep-fodder. Its specific name (from Latin *villus*, a wound) suggests a healing property, which, however, it possesses only as do other hairy plants. Also called *lady's-fingers*.

kidneywort (kid'ni-wêrt), *n.* 1. The plant *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, of the order *Crassulacæ*: so called from some resemblance of the leaves to a kidney, whence probably it had some reputation as a remedy in diseases of the kidneys. It has fleshy, orbicular, more or less peltate leaves, the lower on long stalks. It is common on rocks, walls, etc., in western Europe and the Mediterranean regions. Also called *pennywort* and *navelwort*.

2. A book-name of *Saxifraga stellaris*, the star-saxifrage.

kidnippers (kid'nip'êrz), *n. pl.* In *gun-molding*, nippers used to make the hoops tant about the mold.

kidsman (kidz'man), *n.*; *pl.* *kidsmen* (-men). [*< kid's*, poss. of *kid*, 5, + *man*.] One who trains young thieves. *Dickens*. [Thieves' slang.]

kief, kiff (kêf, kif), *n.* [Moorish.] A substitute for tobacco prepared for smoking, consisting of the chopped leaves of the common hemp.

The use of tobacco for smoking appears to be unknown in Morocco, while *kief*—prepared from the chopped leaves of common hemp—is almost universally employed for that purpose both by Moors and Berbers. *Journal of a Tour in Morocco*, etc., by Hooker and Ball, p. 46.

kiefekil, keffekil (kê'fe-, kef'e-kil), *n.* [*< Pers. kaf*, scum, froth, + *gil*, clay.] A kind of clay; meerscham.

kie-kie (ki'ki), *n.* [Native name.] A high-climbing shrub, *Freyinetia Banksii*, of the natural order *Pandanacæ*, a native of New Zealand. The fruit consists of berries massed on a spadix. When young the spadix, with its bracts, is edible, and is made by the colonists into a jelly tasting like preserved strawberries. The fiber of the stems may possibly be found useful for paper-making.

Kielmeyera (kêl-mi'êr-ÿ), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1824), named for Karl Fr. v. *Kielmeyer*, of Stuttgart, a noted chemist and botanist.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the natural order *Terrestrialiaceæ*, tribe *Bonnetiæ*, having free stamens, small anthers, and the numerous broad, flat ovules downwardly imbricated in two series in each cell. They are small resinous shrubs, with evergreen petioled leaves, and showy flowers in terminal racemes or panicles, or rarely solitary. Seventeen species are known, all natives of Brazil, where, from the resemblance of the flowers to roses, the plant is called *rosa do campo*. *K. speciosa*, called *mabro do campo*, from the resemblance of the flowers to some mallows, is a tree sometimes 15 feet in height, with a twisted trunk, short

thick branches, corky bark, elliptical leaves, and flowers resembling camellias, to which, indeed, they are closely related botanically.

kier, n. See *Keir*.

kieselguhr (kê'zî-gôr), *n.* [G., *< kiesel*, flint, pebble (= E. *chesil*), + *guhr*: see *guhr*.] A silicious infusorial earth, used as an absorbent for nitroglycerin in the manufacture of dynamite: same as *infusorial silica*.

kieserite (kê'zêr-ît), *n.* [Named after Mr. *Kieser*, once president of the academy at Jena.] A hydrated sulphate of magnesium, occurring in considerable beds with rock-salt at Stassfurt, Prussia, and elsewhere. It is used in making Epsom salts, and also indirectly in the manufacture of potash salts at Stassfurt.

Kieseritzki gambit. See *gambit*.

Kiestt. An obsolete preterit of *cast*! She *kies* the knot, and the loop she ran, Which soon did gar this young lord deo. *The Laird of Waristoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

kieve, n. and v. See *keeve*.

Kigelia (ki-jê'li-ÿ), *n.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1845), *< Kigeli-keia*, the native name on the coast of Mozambique.] A genus of large trees of Africa, belonging to the natural order *Bignoniacæ* and to the tribe *Crescentiæ*, having large pinnate alternate leaves, an ample leathery calyx with oblique, 2- to 5-cleft limb, and the flowers in long, loose, pendent panicles. Only three or four species are known, inhabiting the tropical and subtropical parts of Africa. The best-known species is *K. pinnata*, found in Nubia, Abyssinia, Mozambique, and as far south as Natal, also on the west coast. It is a large tree with whitish bark and spreading branches. The fruit is often two feet or more in length, hanging from a long stalk. It has a corky rind and is filled with pulp and numerous roundish seeds. In Nubia this tree is held sacred, and religious festivals are conducted under it by moonlight. The fruit, slightly roasted and cut in halves, is applied locally in rheumatic and other complaints.

Kiggelaria (kij-ê-lâ'ri-ÿ), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), named after Franz *Kiggelaar*, a Dutch botanist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Birniacæ*, tribe *Pangicæ*, distinguished from other genera of the tribe by distinct scarcely imbricated sepals, the apical dehiscence of the capsules, and the numerous stamens. They are unarmed shrubs with entire or serrate leaves and few-flowered axillary racemes. Only three species are known, natives of the warmer parts of Africa. The anomalous character of the genus has led different authors to make it the type of a distinct botanical group.

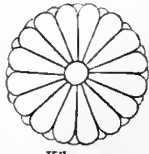
Kiggelariæ (kij-ê-lâ'ri-ÿ-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), *< Kiggelaria* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the old order *Flacourtiacæ*, embracing the genera *Kiggelaria*, *Hydrocarpus*, and *Melicetyus*, the last of which is now referred to the *Violariæ*, and the others to the *Birniacæ*, tribe *Pangicæ*. Called *Kiggelariacæ* by Link.

kikar, n. [E. Ind.] The *Acacia Arabica*, one of the best gum-arabic trees. Its astringent pods, as also its bark, are valuable for tanning, and its wood is used for implements, gun-carriages, boat-timber, etc. See *Acacia*, *bablah*, and *gum arabic* (under *gum*²).

kiket, v. An obsolete form of *kick*. *Chaucer*.

kikuel-oil (ki-kê'el-oil), *n.* [*< E. Ind. kikuel* + *E. oil*.] A solid fat of a dull sulphur-yellow color, made from the seeds of *Salvadora Persica*, and imported into Bombay from Gujerat for local consumption.

kikumon (kik'ô-mon), *n.* [Jap., *< kiku*, the *Chrysanthemum imperialis*, + *mon*, crest, badge.] A badge or crest borne by the imperial family of Japan, consisting of an open chrysanthemum of sixteen petals conjoined and rounded at the outer extremities. It is frequently represented double—that is, sixteen other petals show from below in the interstices at the ends of the petals shown in the foreground.



Kikumon.

kill, kill-. [*< Gael. cill, ceall* = Ir. *ccall* (dim. *cillín*), a cell, church, churchyard, burying-place, *< L. cella*, a cell: see *cell*.] An element in Celtic place-names, signifying 'cell,' 'church,' 'burying-place,' very frequent in Ireland, and common in Scotland: as, *Kilpatrick*; *Kilkenny*; *Kilbride*; *Icolmkill*.

kilbrickenite (kil'brik-en-ît), *n.* [*< Kilbricken* (see *def.*) + *-ite*².] A sulphid of antimony and lead found at Kilbricken, Ireland.

kildee, kildeer (kil'dêr), *n.* See *killedee*.

kilderkin (kil'dêr-kin), *n.* [*< ME. kylderkyne* (1411); an altered form of *kinderkin*, irreg. *kindekind*; *< MD. kindeken, kinneken* (D. *kinnetje*), a small vessel, the eighth part of a tun or vat, lit. 'a little child' (cf. *kinchin*, from the same source), *< kind*, a child, + dim. suffix *-ken* (= E. *-kin*); in mod. D. a diff. suffix (*-je*).] A

measure of capacity, half a barrel or 2 firkins. Exceptionally—(a) Of soap or ale, 18 United States (old wine) gallons. (b) Of butter, 1 hundredweight net. A statute of 1662 recites the immemorial custom that a kilderkin of butter should weigh 132 pounds gross—namely, butter 112 pounds, cask 20 pounds. The kilderkin of honey, according to a statute of 1581, is 16 wine gallons.

Massie silver and gilt plate, some like and as bigge as *kilderkins*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 465.

Two *kilderkins* of butter, put in by Mr. Peirce for Serjeant Willes. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 470.

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ; But sure thou'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit. *Dryden*, MacFlecknoe.

kile (kîl), *n.* [*< ME. kile, kyle, kylle*, *< Icel. kjili*, a boil.] An ulcer; a sore.

Som for envy sall haf in thair lymis, Also *kylles* and felons and apostymis. *Hampole*, Frick of Conscience, l. 2994.

kilerg (kil'êrg), *n.* [Irreg. *< Gr. κίλιος*, a thousand (see *kilo-*), + *εργον*, work (see *erg*).] In *physics*, a thousand ergs.

Kilhamite (kil'am-it), *n.* [*< Kilham* (see *def.*) + *-ite*².] A member of the "New Connection of Wesleyan Methodists": so called from Alexander Kilham (1762-98), the founder of the organization.

kilikinic (kil'i-ki-nik'), *n.* Same as *kinnikinick*.

kilin (ki-lên'), *n.* [Chin.] A fabulous creature mentioned in Chinese mythology. It is represented as a kind of unicorn, and is said to have appeared at the birth of Confucius. In Japan it is called *kirin*, and takes in decorative art different forms, sometimes that of a horse with head and jaws modified to approach those of a crocodile and an immense spreading tail.

kilk (kilk), *n.* [*< Contr. of *killock, kallock*, ult. *< AS. cerlic*, *> E. charlock, q. v.*] *Charlock*, *Brassica Sinapistrum*. [Prov. Eng.]

kill¹ (kil), *v. t.* [*< ME. killen, kyllen*, commonly *cullen* (later also, as early mod. E., *coll, cole*), strike, ent, *< Icel. kolla*, hit on the head, harm, = Norw. *kylla*, poll (trees), = D. *kollen*, knock down; from the noun, Icel. *kollr*, top, head, = Norw. *koll*, top, head, crown: see *coll*¹.] The notion that *kill* is another form of *quell*, AS. *cwellan*, kill, is erroneous.] 1. To strike, beat, cut, or stab; strike down.

There-at Thelaphus hade tene, & trnret belyue, 'Aght to a kene spere, cuttyng before, Caupit enyn with the knight; *kyll* hym to dethe. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12803.

2. To deprive (a human being or any animal, or, in more recent use, a vegetable) of life, by any means; put to death; slay.

Ennye and yuel wille was in the Iewes; Thei essten and contreden to *kulle* hym when thei mygte. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 137.

I will deal in poison with thee, or in bastinado, or in steel. . . . I will *kill* thee a hundred and fifty ways. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. I, 62.

3. To destroy; render wholly inactive, inefficient, etc.; deaden; quell; overpower; subdue; suppress; cancel: as, sudden showers *kill* the wind; a thick carpet *kills* the sound of footsteps.

This way you *kill* your merit, *kill* your cause, And him you would raise life to. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The hose was cut, fire dumped out. . . pins removed, and engines *killed* so that it will take days to bring them to life again. *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*, March 20, 1886.

It is a singular commentary on the commercial progress of Colorado that many promising towns have been *killed* by the railroads, while others have been made rich and happy. *Harper's Weekly*, Jan. 19, 1889, Supp., p. 60.

4. To nullify or neutralize the active qualities of; deprive (a thing) of its characteristic active or useful qualities; weaken; dilute: as, to *kill* grain (by overheating it in the process of grinding); to *kill* fire-damp (to mix or dilute it with atmospheric air); to *kill* wire (by stretching it so as to destroy its ductility).

The gentleman that always has indefinite quantities of black tea to *kill* any extra glass of claret he may have swallowed. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 122.

The eye will have lost its causticity, or, in technical language, . . . it is *killed*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 846.

Throw in a good handful of common salt to *kill* the acid. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 319.

5. To reject; discard: as, to *kill* a paragraph in a report; to *kill* an article in type.—To do a thing to *kill*, to do it in a killing or irresistible manner: as, she was dressed to *kill*; he dances to *kill*. [Low, U. S.]—To *kill* down, to destroy the life of (a plant) as far as to the roots or stem.—To *kill* off, to exterminate.—To *kill* time, to occupy spare time with employments, recreations, or amusements of merely passing interest or entertainment.

If killing birds be such a crime, . . . What think you, Sir, of *killing* Time? *Cowper*, *Beau's Reply*.

To *kill* up, to kill by wholesale or summarily.

Swearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,
To fright the animals and to kill them up,
In their assign'd and native dwelling-place.

Shak., As you like it, II. 1, 62.

= **Syn.** 2. *Kill, Slay, Murder, Assassinate, Slaughter, Massacre, Despatch.* *Kill* is the general word, meaning simply to deprive of life, whether wrongfully (Ex. xx. 13), accidentally, in self-defence, in war, or by process of law. *Slay* is a less commonplace word with the same meaning as *kill*. *Murder* is the general word for killing wrongfully, especially with premeditation. *Assassinate* means to kill wrongfully by surprise, suddenly, or by secret assault. *To slaughter* is to kill brutally or in great numbers; *massacre* is more intense than *slaughter*, meaning to kill indiscriminately, without need or without warrant, rapidly or in great numbers. *To despatch* is to kill with promptness or quickness, and generally in a quiet way. *Kill, slay, slaughter, and despatch* may apply to ordinary and proper taking of the life of an animal. *Kill* and *slaughter* are the ordinary words used to describe the work of a butcher.

kill¹ (kil), *n.* [*< kill¹, v.*] The act of killing, as game. [Hunting slang.]

Then [they rode] across the road . . . just in time for the *kill*.
Cornhill Mag., June, 1862, p. 722.

kill², *n.* and *v.* See *kiln*.

kill³ (kil), *n.* [*< D. kil, a channel, MD. kille, kiele, an inlet, = Icel. kill = Norw. kil, a channel, canal, inlet.*] A channel, creek, stream, or bed of a river: used especially as an element of American names in the parts originally settled by the Dutch: as, *Kill van Kull* (the strait between Staten Island and New Jersey), *Catskill, Schuylkill*.

A great stream gushed forth. . . made its way to the Hudson, and continues to flow to the present day; being the identical stream known by the name of *Kaaters-kill*.
Ireing, Rip Van Winkle, Postscript.

Their windows looking upon the boisterous cross-currents of the Harlem *Kills*.
The Century, XXXVII, 858.

killable (kil'a-bl), *a.* [*< kill¹, v., + -able.*] Capable of being or fit to be killed. [Rare.]

Looking at the "helluschlickie" alone, as they really represent the only *killable* seals, then the commercial value of the same would be expressed by the sum of \$1,800,000 to \$2,000,000.
Fisheries of U. S., V. II, 359.

killadar (kil'a-där), *n.* [Also *kellidar*; *< Hind. killadär, the governor or commandant of a fort, < kila', killa, a fort, + -där, one who holds.*] In India, the commandant of a fort or garrison.

The fugitive garrison . . . returned with 500 more, sent by the *Kellidar* of Vandivaash.
Orme, Mogul Empire (ed. 1803), II, 217.

killas¹ (kil'as), *n.* [Also *callys*; Corn.] Clay slate; slaty rock. [Cornwall.]

The term *killas* is locally applied to every member of the slate series; and, in fact, to every rock which our miners cannot identify as either granite or elvan.
Henwood.

killas² (kil'as), *n.* [Cf. *killimoric*.] The earthnut, *Bunium flexuosum*. [Prov. Eng.]

killbuck (kil'buk), *n.* [*< kill¹, v., + obj. buck¹.*] Cf. *butcher*, as ult. containing the element *buck¹*.] A butcher: a term of contempt.

Thar, Well, have you done now, Ladie?
Ars. O my sweet *killbuck*!
Thar, You new in your shallop pate thinke this a disgrace to mee,
Chapman, Widdowea Tearea, I.

kill-calf (kil'käf), *n.* [*< kill¹, v., + obj. calf¹.*] One who slaughters calves for market; a butcher. In the quotation used as an adjective. [Rare.]

And there they make private shambles with *kill-calf* cruelty, and sheepe-slaughtering murder.
John Taylor, Werka (1630).

kill-courtesyt, *n.* [*< kill¹, v., + obj. courtesy.*] A person wanting in courtesy; a boor; a clown. [Rare.]

Pretty soul; she durst not lie
Near this lack-love, this *kill-courtesyt*.
Shak., M. N. D., II, 3, 77.

kill-cow (kil'kou), *n.* [*< kill¹, v., + obj. cow¹.*] 1. A butcher. [Burlesque and rare.]—2. A terrible fellow. *Hallucell*. [North. Eng.]

You were the onely noted man, th' onely *killcow*, th' onely terrible fellow.
Cotgrave.

kill-cu (kil'kü), *n.* [Imitative.] The greater or lesser yellowshanks, *Totanus melanoleucus* or *T. flavipes*. G. Trumbull, 1888. [New Jersey.]

killdee (kil'dē), *n.* [Also *kildeer, kildee, kildeer*; imitative of the bird's cry.] The largest

and commonest ring-plover of North America, *Agialites vociferus*: so called in imitation of its shrill two-syllabled note. The *killdee* is from 9 to 10 inches long, and 20 in extent of wings. The bill is black; the eye is black with a bright ring around it; the legs are pale; the upper parts are grayish-brown with a bronzed olive tint, changing to orange-brown on the rump; the under parts are pure white, with two black collars encircling the neck; the front and line over the eye are white, with a black stripe over this; and the tail-feathers are peculiarly variegated with black, white, and the bright color of the rump. It occurs almost everywhere in North America, is migratory, not gregarious, very noisy, and restless. It nests on the ground, in grass or sedge, and lays four pyriform eggs, $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, of a drab color heavily blotched with blackish brown.

It was the plaintive cry of a *killdee* startled from its sojourn on the bank.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII, 48.

The apulchral boom of the bittern, the shriek of the curlew, and the complaint of the *killdeer*-plover were beyond the power of expression. Bret Harte, Sketches, p. 90.

kill-devil (kil'dev'), *n.* [*< kill¹, v., + obj. devil.*] 1. A terrible fellow.

So I should be called *Kill-devil* all the parish ever.
Marlowe, Faustus, I, 4.

2. A kind of artificial bait.

killeck, *n.* See *killock*.

killeen (ki-lēn'), *n.* [Ir.] The Irish moss or carrageen, *Chondrus crispus*.

killer (kil'er), *n.* 1. One who kills or deprives of life; especially, a slaughterer; a butcher.

But he conuighed himselfe a farre of from the bondes of ye citie of Hierusalem, the *killer* of prophets, & went to the citie of Ephraim, wherunto y^e deest was nigh.
J. Udall, On John xi.

Let us . . . bring back our prince by seeing his *killers* die.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

2. A elub of hard wood, used for killing fish.—

3. A delphinid, *Orca gladiator*, and other species of that genus: so called from their ravenous and ferocious habits. Killers hunt in packs, and not only destroy such small species of their own kind as dolphins and porpoises, but attack and sometimes kill whales much larger than themselves. See *Orca*. Also *killer-fish, killer-whale*.

The other cetaceans of this group are generally distinguished as narwhals, grampuses, *killers*, bottlenoses, dolphins, and porpoises.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 625.

Coupon-killer. See *coupon*.

killesse, *n.* A variant of *coulisse*.

killhog (kil'hog), *n.* [*< kill¹, v., + hog¹.*] A wooden trap used by hunters in Maine. *Bartlett*. [Local, U. S.]

killick, *n.* See *killock*.

killie (kil'i), *n.* Same as *killifish*.

killifish (kil'i-fish), *n.* [Irreg. *< D. kil, channel, + fish¹.*] A name given about New York to fishes of the family *Cyprinodontidae* and genera *Fundulus* and *Hydrargyra*, having an elongated form, depressed scaly head, bands of pointed teeth in the jaws, and a dorsal fin mostly in advance of the anal, with from 11 to 17 rays. The common or green killifish is *Fundulus heteroclitus*, with 5 branchiostegal rays: also called *mummychog* and *salt-water minnow*. The barred, bass, big, or striped killifish is *Hydrargyra majalis*, with 6 branchiostegal rays: also called *May-fish, rockfish, and bull-minnow*. *Fundulus diaphanus* shares the name *barred killifish*, and is also called *spring minnow* and *spring mummychog*. Some of the killifishes are known as *mud-dabblers*, and others as *stud-fishes*. The name is extended to some of the top-minnows of the related genus *Zygonectes*, as *Z. notatus*, known as the *black-sided killifish*. These fishes abound in shallow bays, channels, and ditches, and along the protected shores of eastern North America.

killigrew (kil'i-grō), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *Killigrew*, a surname.] The chough or red-legged crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*.

killikinick (kil'i-ki-nik'), *n.* Same as *kinnikinick*.

killimore (kil'i-mōr), *n.* The earthnut, *Bunium flexuosum*. Also *killas*. [Prov. Eng.]

killing (kil'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *kill¹, v.*] The act of slaying or depriving of life.

There must be an actual *killing* to constitute murder.
Blackstone, Com., IV, xiv.

killing (kil'ing), *p. a.* 1. Depriving of life; deadly; doing execution.

The third day comes a frost, a *killing* frost.
Shak., Hen. VIII., III, 2, 355.

Another very *killing* fly, known by the name of the *Dun-Cut*, in Walton's Angler, II, 257.

On the withering flower
The *killing* sun smiles brightly.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxii.

2. Overpowering; irresistible: generally in the sense of fascinating, bewitching, charming, so as to attract and compel admiration: as, *killing* coquetries.

A mournful glance Sir Fopling upwards cast,
"These eyes are made so *killing*"—was his last.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 64.

Pitt looked down with complacency at his legs, . . . and thought in his heart that he was *killing*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

Madame von Elsenhalt swept him a deep curtsy with a *killing* glance of adoration.

R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, II, 4.

3. So terrible or frightful as almost to kill one; exceedingly severe; exhausting; wearing.

At hundred paces farther, and on the left hand, there are the reliques of a Church, where they say that the Blessed Virgin stood when her Sonno passed by, and fell into a trance at the sight of that *killing* spectacle.
Sandys, Travails, p. 151.

These fruitful fields, these numerous flocks I see,
Are others' gain, but *killing* care to me.
Crabbe, The Village.

The general went on with *killing* haughtiness.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxix.

The pace at which they went was really *killing*.
W. H. Russell, The War, xxvii.

killingly (kil'ing-li), *adv.* In a killing or irresistible manner.

They have wrought up their zealous souls into such vehemencies as nothing could be more *killingly* spoken.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat., Pref.

killing-time (kil'ing-tim), *n.* The season when hogs are slaughtered. *Bartlett*. [U. S.]

killinite (kil'i-nit), *n.* [*< Killin(cy)* (see def.) + *-ite²*.] A mineral of a pale-green color. It is a kind of phite derived from the alteration of spodumene, and is found at Killiney Bay in Ireland, and elsewhere.

killjoy (kil'joi), *n.* [*< kill¹, v., + obj. joy.*] One who or that which puts an end to pleasure; one who spoils the enjoyment of others.

I find that I have become a sort of bogey—a *kill-joy*.
W. Black, A Daughter of Heth, xxvi.

killman¹, *a.* [*< kill¹, v., + obj. man.*] Man-killing; slaughtering.

Whom war-like Idomen did lead, co-partner in the fleet
With *kill-man* Merton.
Chapman, IIad, II, 573.

killman² (kil'man), *n.*: pl. *killmen* (-men). [*< kill² + man.*] The man who has charge of a kiln. [Scotch.]

There, busie *Kil-men* ply their occupations
For brick and tyle; there for their firm foundations
They dig to hell.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, Babylon.

killock (kil'ok), *n.* [Also spelled *killieck, killeck, kelleck, kellock*, and formerly *keeleck, keeley*; origin obscure.] 1. The arm of a pickax or the fluke of an anchor. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]—2. A small anchor or weight for mooring a boat, sometimes consisting of a stone secured by pieces of wood. [U. S.]

So I advise the noomrous friends that's in one boat with me
To jest up *killock*, jam right down their helm hard a lee,
Haul the sheets taut, an', laying out upon the Suthru tack,
Make fer the safest port they can, wich, I think, is Old Zack.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Iat car., ix.

There were some whole oars and the sail of his boat,
and two or three *killecks* and painters.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 116.

To come to killock, to come to anchor. [U. S.]

About the Gurnett's Nose the wind overblew so much
at N. W. as they were forced to *come to a killock* at twenty fathom.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I, 47.

killogie (ki-lō'gi), *n.* [*< kill², kiln, + logie.*] The furnace of a kiln. [Scotch.]

Na, na, the muckle chumlay in the Auld Place reeked
liko a *killogie* in his time.
Scott, Guy Mannering, vi.

killow (kil'ō), *n.* [A form of *colly¹, collow, q. v.*] An earth of a blackish or deep-blue color.

kill-pot¹ (kil'pot), *n.* [*< kill¹, v., + obj. pot.*] A toss-pot; toper.

Has been in his days
A chirping boy and a *kill-pot*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

killridget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *outrage*.

killut (kil'ut), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a robe of honor presented by a superior to an inferior on a ceremonial occasion; hence, a ceremonial or official present of any kind. Also *kellaut, khilat, killaut, and khelaut*.

He the said Warren Hastings did send *kellauts*, or robes of honour, . . . to the said ministers.
Burke, Works, VII, 25.

On examining the *khelauts*, . . . the serpeych . . . presented to Sir Charles Malet, was found to be composed of false stones.
J. Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, III, 50.

kilmagore (kil'mā-gōr), *n.* A fish of the family *Scaridae*, the *Scarus pseudoscarus caruleus*.

Kilmarnock bonnet. See *bonnet*.

kiln (kil), *n.* [Also *kill*, formerly *kil*; early mod. E. *kylne, kyll*, *< ME. kylne, kulne, < AS. cýln, cýlenc, cýlinc = Icel. kylna = Norw. kylna = Sw. kölna = Dan. kille, a kiln, a drying-house, < L. culina, a kitchen: see culinary.*] The present pronunciation requires the spelling *kill* (cf. *mill*, formerly *myln*, of similar phonetic form); but *kiln* is the prevalent spelling. A furnace or oven for drying, baking, or burning. Kilns may be divided into two chief classes: those for direct burning, in which the material is submitted to the action of flame, the fuel



Killdee (*Agialites vociferus*).

and material being mingled together in one furnace; and those for vitrifying, drying, and baking, in which the material is separated from the furnace proper. The lime-kiln represents the first class. It consists of an upright furnace resembling a blast-furnace, the limestones and fuel being fed into the top and the burned lime or quicklime being drawn below. (See *lime*.) To the second class belong the pottery-kilns, brick-kilns, and porcelain-kilns. The pottery- and porcelain-kilns, which include also terra-cotta, drain-pipe, and other similar kilns, consist of a structure, usually of brick, circular in section, and cone-shaped, the furnaces being arranged around the edge below, and the hollow space within being filled with the materials to be burned or vitrified. In the common pottery-kiln the materials are exposed directly to the flames from the furnaces. In the kilns for finer ware the materials are protected from direct contact with the fire. Drying-kilns for malt, hops, grain, lumber, etc., are strictly dry-houses or drying-rooms, though sometimes called kilns. Fruit-kilns are now superseded by evaporators. Brick-kilns are properly distinguished from brick-clamps by the fact that the furnace is a permanent structure. See *brick*².

Not farre from the Citty are twentie Lyme kilns, and as many Brick-kilns, serving for the reparations of the Temples, and the houses thereto belonging.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 616.
To lie in kilns and barns at e'en . . .
Is, doubtless, great distress!
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

kiln (kil), *v. t.* [Also *kill*; < *kiln*, *n.*] To dry or burn in a kiln.

The dough [fire-clay] is compressed in a mould, dried and strongly kilned. *Ure, Dict., III, 226.*

kiln-dried (kil'drīd), *a.* Deprived of moisture by treatment in a furnace or kiln.

kiln-hole (kil'hōl), *n.* The opening of an oven. *Schmidt.*
Fal. I'll creep up into the chimney.
Mrs. Ford. . . . Creep into the kiln-hole.

kiln-house (kil'hous), *n.* A house for baking and brewing.
And he [a vicar] and his successors shall have a messuage, and two barns, and one horse-mill, and kiln-house, and one acre of land in Spillesby aforesaid.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

kilo (kil'ō), *n.* An abbreviated form of *kilogram*.

kilodyne (kil'ō-din), *n.* [Irreg. contr. < Gr. *χίλιος*, a thousand, + *E. dyne*.] In *physics*, an amount of force equal to 1,000 dynes.

kilogram, kilogramme (kil'ō-gram), *n.* [< F. *kilogramme*, < Gr. *χίλιος* (irreg. reduced in the French metric system of nomenclature to *kilo-*), a thousand, + *γράμμα*, a weight (a gram): see *gram*².] The ultimate standard of mass in the French system of weights and measures, equal to 1,000 grams; the mass of a certain cylinder of platinum deposited in the Archives of France on the 22d of June, 1799, and thence known as the *Kilogramme des Archives*. But in future the ultimate standard will be the international kilogram at the Pavillon de Breteuil near Sèvres; this substitution will not alter the value of the kilogram. The kilogram was intended to be (and is, within one ten-thousandth part) the mass of a cubic decimeter of water at its maximum density. It was ascertained by Miller to be equal to 15432.34874 grains, or 2.20462125 imperial pounds, with a probable error of 3 in the last decimal place. An independent determination by Miller (made merely as a check upon the other) gave 2.20462116, with a probable error of 5 in the last place. The real error, however, and indeed the variations of weight of this ill-constructed *Kilogramme des Archives*, may very likely be somewhat greater. See *metric system*, under *metric*.

kilogrammeter, kilogrammetre (kil'ō-gram'-e-tēr), *n.* [< F. *kilogrammètre*; as *kilogram* + *mètre*².] A unit used in measuring mechanical work, equal to the work done against gravity in raising one kilogram a vertical distance of one meter: it is equivalent to about 7.2 foot-pounds.

kiloliter, kilolitre (kil'ō-lē-tēr), *n.* [< F. *kilolitre*, < Gr. *χίλιος*, a thousand, + *λίτρον*, a pound (taken as 'liter'): see *liter*².] A unit of capacity equal to 1,000 liters.

kilometer, kilometre (kil'ō-mē-tēr), *n.* [< F. *kilomètre*, < Gr. *χίλιος*, a thousand, + *μέτρον*, a measure (taken as 'meter'): see *mètre*².] A length of 1,000 meters, or $\frac{5}{8}$ of a statute mile less 19 feet 2 inches. Abbreviated *km*.

kilostere (kil'ō-stēr), *n.* [< F. *kilostère*, < Gr. *χίλιος*, a thousand, + *στερεός*, solid (taken as 'stere'): see *stere*.] A French solid measure, consisting of 1,000 steres or cubic meters, and equivalent to 35314.72 cubic feet.

kilowatt (kil'ō-wot), *n.* [< Gr. *χίλιος*, a thousand, + *E. watt*.] A thousand watts.

kilt¹ (kilt), *v. t.* [< ME. *kylten*, < Dan. *kilte*, *kilte*, truss, tuck up, = Sw. dial. *kilta*, swaddle; appar. < Icel. *kjalta*, the lap, = Sw. dial. *kilta*, the lap, = Goth. *kilthei*, the womb.] 1. To tuck up; truss up (the clothes). [Scotch.]

With wind wafling hir haris lowait of trace,
Hir skirt *kiltit* till hir bare knees.
Gavin Douglas, Æneid, l. 320.
Janet has *kilted* her green kirtle
A little aboue her knee.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, l. 116).

The wives maun *kilt* their coats and wade into the aurt to tak' the fish ashore.
Scott, Antiquary, xxvi.

2. In *dressmaking*, to lay (a skirt or a flounce) in deep, flat, longitudinal plaits hanging free at the bottom, in the fashion of a Highland kilt.

kilt² (kilt), *n.* [Also *kelt*; < *kilt¹*, *v.* Cf. Icel. *kilting*, a skirt. The Gael. word for 'kilt' is represented by *filibeg*. The Ir. *cealt*, OIr. *celt*, clothes, is prob. unrelated.] In the original Highland dress, that part of the belted plaid which hung below the waist; in modern times, a separate garment, a sort of petticoat reaching from the girdle nearly to the knees, composed of tartan and deeply plaited. The garment is imitated in various fabrics for children's wear. See *kilting¹*.

Aft haves I wid thro' glens with chorking feet,
When neither plaid nor *kelt* cou'd fend the weat.
Ramsay, Poems, II, 393.

There arises in the mind of the present writer a comical vision of the twirling plaid *kilt* worn by the very inadequate representative of the historically kiltless thane.
The Academy, Oct. 20, 1888, p. 252.

Among the Highlanders, the *kilt* seems to have been originally formed by folding and girding up the lower part of the mantle or plaid.
Jamieson.

kilt³ (kilt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *kill¹*.

kilt⁴ (kilt), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Small; lean; slender. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

kilted (kil'ted), *a.* [< *kilt¹*, *n.*, + *-ed*.] Wearing a kilt.

Thus having said, the *kilted* goddess kissed
Her son, and vanish'd in a Scottish mist.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

kilter, kelter¹ (kil'tēr, kel'tēr), *n.* [Cf. *kilting²*; origin uncertain.] Order; proper form, adaptation, or condition: only in the colloquial phrase *out of kilter*.

Ye very sight of one [a gun] (though *out of kilter*) was a terrour unto them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 235.

If the organs of prayer be *out of kelter*, or out of tune, how can we pray?
Barrow, Works, l. vi.

"I'm a failure because I always see double," pursued Hollis, "like a stereoscope *out of kilter*."
C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xviii.

kilting¹ (kil'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *kilt¹*, *v.*] An arrangement of flat plaits set close together, each one hiding about half of the last, so as generally to make three thicknesses of stuff.

kilting² (kil'ting), *n.* [Cf. *kilter*.] 1. A tool; an instrument.—2. One of the component parts of a thing.

kimbo, kimboll, kimbow, n. See *akimbo*.
kimbo (kim'bō), *a.* [Also *kembo*; by aphesis from *akimbo*, *akimbo*, *q. v.*] Bent, as the arms when set *akimbo*. [Rare.]

The *kimbo*-handles seem with bears foot carv'd.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, lii.

kimbo² (kim'bō), *v. t.* [Also *kembo*; < *kimbo*, *a.*] To set (the arms) *akimbo*; crouch; bend.

"Oona, madam!" said he, and he *kemboed* his arms, and strutted up to me. . . . "*Kemboed* arms! my lord, are you not sorry for such an air?"
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV, 288.

kimet, n. A Middle English form of *come*.

kimelin, kimeling, n. Same as *kinmel*.
Anon go gete us faste into this in
A knedyng trough or ellis a *kymelyn*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 362.

kim-kam² (kim'kam), *a.* [A varied redupl. of *kam²*, *cam²*.] Crooked; awry.

The wavering commons in *kym kam* sectes are haled.
Stanhurst, tr. of Virgil.

True (quoth I), common it is in some sort, and in some sort not: but first mark, I beseech you, the comparison, how they go clean *kim kam*, and against the stream, as if rivers run up hills.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 959.

kimmer (kim'ēr), *n.* A variant of *cummer*.

Kimmerian (ki-mē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* See *Cimmerian*. *Gladstone.*

Kimmeridge clay, shale. See *Kimmeridgean*.

Kimmeridge-coal money, ornament. See *money, ornament*.

Kimmeridgean (kim-e-rij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Kimmeridge* (see def.) + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, noting a division of the Jurassic series, forming the base of the upper or Portland Oolite group as used by English geologists, and named from *Kimmeridge*, on the coast of Dorsetshire. The rocks of this geological division are chiefly shales, cement-stones, and clays. In the lower division of the *Kimmeridgean* fossils are abundant, and among them are bones of various saurians. Portions of the *Kimmeridge* shale are so bituminous that they have been, and still are, burned by the cottagers as fuel in districts where they occur. The shale has also been employed at various times for making naphtha, candles, and even gas. This is the material from which the so-called "coal money" was made in prehistoric times. The cement-stones of the *Kimmeridgean* have been used for cement.

kinmel (kim'nel), *n.* [(*a*) Early mod. E. also *kymnel*, *kemmel*, Sc. *kimmen*, *kymmond*, ME. *kymnell*, *kymnelle* (ML. *cimnile*); (*b*) also *kimling*, *kemlin*, early mod. E. **kimelin*, *kemelin*, < ME. *kymelyng*, *kymlyne*, *kemelyn* (cf. ML. *cumula*, *cimiline*), a bowl, tub; prob. dim. of the form seen in MD. *komme*, D. *kam* = LG. *kummi* = OHG. *chuhma*, *chohma*, *chuma*, MHG. G. *kumme* = Dan. *kum*, *kumme*, a bowl, kettle, < L. *cucuma*, a cooking-vessel, a kettle.] A large tub used in salting meat, in brewing, and for other purposes.

She's somewhat simple, indeed; she knew not what a *kinmel* was; she wanta good nurters mightly.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 7.

kimono (ki-mō'nō), *n.* [Jap.] In *Jap. costume*, a garment resembling a European dressing-gown, folding across the breast, leaving the neck exposed, and held in place by a sash. The principal outer garment of both sexes is made in this form, the chief difference being in the sleeves. *Art. Jour., 1888, p. 156.*

Kimri, Kimry (kim'ri), *n. pl.* See *Cymry*.

kin¹ (kin), *n.* [< ME. *kin*, *kyn*, *ken*, *kun*, < AS. *cynn*, *cyn* = OS. *kunni* = OFries. *ken*, *kin*, *kon*, *kin*, kind, race, tribe, = D. *kunne*, sex, = MLG. *kunne* = OHG. *cunni*, *chunni*, MHG. *chunne*, *kinnic*, *kin*, kind, race, = Icel. *kyn*, *kin*, = Dan. *kjøn* = Sw. *kön*, sex, = Goth. *kuni*, kin: allied to *kind¹*, *kind²*, *kindle¹*, *ken²*, *child*, and ult. to the equiv. Ir. Gael. *cine*, race, family, = L. *genus* = Gr. *γένος* = Lith. *gamas* = Skt. *janas*, kind, race; all ult. from the √ *gen, Skt. √ jan, beget: see *genus*, *generate*, etc., and *kind¹*, *kind²*, *ken²*, etc. Hence ult. *kindred*, *king¹*, etc.] 1. Race; family; breed; kind.

We beoth of Suddenne,
Icome of gode *kenne*,
Of Cristene blode,
And knyges suthe gode.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 176.

Thou haat lore [lost] thin cardinals at thi meate nede;
Ne keverest thou hem never for nones *kunnes* mede.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI, 273).

Snares and tames with fear and danger
A bright beast of a fiery *kin*.
Swinburne.

2. Collectively, persons of the same race or family; kindred.

Here seith the book that Gonnore, the daughter of the seneschallis wif, hadde right riche *kynne* of goode knyghtes.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 451.

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside. *Dryden.*
By the natural expansion of the Household *kins* are formed; and these *kins* in turn form within themselves smaller bodies of nearer kinsmen, intermediate, as it were, between the household and the entire *kin*.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 280.

3. Relationship; consanguinity or affinity; near connection or alliance, as of those having common descent.

'Cause grace and virtue are within
Prohibited degrees of *kin*;
And therefore no true saint allows
They shall be suffer'd to espouse.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III, i. 1294.

4†. Kind; sort; manner; way.

"What calle ze the castel," quod I, "that Kuynde hath I-maket,
And what *cunnes* thing is Kuynde?"
Piers Plowman (A), x. 26.

A ryght grete companye withalle,
And that of sondry regionna,
Of allea *kinnua* condiciouna
That dwelle in erthe under the mone.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1531.

O thase hse sought her, lady Mairay,
Wl' broaches, and wl' rings;
And they hse courted her, lady Mairay,
Wl' a' *kin* kind of things.
Lady Mairay (Child's Ballads, II, 80).

Kith and kin. See *kith*, 3.—**Next of kin.** (*a*) The relatives of a decedent entitled to his personal estate under the statute of distributions. See *heir*. (*b*) A person's nearest relatives according to the civil law. (*Stimson*.) The phrase does not include a widow, she being specifically provided for by the law as widow, and it is sometimes used in contradistinction to children: as, the widow, children, and next of kin. In either use it means that one (or more) who stands in the nearest degree of blood-relationship to the deceased. What degree is deemed nearest varies somewhat in the details of the law of different jurisdictions; but in general where there are no children, or descendants of children, the father is the next of kin, and if there is no father, the mother, and if no parent, the brothers and sisters are the next of kin, and so on.—**Of kin**, of the same kin; having relationship; of the same nature or kind; akin. See *akin*.

The king is near of *kin* to us. *2 Sam. xix. 42.*
Like the wife, the adopted son, when he passed out from his former household, ceased to have any connection with his former relatives. He was no longer of *kin* to his natural father or to his brothers in the flesh.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 104.

To count kin. See *count¹*.
kin¹ (kin), *a.* [Partly < *kin¹*, *n.*, partly by aphesis from *akin*.] 1. Of kin; of the same blood; related.

Ny kyn he is to King of Norway,
For of Melusine descended all they.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6278.

Because she's kin to me, therefore she's not so fair as Helen.
Shak., T. and C., l. 1, 75.

2. Of the same kind or nature; having affinity.

Yet do I not use . . . any such proverb, so little kin to the purpose.
Shak., *Ham.*, V., iii. 7, 71.

Melissa hitting all we saw with shafts
Of gentle satire, kin to charity.
Tennyson, *Princess*, ll.

kin² (kin), *n.* [A dial. (unassibilated) var. of *chinc¹*.] A chap or chilblain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

kin³ (kin), *n.* [*Chin.*] A weight, in use in China and Japan, equal to 601.043 grams, or nearly 1½ pounds avoirdupois; a catty.

kin⁴ (kin), *n.* [*Chin.*] A Chinese musical instrument, of very ancient origin, having from five to twenty-five silken strings. It is played like a lute.

-kin. [*ME.* *-kin* (rarely *-ken*), much used in forming diminutives of proper names, as *Dawkin*, *Hawkin*, *Hopkin*, *Tinkin*, *Tomkin*, etc. (many of which exist as surnames in the orig. poss. form *-kins*, as *Dawkins*, *Hawkins*, *Tomkins* or *Tompkins*, etc.); not found in AS, and prob. of D. origin: < D. *-ken* = LG. *-ken* = OHG. *-kin*, *-chin*, MHG. *-kin*, *-chen*, G. *-chen*, a compound dim. suffix, < *-k* + *-in*, orig. *-in*, now, in the simple form, *-en* (see *-en³*).] A diminutive suffix, attached to nouns to signify a little object of the kind mentioned: as, *lambkin*, a little lamb; *pipkin*, a little pipe; *catkin*, a little cat, etc. As applied to persons it usually conveys contempt, as in *lordkin*. It is sometimes preceded by a short vowel, as in *conakin* or *canakin*, *manakin* or *manikin*, *boatkin*, etc. In the obsolete *botkin*, *ladkin* (*lakin*), etc., the diminutive form is due to the tendency to mute vowels. In many words, as *bumpkin*, *buckin*, *firkin*, *griskin*, *kilderkin*, *malkin*, *napkin*, *siskin*, etc., the diminutive force is for various reasons (but chiefly because most of them are not of original English formation) not now perceived. In *foitkin* the suffix is adjectival. In *botkin*, *gherkin*, *panapkin*, and some other words the termination requires special explanation: see their etymology.

kinesthesia (kin-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [*Gr.* *κίνησις*, *κίνησις*, *κίνησις*, perception.] The muscular sense; the sense of muscular effort. Also *kinesthesia*, *kinesthesia*, *kinesthesia*.

kinesthetic, *a.* See *kinesthesia*.

kinate (kin'ät), *n.* [= F. *kinate*; as *kin(ic)* + *-ate*.] A salt of kinic acid.

kinbotet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eynebot*.

kinch¹, *n.* [Early med. E. also *kinch*; < ME. *kyuch*, a bundle; perhaps a transposed form of *knitch*, *q. v.*] A bundle: same as *knitch*.

A *kinch* of wood, fascis. *Levin's Manip. Vocab.*, p. 150.

kinch² (kinch), *n.* Same as *kench*.

kinchin (kin'chin), *n.* [Formerly also *kynechin*, *kynechin*; < MD. *kindeken*, *kinneken* (= MLG. *kindekin*, LG. *kindken*, *kinneken* = G. *kindechen*), a little child (also in D., a little tun, *kilderkin*: see *kilderkin*), < *kind*, child, + dim. *-ken*: see *child* and *-kin*.] A child. [Thieves' slang.] —**Kinchin lay**, the robbing of children (see the extract); hence, a minor rôle among professional thieves. [Thieves' slang.]

"Ain't there any other line open?" "Stop," said the Jew, laying his hand on Noah's knee. "The *kinchin lay*." "What's that?" demanded Mr. Claypole. "The *kinchins*, my dear," said the Jew. "Is the young children that's sent on errands by their mothers, with sixpences and shillings, and the lay is just to take their money away."
Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xli.

"The detective business," which is, at the best, the *kinchin lay* of fiction. *The Academy*, Sept. 20, 1883, p. 203.

kinchin-coveit, **kinchin-cot** (kin'chin-köv, -kō), *n.* A youth not thoroughly instructed in vagabond knavery. *Hallivell*. [Thieves' slang.]

kinchin-mortt (kin'chin-mört), *n.* A child, generally a girl a year or two old, carried on the back by professional beggar-women. [Thieves' slang.]

The times are sair altered since I was a *kinchin mort*.
Scott, *Guy Manuering*, xxviii.

kincoob (kin'kob), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *kin-kheab*, Guzarathi *kin-khāb*.] A rich stuff made in India with silk or silk and cotton and a free use of gold thread, silver thread, or both. Also *kin-khāb*.

Sandal-wood workboxes and *kincoob* scarfs. *Thackeray*.
Stolen out of the house of Mr. Peter Paggen in Love Lane near Eastcheap. . . One Isabella colour *Kincoob* Gown flowered with Green and Gold.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, (l. 167).

kind¹ (kind), *a.* [*ME.* *kinde*, *kynde*, *kunde*, in earliest form *icunde*, < AS. *gecynde*, very rarely without the prefix, *cynde*, natural, inborn, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + **cund*, used only as a suffix, *-cund*, born, of a particular nature (as in *godevund*, of the nature of God, divine), native,

natural, = Goth. *-kunds*, born (cf. Icel. *kundur*, son); with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (see *-ed²*), from the verb represented by the secondary (causal) form, AS. *ecuman*, obs. E. *ken*, beget, bring forth, whence also the noun, AS. *cynn*, E. *kin¹*: see *kin¹*, *ken²*. Hence the noun *kind²*, *q. v.*] 1f. Native; natural; characteristic; proper to the genus, species, or individual.

How *kinde* and proper it is to thee,
On synful men that to thee calle,
On hem to haue mercy and pitee.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 198.

How sholde a plaunte, or lyves creature,
Lyve withoute his kynde noriture?
Chaucer, *Troilus*, lv. 768.

It accometh sweeter than it should be, and loseth the *kind* taste.
Holland.

2. Of a sympathetic nature or disposition; beneficently disposed; good-hearted; considerate and tender in the treatment of others; benevolent; benignant.

He is *kind* unto the unthankful and to the evil.
Lanke vi. 35.

I must be cruel, only to be *kind*.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 4, 177.

The *kindest* and the happiest pair
Will find occasion to forbear.
Cowper, *Mutual Ferbearance*.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.
Tennyson, *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

3. Loving; affectionate; full of tenderness; caressing.

The great care of goods at random left
Drew me from *kind* embracements of my spouse.
Shak., *C. of E.*, i. 1, 44.

Do lovers dream, or is my Delia *kind*?
Pope, *Autumn*, l. 52.

Oh, the woods and the meadows,
Woods where we hid from the wet,
Stiles where we stay'd to be *kind*,
Meadows in which we met!
Tennyson, *The Window*, xi.

4. Marked by sympathetic feeling; proceeding from goodness of heart; amiable; obliging; considerate; as, a *kind* act; *kind* treatment; *kind* regards.

We'll visit Caliban, my slave, who never
Yields us *kind* answer. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, l. 2, 307.

I've heard of hearts unkind, *kind* deeds
With coldness still returning.
Wordsworth, *Simon Lee*.

5. Of a favorable character or quality; propitious; serviceable; adaptable; tractable; as, *kind* weather; a horse *kind* in harness.

The clements be *kind* to thee.
Shak., *A. and C.*, iii. 2, 40.

Gabriel Plats takes care to distinguish what hay is *kind*-est for sheep.
Boyle, *Works*, VI. 357.

Since he began to wander forth
Among the mountain-peaks, the region round
Has had the *kindest* seasons.
Bryant, *Tale of Cloudland*.

Kind wit, mother-wit; natural or common sense.

So grace is a gyfte of God and *kynde* witt a chaunce,
And cloregye and connyng of *kynde* wittes tochyng.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 33.

=**Syn. 2 and 3.** *Gracious*, *Good-natured*, etc. (see *benignant*); *Kindly*, etc. (see *kindly*); benign, beneficent, bounteous, generous, indulgent, tender, humane, compassionate, good, lenient, clement, mild, gentle, bland, friendly, amicable.

kind² (kind), *n.* [*ME.* *kinde*, *kynde*, *kynd*, *kende*, *kunde*, *cunde*, or (earliest form) *icunde*, < AS. *gecynd*, neut., orig. fem. (also rarely *gecynde*, fem., and *gecyndu*, fem.; rarely and erroneously without the prefix, *cynd*, kind, nature), < *ge-*, a generalizing or collective prefix (see *i-*), + **cund*, used only as a suffix, *-cund*, born, native, natural: see *kind¹*. The noun *kind²* is thus ult., though not directly, from the adj. *kind¹*.] 1f. Nature; natural constitution or character.

With synne we han defouled oure kinde,
And kinde may we not eschewe;
To wrathe thee, God, we ben vnkinde;
Thou kindest king, we ben vntrue!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow-creature.
Dryden.

2f. Natural disposition, propensity, bent, or characteristic.

The bee has three *kyndis*. Ane es that scho es nener ydill.
Hampole, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

The *kinde* of childhode y dide also,
With my felawis to fige and threte.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

3f. Natural descent.

That [he] schal be emperour after him of heritage bi *kynde*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1445.

4. A class; a sort; a species; a number of individual objects having common characters pecu-

liar to them. [The word *class* has to a considerable extent supplanted *kind*.]

Then schalle ache turne azen to hire owne *Kynde*, and ben a Woman azen.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 23.

God made the best of the earth after his *kind*, and cattle after their *kind*, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his *kind*.
Gen. l. 25.

Down he alights among the sportful herd
Of those four-footed *kinds*.
Milton, *P. L.*, lv. 397.

And the Christ of God to find
In the humblest of thy *kind*.
Whittier, *Curse of Charter-Breakers*.

What *kind* of tales did men tell men,
She wonder'd, by themselves?
Tennyson, *Princess*, Prolog.

Whether strong or weak,
Far from his *kind* he neither sank nor soared,
But sate an equal guest at every board.
Lovell, *Agassiz*, ll. 2.

Accordingly, the classes which are in some sense entitled to the name of *Kinds*, inasmuch as the objects composing them are really connected in nature by so genuine a bond as that of community of origin, are nevertheless loosely defined, and may narrow or widen, or be lost entirely, according to the direction and extent of the lines along which their origin may be imagined to be traced.
F. and C. L. Franklin, *Mind*, XIII. 84.

5. In a loose use, a variety; a particular variation or variant: as, a *kind* of low fever. See *kind of*, below.

I have a *kind* of alacrity in sinking.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iii. 5, 13.

6f. Gender; sex.

And be twyne every of the Pagents went Hyll childern
of both *kynds*, gloriously and rehely Dressed.
Torkington, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 14.

This princess of the North
Surpasses all of female *kind*
In beauty, and in worth.

The *Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh* (Child's Ballads, [l. 282].

7. Specific manner or way; method of action or operation.

Dumb jewels often, in their silent *kind*,
More than quick words do move a woman's mind.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, iii. 1, 90.

I have been consulted with,
In this high *kind*, touching some great men's sons.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, ll. 1.

Men that live according to the right rule and law of reason, live but in their own *kind*, as beasts do in theirs.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 54.

We will take nothing from you, neither meat, drinke, nor lodging, but what we will, in one *kind* or other, pay you for.
Weston, quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, [p. 121].

Being mirthful he, but in a stately *kind*.
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

8f. Race; family; stock; descent; a line of individuals related as parent or ancestor and child or descendant.

Purchase . . . indulgences ynowe, and be Ingrat to thy *kynde*;
The holygost huyreth the nat. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 219.

Comen of so tough a *kynde*.
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 245.

She's such a one, that, were I well assured
Came of a gentle *kind* and noble stock,
I'd wish no better choice. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, v. 1, 69.

9f. Blood-relationship.

That, nature, blood, and laws of *kind* forbid.
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, ll. 1.

Communion in one kind. Same as *half-communion*. — **In a kind**, in a way; to some extent; in some degree; after a fashion.

My paper is, in a *kind*, a letter of news.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 468.

In kind, with matter or things of the same kind, or of the kind produced or possessed, instead of money: said of payment; as, a loan of bullion or of stocks to be returned in *kind*; to pay rent, etc., in *kind* (that is, with products of the soil, or with the merchandise produced or dealt in).

Tythes are more paid in *kind* in England than in all Italy and France.
Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 109.
The tax upon tallsge was often levied in *kind* upon corn.
Arbuthnot, *Ancient Coins*.

Kind of (also *sort of*) runs into certain marked idioms. It is used with a following noun to express something like or resembling or pretty near to what the noun expresses; as, he is a *kind of* fool (that is, not far from being a fool). Then, in careless and vulgar speech, it is transferred (especially in the abbreviated form *kind of*, pronounced *kind o*, and often written *kinder*, where the *r* is never pronounced) to use before an adjective; as, that is *kind of* good; he acted *kinder* ugly; and even before a verb; as, he *kind of* (*kinder*) laughed.

"A slight figure," said Mr. Peggotty, looking at the fire, "*kind of* worn."
Dickens, *David Copperfield*, lxiii.

The women rather liked him, and *kind of* liked to have him round.
H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 8.

It *kinder* seemed to me that something could be done.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, ll. 8.

Also, in phrases like what *kind of* a thing is this? he is a poor *kind of* fellow (that is, a thing of what kind, a fellow of a poor kind), *kind of* has come to seem like an adjective element before the noun, and hence before a plural noun, after words like *some*, *all*, and especially *these* and *those*,

kind

it sometimes keeps the singular form: as, *these kind of people*. This inaccuracy is very old, and still far from rare, both in speaking and in writing; but good usage condemns it.

I have heard of *some kind of men* that put quarrels purposely on others. *Shak., T. N., iii. 4, 266.*

These kind of knaves I know. *Shak., Lear, ii. 2, 107.*
All kind of living creatures. *Milton, P. L., iv. 286.*

To do one's *kind*, to act according to one's nature.

I did but *my kind*, I! he was a knight, and I was fit to be a lady. *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho.*

You must think this, look you that the worm will do his *kind* (i. e. the asp will bite). *Shak., A. and C., v. 2, 264.*

=*Syn.* *Sort, Kind* (see *sort*); breed, apices, set, family, description.

kind² (kind), *v. t.* [*kind², n.* Cf. *kindle¹.*] To beget.

All monstrous *kinded* gods, Anubys.
Phaer, Æneid, viii.

She yet forgets that she of men was *kinded*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 40.

kind³ (kind), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cricket. *Halliwel.* [Somerset, Eng.]

kindcough (kind'kôf), *n.* Same as *kinkeough*. *Dunglison.*

kindelicht, *a.* A Middle English form of *kindly*. **kindler**. See *kind of*, under *kind², n.*

kindergarten (kin'dér-gär'tn), *n.* [G., a fanciful name, lit. 'garden of children' (regarded as tender plants to be reared), < *kinder*, gen. pl. of *kind*, a child (see *child*), + *garten* = E. *garden*, *q. v.*] A school in which instruction is imparted to very young children by the use of objects and instructive games and songs, according to the system initiated by Friedrich Froebel (1782-1852) in Germany in 1840.

kindergartner (kin'dér-gärt'nér), *n.* [*G. kindergärtner*: see *kindergarten* and *gardener*.] A teacher in a kindergarten.

Little science and little system are shown in most homes; in fact, the *kindergartners* complain of home influences thwarting their teaching.
W. Odeh, Nature, XXXVI. 296.

kinderkin (kin'dér-kin), *n.* Same as *kilderkin*. **kind-hearted** (kind'här'ted), *a.* Having much kindness of nature; also, proceeding from or characterized by kindness of heart.

Be, as thy presence is, gracious and kind,
Or to thyself at least *kind-hearted* prove.
Shak., Sonnets, x.

kind-heartedness (kind'här'ted-nes), *n.* Kindness of heart.

kindle¹ (kin'dl), *v.* [*ME. kindlen, kyndlen, kendlen, kindlen*, bring forth, < *kinde*, kind: see *kind².*] **I.** *trans.* To give birth to; bring forth, as young.

As the cony that you see dwell where she is *kindled*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2, 358.

II. *intrans.* To bring forth young.

The poor beast had but lately *kindled*, and her young whelps were fallen into a ditch.
Holland.

kindle¹ (kin'dl), *n.* [*ME. kindle, kindel*: see *kindle¹, v.*] **1.** Progeny; young.—**2.** A brood or litter.

kindle² (kin'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *kindled*, ppr. *kindling*. [*ME. kindlen, kyndlen, kinlen*, set on fire; prob. < Icel. *kyndill*, a candle, torch, < L. *caudela*, a candle: see *candle*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set fire to; set on fire; cause to burn; light: as, to *kindle* tinder or coal; to *kindle* a fire.

The bonny lass,
That *kindles* my mother's fire.
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

2. To inflame, as the passions or feelings; rouse into activity; excite; fire: as, to *kindle* anger or wrath; to *kindle* love.

The Britains were nothing pacified, but rather *kindled* more vehemently to work all the mischiefs they could devise.
Holinshed, King John, an. 1202.

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to *kindle* strife.
Prov. xxvi. 21.

3. To move by instigation; provoke; incite; entice.

But it shall not be so long; this wrestler shall clear all; nothing remains but that I *kindle* the boy thither (to wrestle), which now I'll go about.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1, 179.

4. To light up; illuminate.

The fires expanding, as the winds arise,
Shoot their long beams, and *kindle* half the skies.
Pope, Illad, ii. 537.

The mighty campanile of Spalato rises, *kindled* with the last rays of sunlight.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 95.

=*Syn.* **1.** To ignite, set fire to.—**2.** To awaken, stimulate, whet, foment, work up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take fire; begin to burn.
My eye . . . caught a light *kindling* in a window; it reminded me that I was late, and I hurried on.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

2. To begin to glow; light up; grow bright.

While morning *kindles* with a windy red.
Courper, Retirement, I. 432.

3. To begin to be excited; grow warm or animated; be roused.

Then Howard, Home, and Douglas rose,
The *kindling* discord to compose.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 7.

kindle-fire (kin'dl-fir), *n.* [*kindle², v.*, + obj. *fire*.] A promoter of strife; a firebrand.

Here is he the *kindle-fire* between these two mighty nations, and began such a flame as lasted about an hundred yeeres aiter, and the smoke thereof much longer.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 180.

kindler (kind'lér), *n.* **1.** One who or that which kindles or animates.

Now is the time that rakes their revells keep;
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 322.

2. A device attached to a stove for the purpose of bringing in contact with the fuel a mass of easily lighted material, to kindle the fire.—**3.** A piece of kindling-wood. [*Local.*]
Put some *kindlers* under the pot.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

kindless (kind'les), *a.* [*kind², n.*, + *-less*.] Without natural affection; unnatural.

Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain!
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2, 609.

kindliness (kind'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being kindly; inclination to be kind; natural affection; benevolence.

That mute *kindliness* among the herds and flocks.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

=*Syn.* Benignity, humanity, sympathy, kind-heartedness, fellow-feeling.

kindling¹ (kind'ling), *n.* [*ME. kyndlyng*; verbal *n.* of *kindle¹, v.*] A brood or litter.

Therefore he seyde to the puple which wenten out to be baptised of him, *kindlyngis* of eodris, who schewide to yon to fle fro the wrathe to comyng?
Wyclif, Luke iii. 7 (Purv.).

kindling² (kind'ling), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *kindle², v.*] **1.** The act of causing to burn; setting on fire.—**2.** Material, usually dry wood cut into small pieces, for starting a fire: as, put some *kindling* in the stove: most commonly in the plural.

There was a back-log, top-log, middle-stick, and then a heap of *kindlings*, reaching from the bowels down to the bottom.
Goodrich, quoted in Bartlett.

kindling-coal (kind'ling-kôl), *n.* An ignited piece of coal used to light a fire; material used to kindle a fire.

Thou *kindling* coal of an infernal fire,
Die in the ashes of thy dead desire.
Bretton, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 12.

kindling-wood (kind'ling-wôd), *n.* Dry wood cut into small pieces to be used in kindling fires.

kindly (kind'li), *a.* [*ME. kyndly, kyndli, kundeliche*, < AS. *gecyndelic*, rarely without the prefix, *cyndelic*, natural, < *gecynd*, nature: see *kind², n.*, and *-ly¹*. In present use (def. 2, 3) the word is associated with *kind¹*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to kind, nature, or origin. (*a*) Natural; characteristic; existing or coming naturally.

Geffrey, thou wotest ryght wel this,
That every *kyndly* thyng that is
Hath a *kyndly* stede, ther he
May best in it conserved be.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 730.

There is nothing more ordinary or *kindly* in speech than such a phrase as expresses only the chiefs in any action, and understands the rest.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

(*b*) Of a suitable nature or quality; fit; proper.

This [rice] serves them for Bread-corn; and as the Country is very *kindly* for it, so their Inhabitants live chiefly of it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 25.

(*c*) Consonant in kind; appropriate; agreeable.

My age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but *kindly*. *Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3, 53.*

(*d*) Native; pertaining to nativity; indigenous. See *kindly tenant*, below.

Uche kyng shulde make him boun
To com to her *kyndely* toun.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., l. 70. (Halliwel.)

(*e*) Naturally inherent; inborn; innate.

Do you not know that daintiness is *kindly* unto us, and that hard obtaining is the excuse of woman's granting?
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Whatsoever as the Son of God He may do, it is *kindly* for him as the Son of man to save the sons of men.
Andrews, Sermons, IV. 253.

(*f*) Of legitimate birth; lawfully begotten.

He must be a genuine or *kindly* son, *rais yvriocis*, one born in lawful marriage, and even begotten with a special intent.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 73.

2. Naturally inclined to good; sympathetic; benevolent: as, a *kindly* old gentleman; a *kindly* disposition; also, benignant; gracious.

kindness

The shade by which my life was crost . . .
Has made me *kindly* with my kind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxvi.

Lead, *kindly* Light! amidst the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on.
J. H. Newman, Lead, Kindly Light.

3. Soft; agreeable; refreshing; favorable; beneficial: as, *kindly* showers.

The path I was walking felt *kindly* to my feet.
Lovell, Study Windows, p. 54.

Kindly tenant, in *Scots law*, a tenant whose ancestors have resided for a long time upon the same lands.—*Syn.* **2** and **3.** *Kindly, Kind*; gracious, benign, kind-hearted. *Kindly* (by derivation, kind-like) is naturally softer than *kind*; it also, properly has regard to feeling or manner, while *kind* often refers to acts.

kindly (kind'li), *adv.* [*ME. kindly, kyndly, kindely, kendeleche, cundeleche*, earliest form *ieundeliche*, < AS. *gecyndelic*, rarely without the prefix, *cyndelic*, naturally, < *gecyndelic*, natural: see *kindly, a.* In present use the adv. is taken as *kind¹, a.*, + *-ly²*.] **1.** In a natural or native manner. (*a*) By nature; naturally; instinctively.

Deceite, wepyng, apynnyng, God hath gyve
To wommen *kyndely* will that they may lyve.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 402.

Then he [Bartholomews, "De Propr. Rerum," bk. xii. cap. xxix.] goes on to say that Jacobus de Vitriaco tells of another cause of their death, viz. that the serpent ("who hateth *kindly* this Birde") climbs into the nest when the mother is absent and stings the young to death.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 374.

(*b*) By heart; thoroughly.
"Peter!" quath a ploughman and putte forth hus hefd,
"Ich knowe hym as *kyndeliche* as clerks don hire bokes."
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 183.

(*c*) By nativity; as regards nature or origin.
I surely thought that that manner had bene *kindly* Irish, for it is farr differing from that we have nowe.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. Congenially; readily; spontaneously; with aptitude.

Examine how *kindly* the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language.
Addison, Spectator, No. 405.

The silkworm is a native, and the mulberry proper for its food grows *kindly*.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 63.

3. In a kind manner; with sympathetic tenderness, consideration, or good will.

Thane the conquerour *kyndly* comfortes these knyghtes,
Alowea thame gretly there lordly a-woves.
Morte Arthure (E. F. T. S.), l. 396.

And he comforted them, and spake *kindly* unto them.
Gen. i. 21.

The broken soldier, *kindly* bade to stay,
Sat by his fire, and talk'd the night away.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 155.

4. Lovingly; affectionately; tenderly.

When he saw 'twas she,
He *kindly* took her in his arms,
And kist her tenderlie.
Young, Ode to Child's Ballads, IV. 15.

5. Propitiously; auspiciously; favorably:

But still the ann looks *kindly* on the year.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 106.

6. As an act of kindness; as a compliment or favor; good-naturedly: in the phrase *to take* (something) *kindly*.

Should one see another cudgelled, or scurvily treated, do you think a man so used would take it *kindly* to be called Hector or Alexander?
Steele, Tatler, No. 171.

kindly-savin (kind'li-sav'in), *n.* See *savin*.

kindness (kind'nes), *n.* [*ME. kyndnesse*; < *kind¹, a.*, + *-ness*.] **1.** The state or quality of being kind; good will; benevolence; beneficence of action or manner.

He holpe me out of my tene;
Ne had not be his *kyndnesse*,
Beggars had we ben.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 67)

There is no man whose *kindness* we may not sometime want, or by whose malice we may not sometime suffer.
Johnson, Rambler.

Experience proves that *kindness*, as distinguished from personal affection, which is quite another thing, does not generally come by spontaneous growth so much as by reflection and the cultivation of a larger sympathy.

H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 61.

2. A kindly or tender feeling; affection; love.

I have sworn deep oaths of thy deep *kindness*,
Oaths of thy love, thy truth, thy constancy.
Shak., Sonnets, clii.

You don't do well to make sport with your Relations, especially with a young Gentleman that has so much *kindness* for you.
Steele, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

3. That which is kind; an act of good will; a benefaction: as, to do one a *kindness*.

To do the more of *kyndenes*
I [God] took thy kinde and nothing dredde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

I have received some small *kindnesses* from him.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 2, 22.

Not always actions show the man; we find Who does a kindness is not therefore kind. Pope, Moral Essays, l. 110. 4. Accordance with meed or desire; fitness; agreeableness; congruity: as, the kindness of the elements. [Rare.]

A good loaf should have kindness of structure, being neither chaff, nor flaky, nor crummy, nor sodden. Encyc. Brit., I. 171.

=Syn. Tenderness, compassion, humanity, clemency, mildness, gentleness, goodness, generosity, fellow-feeling. See benignant and kindly.

kindred (kin'dred), n. and a. [With unorig. d inserted medially by confusion with kind² or by mere phonetic influence; < ME. kinrede, kenrede, kyurede, kynredyn, kinship, < AS. cynn, kin, + ræden, state, condition: see -red.] I. n. 1. Relationship by birth, marriage, or descent; consanguinity; kinship; affinity.

There I throw my gaze, Disclaiming here the kindred of the king. Shak., Rich. II., l. 1, 70.

Consanguinity, or kindred, is defined by the writers on these subjects to be vinculum personarum ab eodem stipe descendenti; the connexion or relation of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor. Blackstone, Com., II. xiv.

Thy likeness to the wise below, Thy kindred with the great of old. Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxiv.

2. Community in kind; intrinsic relationship or connection.

The sciences are all of one kindred. Brougham.

3. In a plural sense, relatives by blood or descent, or, by extension, by marriage; a body of persons related to one another; relatives; kin.

And than the kyng sente to alle the Dukys kenrede, and alle by letteres, that thei sholde come to hym to Car-dool. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 79.

Adam's sons are my brethern; and, truly, I hold it a sin to match in my kindred. Shak., Much Ado, II. 1, 68.

4. A tribe; a body of persons connected by a family or tribal bond: with a plural form.

Salomon the wyse, that was Kyng aftre David, upon the 12 Kynredes of Jerusalem. Mandeville, Travels, p. 65.

The little territory of Dithmarschen was colonised by two kindreds from Friesland and two from Saxony. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 26.

II. a. 1. Having kinship; allied by blood or descent; related as kin.

The Danes were a kindred folk to the English, hardly differing more from some of the tribes which had taken a part in the English conquest than those tribes differed from one another. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 151.

2. Pertaining to kinship; of related origin or character; hence, native; pertaining to nativity: as, to live under kindred skies.

His hands were guilty of no kindred blood, But bloody with the enemies of his kin. Shak., Rich. II., II. 1, 182.

Hence—3. Congenial; allied; of like nature, qualities, etc.: as, kindred souls; kindred pursuits.

Good aunt, you wept not for our father's death; How can we aid you with our kindred tears? Shak., Rich. III., II. 2, 63.

The fellowship of kindred minds Is like to that above. D. E. Jones, Blest be the Tie that Binds.

Mountains interposed Make enemies of nations, who had else Like kindred drops been mingled into one. Cowper, Task, II. 19.

kindship, n. [ME. kyndshyp; < kind¹ + -shyp.] Kindness. Gower, Conf. Amant., II.

kind-spoken (kind'spō'kn), a. 1. Spoken in a kind way: as, a kind-spoken word.—2. Characterized by kindly speech: as, a kind-spoken gentleman. [Colloq.]

kind-tempered (kind'tem'pérd), a. Mild; gentle.

To the kind-temper'd change of night and day, And of the seasons. Thomson, Summer, l. 39.

kind-witted, a. [ME. kynde-witted; < kind¹, a., + wit, n., + -ed².] Having natural sense or intelligence, as opposed to instructed. Compare kind wit, under kind¹, a.

No more can a kynde-witted man bote clerkes hym teche, Come for alle hus kynde wyttes thorwe Cristendom to be saued. Piers Plowman (C), xv. 52.

king¹ (kīn), n. [See cow¹.] Plural of cow¹. [Archaic.]

A herd of beeves, fair oxen and fair kine. Milton, P. L., xi. 647.

When the deep-breathing kine come home at twilight. O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, IV.

king² (kīn), n. [Origin obscure.] A weasel. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

kingdom, n. [ME., also kyncdom, kindom, kyn-dom, < AS. cyncdom, kingdom, < cyne-, of a king,

+ dōm, jurisdiction: see kingdom.] Same as kingdom.

kinematic (kin-ē-mat'ik), a. and n. [*Gr. κίνημα*(-), movement, < *κινεῖν*, move: see kinetic.] I. a. Of or pertaining to kinematics.

II. n. Same as kinematics.

The rules about space and motion constitute the pure sciences of Geometry and Kinematics. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 265.

Also cinematic.

kinematical (kin-ē-mat'i-kal), a. [*kinematic* + -al.] Same as kinematic. Also cinematical.

kinematics (kin-ē-mat'iks), n. [Pl. of kinematic: see -ics.] 1. That part of the science of mechanics which treats of motion, its direction, velocity, acceleration, composition, etc., without reference to mass or to constraints: opposed to dynamics.

Thus, the relation between Kepler's laws and the law of gravitation comes under the head of kinematics, because the planet is perfectly free to move and its mass has nothing to do with the question. On the other hand, the consideration of perturbations belongs to dynamics and not to kinematics. Again, the subject of the brachistochrone, though it involves no consideration of mass, is excluded from kinematics, as involving constraint. Statics is not considered to belong to kinematics, since most static problems involve constraints, though others do not. But the whole distinction between kinematics and dynamics seems artificial, unscientific, and confused.

2. The theory of mechanical contrivances for converting one kind of motion into another, as for example for making a piston-rod with a reciprocating motion communicate to a wheel a uniform rotation. Also called applied kinematics.

kinemerkt, n. [ME., also kyne-merk; < cyne-, of a king (see king¹), + marc, mark.] A mark or sign of royalty. Hævetok, l. 602.

kinepox (kin'poks), n. Same as cowpox.

kinerict, kinerichet, n. [ME., also kuerieche, kinric, etc., < AS. egerice (= OHG. chunirichi), a kingdom, < cyne-, of a king (see king¹), + rice, a kingdom. Cf. kingric.] Same as kingric.

kinescope (kin'e-skōp), n. Same as kinetoscope, 2.

kinesiatric (ki-nē-si-at'rik), a. [*Gr. κίνησις*, movement, + *ιατρικός*, relating to a cure, < *ιατρός*, a physician.] In therap., relating to or consisting in muscular movement employed as a remedy; pertaining to kinesiopathy.

kinesipathic (ki-nē-si-path'ik), a. [*kinēsipath-y* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to kinesipathy; motorpathic.

kinesipathist (kin-ē-sip'a-thist), n. [*kinēsipath-y* + -ist.] One who practises kinesipathy; one versed in kinesipathy.

kinesipathy (kin-ē-sip'a-thi), n. [Irreg. < *Gr. κίνησις*, movement (< *κινεῖν*, move), + *πάθος*, suffering (taken, as in *homeopathy*, etc., to mean 'cure').] Kinesitherapy, especially in its earlier and cruder forms.

kinesitherapy (ki-nē-si-ther'a-pi), n. [*Gr. κίνησις*, movement, + *θεραπεία*, cure.] In therap., a mode of treating diseases by gymnastics or appropriate movements; movement-cure.

kinesodic (kin-ē-sod'ik), a. [*Gr. κίνησις*, movement, + *ὄδ*, force, + -ic.] Transmitting motor impulses: applied to the motor tracts of the nervous system.

kinesthesia, kinæsthesia, n. See kinaesthesia. kinesthetic, kinæsthetic (kin-es-thet'ik), a. [*kinæsthesia*, after *æsthetic*.] Pertaining to kinæsthesia.

kinetic (ki-net'ik), a. [*Gr. κίνητικός*, < *κίνητός*, verbal adj. of *κινεῖν*, move: see cite¹.] 1. Causing motion; motory.—2. Actually exerted, as force: opposed to latent or potential.

The potential energy of a material system is the capacity which it has of doing work depending on other circumstances than the motion of the system. In other words, potential energy is that energy which is not kinetic. Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. lxxxiii.

Kinetic coefficient of viscosity. See coefficient.—Kinetic constraint. See constraint.—Kinetic energy or activity. See energy, 7.—Kinetic theory of gases. See gas, 1.

kinetical (ki-net'i-kal), a. [*kinetic* + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or concerned with kinetics.

This he considers to be dependent upon the difference between the statical and the kinetical pressure of the column of lava on the sides of the duct. J. Prestwich, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 258.

kinetics (ki-net'iks), n. [Pl. of kinetic: see -ics.] That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing the motion in bodies or of the circumstances of actual motion: opposed to statics, and synonymous with dynamics in one of the senses of that word. See dynamics.—Chemical kinetics. See chemical.

kinetogenesis (ki-nē-tō-jen'o-sis), n. [*Gr. κίνησις*, verbal adj. of *κινεῖν*, move (see kinetic), + *γένεσις*, origin: see genesis.] Origination of animal structures by means or in consequence of the movements of animals, or the doctrine of such origination. E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 423.

kinetoscope (ki-nē-tō-skōp), n. [*Gr. κίνησις*, moving (verbal adj. of *κινεῖν*, move), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A kind of movable panorama. [Rare].—2. An instrument for illustrating the results of combinations of arcs of different radii in making curves. Also called kinesi-scope.

kyne-yerd, n. [*ME. kyneyerd, kynezerd*, < *AS. cyneycard*, a scepter, < *cyne-*, of a king, + *yard*, rod, yard: see yard¹.] A scepter.

Hil setten on ys heved a crowne of rede golde, Ant token him a kyneyerde . . . to deme. Execution of Sir Simon Frazer (Child's Ballads, VI. 277).

king¹ (king), n. [*ME. king, kyng*, < *AS. cyng*, a late contracted form of the usual *cyning* = *OS. kuning* = *OFries. koning, kining, kening, keneng*, also, with alteration of the suffix, *konig, kenig, keneg* = *OD. coninc, koninec, D. koning*, *MLG. konink, konink*, *LG. koving, kōning* = *OHG. chuning, kunine*, also, with alteration of the suffix, *chunig, kunig*, *MHG. künne, künec*, *contr. küne*, *G. könig*, formerly also *konig* (with vowel duo to *LG.*) = *Icel. konungr*, *contr. kongr* = *Sw. konung*, *contr. kung* = *Dan. konge* (a Goth. form, **kuniggs*, is not recorded, and perhaps never existed, the usual word being *thiudans* = *AS. theóden*), a king, i. e. a chief, the chief man of a tribe, prob. lit. 'belonging to a tribe,' or 'descendant of a tribe' (or 'one of noble kin?'), < *AS. cynn* (= Goth. *kuni*, etc.), a race, tribe, kin (cf. *AS. cyne-* (= *OHG. chuni-*), in comp., of a king, perhaps a contr. form of *cyning* in comp., otherwise a related noun), + *-ing*, a common patronymic suffix: see kin¹ and -ing³.

The exact notional relation of king with kin is undetermined, but the etymological relation is hardly to be doubted. The asserted identity of the word with *Skt. janaka*, a father, is false. There is no connection, as alleged, with *can¹* and *evning¹*. 1. A chief ruler; a reigning sovereign or monarch; a man who holds by life tenure the chief authority over a country and people. The word is used both as a generic designation of any sovereign ruler and as the specific title of the rulers of certain states distinctively called kingdoms. It is applied by extension to an infant who has become heir to the sovereign power, and reigns through a regent. King, originally applied to any tribal chief, whether such by hereditary, elective, or military right, took on a more imposing sense with the rise of the modern European states; but it is still used historically, or with a modern imputation or suggestion of royal splendor, with reference to many ancient and modern barbarian or savage tribes, as the ancient Canaanite kings, the Mongol kings of Asia, the ancient kings of Ireland, the kings of central Africa, the American Indian King Powhatan and King Philip, etc. The autocratic or despotic power formerly implied by the title king has been almost lost in Europe, where a king is now merely a chief magistrate for life, bound by constitutional and statutory limitations equally with his subjects. The office of king is now, as a rule, hereditary in principle; but in former times it was often elective, or in some manner the subject of choice or selection. In the generic sense, God is often called king, as the supreme ruler of the universe. Abbreviated *K.*

And also wee have a Kyng, nougth for to do Justice to every man, for he schalle fynde no forete amonge us; but for to kepe noblesse, and for to schewe that we ben obeyssant, wee have a Kyng. Mandeville, Travels, p. 294.

Who is this King of glory? The Lord strong and mighty. Ps. xxiv. 8.

There's such divinity doth hedge a king That treason can but peep to what it would. Shak., Hamlet, IV. 5, 123.

2. One who or that which is chief or greatest in any respect; a holder of preëminent rank or power of any kind: as, a king of good fellows; the lion is called the king of beasts.

If [leviathan] beheldeth all high things: he is a king over all the children of pride. Job xii. 34.

Of a' the lads that I do ken, A Wamphray lad's the king of men. Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 173).

Time made thee what thou wast, king of the woods. Coverer, Yardley Oak.

3. In games: (a) A playing-card bearing a picture of a king: as, the king of diamonds.

Whiles he thought to steal the single ten, The king was silly finger'd from the deck. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1, 44.

An Ace of Hearts steps forth; the King unseen Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive Queen. Pope, R. of the L., III. 96.

(b) The chief piece in the game of chess. See chess. (c) A crowned man in the game of draughts. (d) See the quotation.

About the middle of the [billiard-table] was placed a small arch of iron, and in a right line, at a little distance from it, an upright cone called the king. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 396.

4. *pl.* [*cap.*] The eleventh and twelfth books of the Bible. In Hebrew manuscripts they are undivided, and form a continuous narrative of the Hebrew people from the later days of King David to the captivity of Judah in Babylon. The division into two books was first made in the Septuagint and retained in the Vulgate, in both of which they are named the third and fourth books of Kings (the two books of Samuel being the first and second); hence, in the English Bible, the double title "The first book of the Kings, commonly called the third book of the Kings," etc. The period embraces the reigns of all the kings of Israel and Judah, except Saul's and most of David's. The work was probably composed substantially before the end of the captivity. The authorship is uncertain.

5. A red-finned herring. [*West of Eng.*]—**Apostolking**. See *apostolic*.—**Chambers of the king**. See *chamber*.—**Champion of the king**. See *champion*.—**Clerk comptroller of the king's household, clerk of the king's silver**. See *clerk*.—**Court of King's Bench**. See *court*.—**Divine right of kings**. See *divine*.—**Era of kings**. See *era*.—**Keeper of the king's conscience, the lord chancellor**. See *chancellor*, 3 (a).—**King at arms**. See *king-at-arms*.—**King Charles spaniel**. See *spaniel*.—**King closer**, in *arch.* See *closer*, 1 (b).—**King Cotton**, an expression much used in the United States for a few years before the civil war, in allusion to the commercial preeminence of cotton in the South.—**King James Bible**. See *Bible*, 1.—**King of fish, the salmon, Salmo salar**.—**King of misrule**. Same as *lord of misrule* (which see, under *lord*).—**King of terrors, death**.

It [destruction] shall bring him to the king of terrors.
Job xviii. 14.

King of the ant-eaters. See *ant-eater*.—**King of the beams, *Pagellus erythrinus***.—**King of the herrings**. (a) The allied shad. [*Local, Eng.*] (b) The *Chimarra monstrosa*. [*Local, Scotch (Shetland)*].—**King of the mullets, the common bass**. [*Belfast, Ireland*].—**King of the salmon, a fish, *Trachypterus altivelis***. It has a very compressed body, dorsal and ventral fins with about seven mostly branched rays, and a bright silvery color varied by three large spots below the dorsal fin. It inhabits deep water along the Pacific coast of both North and South America.—**King of the sea-breans**. Same as *becker*.—**King's advocate**. Same as *lord advocate* (which see, under *advocate*).—**King's headman**. Same as *blue-gown*.—**King's Bishop's gambit**. See *gambit*.—**King's counsel, enemy, evidence**. See the nouns.—**King's evil, a title formerly given to a person who, on account of his own service or that of his fathers to the state, had a peculiar statutory right to exercise a trade as a freeman, without entering with the corporation of the particular trade which he exercised**. Such a person might move from place to place and carry on his trade within the bounds of any corporation.—**King's gambit**. See *gambit*.—**King's letter**. Same as *brief*, 2 (d).—**King's list**. See *list*, 5.—**King's scholar**. See *scholar*.—**King's yellow**. See *arsenic*, 2.—**Marshal of the King's Bench**. See *marshal*.—**Marshal of the king's household**. Same as *knight marshal* (which see, under *knight*).—**The king's English**. See *English*.—**The king's language, the king's English**.

Your Grace . . . on this subject reproving your courtiers, quia on a new conceit of finnes sun tymes spill (as they call it) the king's language.

A. Hume, Orthographic (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

Three kings of Cologne, the Three Kings, the three wise men of the East, Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar. = *Syn. 1. Sovereign*, etc. See *prince*.

king¹ (king), v. [*< king¹, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To supply with a king.

For, my good liege, she is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
That fear attends her not. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, ii. 4, 26.

2. To make royal; raise to royalty.

Those traitorous captains of Israel who kinged themselves by slaying their masters and reigning in their stead.
South, Works, XI. ii.

II. intrans. To perform the part of king; act the king: with an indefinite *it*.

The News here is that Lambeth-House bears all the sway at Whitehall and the Lord Deputy kings it notably in Ireland.
Hovell, Letters, ii. 28.

king² (king), n. [*Chin.*] 1. The collective name in China for the books edited or compiled by Confucius, and forming with the Four Books (see *analect*) the classics of the country.—2. In Chinese translations of Buddhist Scriptures, the equivalent of *sutra* (which see).

king³ (king), n. [*Chin.*] A Chinese musical instrument, of very ancient origin, consisting of sixteen suspended stones or metallic plates of graduated size, which are sounded by blows of a metal or wooden hammer.

king-apple (king'ap'1), n. A variety of apple, large, red in color, and of excellent quality.

king-at-arms (king'at-armz'1), n. In *her.*, an officer of some antiquity in Great Britain, and formerly of great authority, whose business it is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory. In England there are three kings-at-arms, namely, Garter (see *Garter*), Clarenceux, and Norroy. The first of these is styled *principal king-at-arms*, and the others are called *provincial kings*, because their duties are confined to the provinces—the one (Clarenceux) officiating south of the Trent, and the other (Norroy) north of that river. There is a *Lyon king-at-arms* for Scotland, and an *Ulster king-at-arms* for Ireland, and one styled *Bath or Gloucester*, whose jurisdiction extends to Wales, but who is not a member of the heraldic chapter. The crown of a king-at-arms is composed of sixteen oak-

leaves set erect upon a golden circle; nine leaves appear in the representations. Each king-at-arms has his official escutcheon, which he impales on the dexter side, with his own paternal arms on the sinister.

king-awk (king'ak), n. The great auk, *Alca impennis*.

king-bird (king'bërd), n. 1. A tyrant flycatcher, *Tyrannus carolinensis*, abundant in the United States (also called *bee-martin*), or some other species of the same genus, as the *gray king-bird*, *Tyrannus dominicensis*.—2. Any bird of the family *Tyrannidae*; any tyrant flycatcher.

king-bolt (king'bôlt), n. 1. A large bolt connecting the fore part of a carriage with the fore axle. The axle rotates about it as a joint when the carriage is turned.—2. A large bolt which passes through the truck and body-bolsters and center-plates of a car-body and the center of a truck. *Car-Builder's Diet*.

Also *king-pin*.

king-by-your-leavet, n. An old game of hide-and-seek.

[*King-by-your-leave*] A playe that children have, where one sytting blynde folde in the midle bydeth so tyll the rest have hydden themselves, and then he going to seeke them, if any get his place in the meane space, that same is kyng in his roume.
Huloet, 1572.

king-crab (king'krab), n. 1. A horseshoe-crab or Mouluca crab; a crustacean of the family *Limulidae* and genus *Limulus*, as *L. polyphemus*, *L. moluccanus*, or *L. rotundicaudus*. The king-crab is so called from its great size; it sometimes attains a length of 2 feet. The carapace is concavo-convex, rounded in front, and movably divided into the larger anterior horseshoe-shaped cephalothorax, whence the name *horseshoe-crab*, and a smaller wedge-shaped abdomen, from which projects a long, sharp, bayonet-like tail or telson. On the upper surface are a pair of large compound eyes, and in front of them a pair of small simple eyes. Underneath are five pairs of long ambulatory legs, springing from the cephalothorax near together, and an anterior pair, much smaller and otherwise modified, and differing in the two sexes. The mouth is in the middle line, behind the first pair of legs. Under the abdomen are a number of movable flaps, in the form of thin plates lying one upon another like the leaves of a book; these are pereopods or swimming-feet, and also respiratory organs or gills. The animal when just hatched is about a quarter of an inch long, has no telson, and the cephalothoracic and abdominal regions are much alike, being somewhat semicircular and hinged by a straight line. The abdomen shows traces of segmentation, and the general aspect recalls that of a trilobite, of which *Limulus* is the nearest relative living. In many respects these strange creatures resemble scorpions, and some contend, therefore, that they are arachnidans, not crustaceans. They are found on the eastern coasts of North America and Asia. See cut under *horseshoe-crab*.

2. A British decapod crustacean, *Maia squinado*, better known as the *thornback-crab*.

kingcraft (king'kräft), n. The craft or occupation of kings; the art of kingly government; royal polity or policy.

With what modesty can hee pretend to be a Statesman himself, who, with his Fathers *Kingcraft* and his own, did never that of his own accord which was not directly opposit to his professed Interest both at home and abroad?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

As for tricking, cunning, and that which in sovereigns they call *king-craft*, and reason of state in commonwealths, to them and their proceedings Polybius is an open enemy.
Dryden, Character of Polybius.

Never was there so consummate a master [as Louis XIV.] of . . . *king-craft*—of all those arts which most advantageously display the merits of a prince, and most completely hide his defects.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

king-crow (king'krō), n. A drongo-shrike of the genus *Dierurus*, as the Indian finga, *D. macrocerus*, remarkable for its elongated forked tail and for the courage and address with which, like the king-bird of the United States, it attacks other birds. The term is extended to various other drongos of the family *Dicruvidae*.

kingcup (king'kup), n. A plant: same as *gold-cup*.

Strowe me the ground with Daffadowndillies,
And Cowslips, and Kingcups, and loved Lillies.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

king-devil (king'dev'1), n. A species of hawkweed, *Hieracium pratense*, recently introduced from Europe, and becoming a serious pest to farmers. It forms a continuous mat of pale-green leaves, lying flat on the ground and preventing any other form of

vegetation from taking root. *L. F. Ward, Botanical Gazette*, XIV. 14. [*Northern New York*].

kingdom (king'dum), n. [*< ME. kingdom, kyngdom, < AS. cyningdōm (= OS. kuningdōm = MD. koninkdom, D. koninkdom = G. königthum = Icel. konungdóm = Dan. kongedømme = Sw. konungadöme)*, kingly power, *< cyning, king, + dōm, jurisdiction*: see *king¹* and *-dom*. This word has taken the place of *ME. kinedom, < AS. cynedōn, a kingdom*.] 1. The power or authority of a king; regal dominion; supreme rule. [*Archaic*.]

There be some standing here which shall not taste of death till they see the Son of man coming in his kingdom.
Mat. xvi. 28.

The Father, to whom in heaven supreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory appertains.
Milton, P. L., vi. 815.

2†. The state of being a king; kinghood; kingship.

I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2, 62.

3. The territory or country subject to a king; the dominion of a king or monarch (see *king¹*); in general, a domain; country.—4. Anything conceived as constituting a realm or sphere of independent action or control: as, the *kingdom of thought*.

In the body of this fleshly land,
This kingdom, this confine of blood and breath,
Hostility and civil tumult reigns
Between my conscience and my conſin's death.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2, 246.

Who pass'd, methought, the melancholy flood
With that grim ferryman which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4, 47.

5. In the New Testament, with the definite article, usually in fuller phrase *the kingdom of God*, or *the kingdom of heaven*, the spiritual reign of God as supreme king, and over subjects loyally accepting it: generally conceived as founded by the Messiah, and therefore a Messianic kingdom. The term is used with different shades of meaning, but always with this fundamental idea of God's reign as recognized and loyally accepted. Sometimes this reign is spoken of as recognized in the heart and life of the individual, sometimes as supreme in the community, sometimes prophetically as in its perfection embracing the whole body of the redeemed. (See for a collection of these definitions, Dr. James S. Candlish's "The Kingdom of God," Appendix, note 2, p. 392.)

Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom.
Mat. iv. 23.

Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven.
Mat. vii. 21.

The kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.
Rom. xiv. 17.

6. In *nat. hist.*, one of the three great divisions in which natural objects are ranked in classification—namely, the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.—**Kingdom come, the hereafter**: as, to go to *kingdom come* (that is, to die). [*Slang*.]—**Latin kingdom**. See *Latin*.—**United Kingdom, Great Britain and Ireland**: so called since the legislative union of the two islands under the Act of Union of 1800, which took effect January 1st, 1801.

kingdomed (king'dumd), a. [*< kingdom + -ed²*] Possessing kingly power or character.

Imagined worth
Holds in his blood such swoll and hot discourse,
That 'twixt his mental and his active parts
Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3, 185.

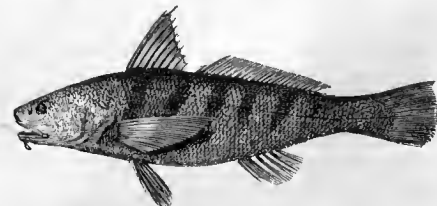
king-duck (king'duk), n. A kind of eider-duck, *Somateria spectabilis*, of the subfamily *Fuligininae* and family *Anatida*, common on the northern coasts of Europe and America. It differs from the common eider notably in the shape of the bill and head, in coloration, mode of feathering of the base of the upper mandible, position of the nostrils, etc.

king-eider (king'î'dër), n. Same as *king-duck*.
king-fern (king'fërn), n. The royal or flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

kingfish (king'fish), n. One of various fishes, of large size or of excellent quality, belonging to different families. (a) In the Atlantic States, and especially in New York, a scianoid fish, *Menticirrhus nebulosus*, of elongate form, with the ventral fins some dis-



King-bird or Bee-martin (*Tyrannus carolinensis*).



Kingfish (*Menticirrhus nebulosus*).

tance behind the pectoral fins, and the body grayish and silvery in color, with irregular dark bars, of which the anterior trend obliquely backward and downward, and the posterior forward and downward. It is much esteemed for its flesh. Also called *whiting*, *tomcod*, *hake*, *black mullet*, and *mink*, names properly belonging to different animals. The name is also extended to related species, as the southern *M. alburnus* (also called *Carolina whiting*, *Bermuda whiting*, though not found in Bermuda, *bullhead whiting*, *ground mullet*, and *barb*) and the Pacific coast *M. undulatus* (also called *sucker*). (b) In California, another scienoid fish, *Seriplus politus*, better known as *queenfish*. (c) A scienoid fish, *Sciæna antarctica*, of southern Australia and Tasmania, closely related to the maigre of Europe. (d) In New Zealand, a carangoid fish, *Seriola lalandi*, of a fusiform shape, with from 6 to 8 dorsal spines and 32 to 36 dorsal rays, steel-blue above and white below. It sometimes attains a length of 4 feet, and is an excellent food-fish. (e) In England, the opah, *Lampris tuna* or *L. guttatus*. See *opah*. (f) A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus regale* or *Cybus regale*, related to the Spanish mackerel; also, the *Scomberomorus caballa* or *cero*. (g) A scienoid fish, the little rounder, *Genyonemus lineatus*, common on the coast of California; so called in the San Francisco markets. (h) A fish of the family *Polymniidae*, *Polymnius indicus*, esteemed in India for the sounds, which yield isinglass of the best quality, and which are a constant source of traffic among the Chinese.

kingfisher (king'fish'ér), *n.* 1. Any bird of the extensive family *Alcedinidae*. Kingfishers form a natural family of picarian birds, with fissirostral bill and syndactyl feet, and are remarkable for their number and variety as well as for the brilliancy of their plumage. They nest in holes, and lay white eggs. Their characteristic habit is to sit motionless on the watch for their prey, dart after it, and return to their perch. There are about 125 species and 20 genera, found in most parts of the world, but very unevenly distributed. Thus, there are only 2 species peculiar to northern parts of the old world, only 2 species in North America, and only one genus in all America. The Ethiopian region and the Indian region are about equally rich; the Australian (in a broad sense) is the richest, alone possessing half the genera and half the species. The common kingfisher of Europe, *Alcedo ispida*, a small bird of brilliant colors, is supposed to be the halcyon of classic writers. The pied kingfisher, *Ceryle rudis*, also inhabits Europe as well as other countries. The common American kingfisher, *C. alcyon*, is 12½ inches long, 22 in extent of wings, dull-blue above, white below, with a bluish belt on the breast and in the female a chestnut bar behind this; the wing- and tail-feathers are black, spotted and barred with white; the head is crested. This bird is known as the *belled kingfisher*. (See *cut* under *Ceryle*.) A small, glossy green-and-white species, which reaches the Mexican border of the United States, is *C. cabanisi*. The giant kingfisher or laughing-jackass of Australia is *Dacelo gigas*. See *cut* under *Dacelo*. Erroneously—2. (a) The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*, popularly imagined to be the female of the kingfisher *Alcedo ispida*. [Local, Scotland and Ireland.] (b) The tern or sea-swallow.

Also *king's-fisher*.

swallow-tailed kingfisher, the paradise jacamar, *Galbula paradisaica*, a bird of Surinam.

king-geldt, *n.* [*< king¹ + gelt²*.] Eseeuag, or royal aid. *Bailey*, 1731.

king-gutter (king'gut'ér), *n.* A main drain. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

king-hake (king'hák), *n.* A gadoid fish of the genus *Phycis*, *P. regius*, not rare along the eastern coast of the United States. It is readily distinguishable by a row of white spots along the lateral line and the low dorsal fin. It rarely much exceeds a foot in length.

kinghead (king'hed), *n.* [ME. *kinghed*, *kinghede*; *< king¹ + -head*. Cf. *kinghood*.] Kingship.

I wende that *kinghed* and *knizhted* and *caiseris* with *eris* Wern Do-wel and Do-bet and Do-best of hem alle. *Piers Plouman* (A), xi. 216.

To every man belongeth love,
But to no man belongeth more
Than to a kynge, whiche hath to lede
The people, for his *kynghed*
He made hem both saue and spille.

Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

kinghood (king'hüd), *n.* [ME. *kinghod*; *< king¹ + -hood*.] Kingship; the state of being a king.

King, i the conure . . .
Bi alle the kud customes to *Kinghod* that longes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 4658.

kinghunter (king'hun'tér), *n.* A haleyon, or non-aquatic kingfisher: a name invented to avoid speaking of a bird that does not fish as a "kingfisher." See *Haleyonina*.

Kingia (kin'ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1827), named primarily in honor of Capt. Philip Gidley King, governor of New South Wales at the time of Flinders's expedition, during which the plant was first collected, but also intended to commemorate Capt. King, who first found the ripe seeds in November, 1822.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of anomalous character, referred by the latest writers to the *Liliaceae*, but formerly regarded as belonging to the *Juncaceae*, or rush family. It has by some authors been made the type of the group to which it belongs, but is now placed in the tribe *Calceatiseae* with *Calceatsea* and *Baptaria*. It differs, however, from both those genera in having the leaves crowded at the apex of the trunk, and the flowers likewise crowded in a terminal head, and in

its 3-celled ovary. The trunk is woody, and the leaves are linear, the whole plant forming a sort of grass-tree. Only one species, *K. australis*, is known, native of southwestern Australia.

kingio (kin'gyō), *n.* [Jap., goldfish, *< kin*, gold, + *gio*, fish.] A Japanese variety of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus*.

king-killer (king'kil'ér), *n.* 1. One who kills a king; a regicide.

O thou sweet *king-killer* [gold], and dear divorce
Twixt natural son and sire? *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 382.

2. A large, high-finned killer-whale, supposed to be the male. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

kingless (king'les), *a.* [*< ME. kyngles* (= G. *königlos* = Icel. *konunglauss*); *< king¹ + -less*.] Without a king; having no king.

This was this lond *kyngles*. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 105.

kinglet (king'let), *n.* [*< king¹ + -let*.] 1. A little king; a weak or insignificant king.

A present to the boy at Byzantium, from some hundred-wived *kinglet* of the Hyperborean Taprobaue, or other noman's land in the far East. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xx.

2. A golden-crested or ruby-crowned wren; one of a number of very diminutive greenish birds, about 4 inches long, having a yellow, orange, or flaming crest, constituting the sub-family *Regulinae*. The best-known is the European goldcrest, *Regulus cristatus*. (See *cut* under *goldcrest*.) Two distinct United States species are the golden-crowned, *R. satrapa*, and the ruby-crowned, *R. calendula*, both very common in woodland and shrubbery. They are dainty little birds in form, color, and manners, having an exquisite song of great volume considering their tiny size. They are migratory and insectivorous, build very bulky mossy nests warmly lined with feathers, and lay numerous white eggs spotted with reddish brown.

kinglihood (king'li-hüd), *n.* [*< kingly + -hood*.] The quality of being kingly; kingliness; kingship. [Poetical.]

Since he neither wore on helm or shield
The golden symbol of his *kinglihood*,
But rode a simple knight among his knights.

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

kingliness (king'li-nes), *n.* The state of being kingly or royal; kingly character.

kingling (king'ling), *n.* [*< king¹ + -ling¹*.] A little king; a kinglet. [Rare.]

Enough of States, and such like trifling things;
Enough of *kinglings* and enough of kings.

Churehill, The Candidate.

kingly (king'li), *a.* [*< ME. kyngly*, *< AS. *cyninglic* (not recorded)] (= OFries. *kenenglik* = D. *koninklijk* = MLG. *koningselik* = OIIG. *kueninglich*, *chuninglich*, *cuninglich*, *chuningelich*, MIIG. *künēlich*, *künēlich*, G. *königlich* = Icel. *konung-tigr* = Dan. *konngelig* = Sw. *kunglig*, in official style *kunglig*), kingly, *< cyning*, king, + *-lic*, E. *-ly¹*. The reg. AS. term was *cyneelic*, kingly, *< cyne-*, in comp., of a king, + *-lic*, E. *-ly¹*.] 1.

Of or pertaining to a king or kings; royal.
What seem'd his head
The likeness of a *kingly* crown had on.
Milton, P. L., ii. 673.
What can they see in the longest *kingly* line in Europe,
save that it runs back to a successful soldier?
Scott, Woodstock, xxxvii.

2. Of regal character or quality; king-like; exalted.

Wan, wasted Truth in her utmost need
Thy *kingly* intellect shall feed.
Tennyson, To —, iii.

=Syn. *Regal*, etc. See *royal*.

kingly (king'li), *adv.* [*< ME. *kingly*, *adv.* (= D. *koninklijk* = OHG. *chuninglich*, MIIG. *künēliche* = Icel. *konungliga*), *< kingly*, *a.* Cf. AS. *cyneelic*, *< cyneelic*, kingly; see *kingly*, *a.*] In the manner of a king; royally.

'Tis flattery in my seeling,
And my great mind most *kingly* drinks it up.
Shak., Sonnets, cxiv.

Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 207.

kingmaker (king'mä'kér), *n.* One who makes kings; one who raises a person to a royal throne; a title applied specifically to Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick (died 1471), who was the principal agent in making Edward IV. king in place of Henry VI., and afterward in dethroning Edward and restoring Henry.

king-mullet (king'mul'tet), *n.* The goat-fish, *Upeneus maculatus*, found in the seas around Jamaica; so called from its beauty.

kingnut (king'nüt), *n.* The mocker-nut-tree, *Carya tomentosa*; also, its fruit.

king-ortolan (king'ör'tō-lan), *n.* 1. The freshwater marsh-hen or king-rail, *Rallus elegans*.—2. The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*.

king-penguin (king'pen'gwin), *n.* The great or Pennant's penguin, *Aptenodytes pennanti* or *A. rex*.

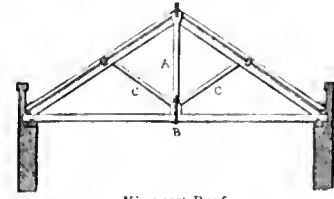
king-piece (king'pēs), *n.* Same as *king-post*.

king-pin (king'pin), *n.* 1. Same as *king-bolt*.—2. That pin in bows and ten-pins which stands at the front apex when the pins are in place: so called because if it is struck properly all the pins fall. Hence—3. The principal or essential person in a company or an enterprise. [Colloq., U. S.]

king-pine (king'pîn), *n.* 1. The pineapple.—2. The *Picea Webbiana*, or Indian fir of the Himalayas, a large coniferous tree 70 to 80 feet in height.

king-plant (king'plant), *n.* A Javan orchid, *Anaclochilus setaceus*, whose purple-brown leaves are marked with yellow lines. It is frequently cultivated in orchid-houses.

king-post (king'pöst), *n.* The middle post standing at the apex of a pair of rafters, and having its lower end fastened to the middle of the tie-beam; a joggle-post. When two side posts, one at each side of the center, are used to support the



King-post Roof.
A, king-post; B, tie-beam; C, C, struts or braces.

roof, instead of one in the middle, these are called *queen-posts*. See *roof* and *crown-post*. Also called *king-piece*, *king's-piece*, *crown-post*, *joggle-piece*.—**King-post roof**, a roof having but a single vertical post in each truss.

king-rail (king'räl), *n.* 1. The great red-breasted rail of the United States, *Rallus elegans*. Also called *fresh-water marsh-hen*, *fresh-water hen*, *fresh-marsh hen*, and *marsh-hen*.—2. The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. [Connecticut.]

kingricht, **kingricht**, *n.* [*< ME. kingrike*, *kingriche*, *kingriche* (= OFries. *kingrike* = D. *koninkrijk* = OHG. *kueningriki*, *chuninerihhi*, MIIG. *künieriche*, *künecriche*, G. *königreich* = Icel. *konungsríki* = Dan. *konngericke* = Sw. *konungarrike*); *< king¹ + -ric*. The earlier form was *kinerike*, q. v. Cf. *bishopric*, etc.] A kingdom.

I make the kepare, syr knyghte, of *kyngrykes* manye,
Wardayne wyrcshipfulle, to weldde al my landes.
Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), i. 640.

king-rod (king'rod), *n.* An iron rod sometimes used to take the place of the wooden king-post in a roof.

king-roller (king'rō'lér), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, the middle roller of the press. The side cylinders are called respectively the *side roller* and the *mavasse*.

king-salmon (king'sam'ön), *n.* The quinnat salmon. See *quinnat*.

king's-clover (kingz'klō'vër), *n.* The yellow melilot, *Melilotus officinalis*. [Prov. Eng.]

king's-cushion (kingz'kush'ön), *n.* A sort of seat formed by two persons holding each other's hands crossed. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Also called *lady-chair*.

He [Porteous] was now mounted on the hands of two of the rioters, clasped together so as to form what is called in Scotland *The King's Cushion*.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, vii.

king's-feather (kingz'feth'ér), *n.* A plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, long cultivated in English gardens.

king's-fisher (kingz'fish'ér), *n.* Same as *kingfisher*.

king's-flower (kingz'flou'ér), *n.* A cultivated liliaceous plant, *Encomis regia*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

kingship (king'ship), *n.* [*< king¹ + -ship*.] The state, office, or dignity of a king; royalty; also, royalty of nature; aptitude for kingly duties.

The Parliament of England, . . . judging *Kingship* by long experience a Government unnecessary, burdensom, and dangerous, justly and magnanimously abolish't it.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

The *kingship* that was in him [Frederick the Great], and which won Mr. Carlyle to be his biographer, is that of will merely, of rapid and relentless command.

Lozell, Study Windows, p. 145.

king's-hood (kingz'hüd), *n.* [Said to be so called from a fancied resemblance to a puckered head-dress formerly worn by persons of quality.] 1. A certain part of the entrails of an ox, the reticulum or second stomach: applied derisively to a person's stomach.

Deil mak' his *king's-hood* in a spleuchan!
Burns, *Death and Dr. Hornbook*.

2. In bot., *Geranium sylvaticum*, the wood-geranium. [Prov. Eng.]

Kingsman (kingz'man), *n.*; pl. *Kingsmen* (-men).
1. At the University of Cambridge, England, a member of King's College.

He came out the winner, with the *Kingsman* and one of our three close at his heels.

C. A. Bristed, *English University*, p. 127.

2. [*l. c.*] A neckerchief. [Slang, London.]

The man who does not wear his silk neckerchief—his *King's-man*, as it is called—is known to be in desperate circumstances.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 53.

king-snake (king'snāk), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Ophibolus getulus*, and some related species, as *O. sayi*, of the family *Colubridae*, spotted with jet-black and white or yellowish-white. It is regarded as an enemy of the rattlesnake, which it attacks and kills by constriction.

king's-piece (kingz'pēs), *n.* Same as *king-post*.
king's-spear (kingz'spēr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Asphodelus* (*A. luteus*). See *asphodel*.

Kingston's valve. See *valve*.

king-table (king'tā'bl), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, a course or member, conjectured to be a string-course, with ball-flower ornaments in a hollow molding, occurring under parapets.

king-truss (king'trus), *n.* A truss for a roof framed with a king-post.

king-tyrant (king'ti'rānt), *n.* The king-bird.

king-vulture (king'vul'tūr), *n.* A large American vulture of the family *Cathartidae*, the *Sar-*



King-vulture (*Sarcorhamphus* or *Gyparchus papa*).

corhamphus papa: so called because the smaller vultures, as turkey-buzzards and carrion-crows, are often driven from their repasts by this more powerful bird of prey. The plumage is white, of a creamy or pale-buff tint; the large wing- and tail-feathers are black; and the head and upper neck are naked or nearly so, and brilliantly varied with scarlet, orange, blue, black, and white. The bird is much inferior in size and in spirit to the condor of South America and to the Californian condor. It inhabits South and Central America and Mexico, in wooded districts; its extreme range is from Paraguay to near the Mexican border of the United States.

kingwood (king'wüd), *n.* A Brazilian wood believed to be derived from a species of *Dalbergia* (*Triptolemaea*), but by some referred to *Brya Ebenus*. It is beautifully streaked with violet tints, and is used in turning and small cabinet-work. Also called *violet-wood*.

kinic (kin'ik), *a.* [Also *quinic*; = *F. kinique*; < *kina*, an abbr. of *quinquina*, *cinchona*: see *quinine*.] Pertaining to or obtained from *cinchona*: same as *cinchonic*.—**Kinic acid**, $C_7H_{12}O_6$, a monobasic vegetable acid found in the *cinchona* bark, where it exists in combination with the alkaloids *cinchonine* and *quinine*, and also with lime, forming the kinates of these bases. It is found also in the blueberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), in coffee-beans, and in the leaves of oak, elm, ivy, holly, etc.

kink¹ (kingk), *n.* [Also dial. *kenk*, and (Sc.) *kinch*, *kinsch*; = *D. G. kink*, < *Norw. Sw. kink*, a twist or curl in a rope; cf. *Icel. kengr*, a bend or bight, a metal crook. Cf. also *Norw. kika*, *kinka*, writhe, *Icel. kikka*, sink at the knees under a burden.] 1. A knot-like contraction or curl in a thread, cord, or rope, or in a hair, wire, or chain, resulting from its being twisted or doubled upon itself, or from the nature of the material. Also *kinkle*.

It is impossible by projecting the after-image of a straight line upon two surfaces which make a solid angle with each other to give the line itself a sensible *kink*.

W. James, *Mind*, XII. 532.

2. An unreasonable and obstinate notion; a crotchety; a whim. [Colloq.]

The fact is, when a woman gets a *kink* in her head sgin a man, the best on us don't allers do jest the right thing.
H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 33.

kink¹ (kingk), *v. i.* or *t.* [*< kink¹, n.*] 1. To form kinks; to twist or contract into knots.—2. To become entangled: said of a line.

kink² (kingk), *v. i.* [*< ME. kinken, kynken*, also assimilated *kencken*, < *AS. *cincian* (in verbal *n. cincung*, a fit of laughter) = *MD. kinchen*, *D. kinken*, cough; prob. ult. imitative, like *hic*. Hence *chink⁴*, *kinkcough*, *chincough*, *kinkhaust*, etc.] 1. To laugh loudly.—2. To gasp for breath as in a severe fit of coughing: especially applied to the noisy inspiration of breath in whooping-cough. [Obsolete or colloq. in both uses.]

I laghe that I *kynke*.

Towneley *Mysteries*, p. 309. (*Hallivell*.)

kink² (kingk), *n.* [*< kink², v.*] A convulsive fit of coughing or laughter; a sonorous indraft of the breath; the whoop in whooping-cough; a gasping for breath caused by coughing, laughing, or crying. [Scotch and southern U. S.]

I gae a sklent wi' my ee to Donald Roy Macpherson, and he was fa'n into a *kink* o' laughing.

Hogg, *Brownie o' Bodsbeck*, II. 24.

kinkajou (king'ka-jö), *n.* [*S. Amer. (?)*] A procyoniform quadruped of Central and South America, *Cercopithecus caudivolutus*, family *Cercopithecidae*, series *Arctoidea procyoniformia* of the order *Feræ* or *Carnivora*. It is about as large as a cat, with a long, tapering, prehensile tail, short limbs, low ears, broad rounded head, slender body, and narrow protrusible tongue; it is of a pale yellowish-brown color and arboreal nocturnal habits. The animal resembles a lemur in some respects, but is most nearly related to the racoon. It feeds upon fruit, insects, and birds, and is easily tamed.



Kinkajou or Potto of South America (*Cercopithecus caudivolutus*).

It is also called *American potto*, *guchumbi*, *manaviri*, *honey-bear*, *yellow macaco*, *yellow lemur*, and *Mexican weasel*. See *Cercopithecidae*.

kinkcough (kingk'köf), *n.* [Also *kindeough*; < *kink² + cough*. Cf. *chincough*.] The whooping-cough. [Scotch.]

This must indeed be the *kinkcough*. Oh, sir! do not grow so black in the face, if you can help it, my dear sir.
J. Wilson, *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb. 1832.

kinker (king'kēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An icicle. [Prov. Eng.]

kinkhab, *n.* See *kincoab*.

kinkhost, **kinkhaust** (kingk'höst, -hâst), *n.* [*< D. kinkhoest*, whooping-cough; as *kink² + host⁴, haust¹*.] The whooping-cough. [Scotch or prov. Eng.]

kin-kinat, *n.* [Var. of *quina-quina*.] Quinine. He that first . . . made public the virtue and right use of *kin-kinat* . . . saved more from the grave than those who built colleges, work-houses, and hospitals.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, IV. xii. 12.

kinkle¹ (king'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kinkled*, ppr. *kinkling*. [Freq. of *kink¹, v.*] To kink. See *kink¹, v., 1*.

kinkle¹ (king'kl), *n.* [*< kinkle, v.*; or dim. of the orig. *kink¹, n.*] Same as *kink¹, 1*.

I love, I say, to start upon a tramp,
To shake the *kinkles* out o' back an' legs.

Lonell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., li.

kinkle² (king'kl), *n.* *Brassica Sinapistrum*, the charlock. [Prov. Eng.]

kinkled (king'kld), *a.* [*< kinkle + -ed²*] Having kinkles or kinks.—**Kinkled glass**. See *glass*.

kinky (king'ki), *a.* [*< kink¹ + -y¹*] 1. Full of kinks; kinkled; woolly: applied especially to hair, as that of the negro, which is not cylindrical, but flattened so that when pulled out straight and allowed to untwist itself the flattening is in different planes. The hair of the beard, etc., of other races is also kinky to some extent.—2. Crotchety; eccentric. [Colloq., U. S.]

kinless (kin'les), *a.* [*< kin¹ + -less*.] Destitute of kin or kindred.—**Kinless loons**, a name given by the Scotch to the judges sent among them by Cromwell, because they distributed justice solely according to the merits of the cases, being uninfluenced by family or party ties. *Imp. Dict.*

kinikinick, **kinnikinic** (kin'i-ki-nik'), *n.* [Also *killikinick*, *kilikinic*; Algonkin, lit. 'a mixture,' 'that which is mixed.')] 1. The leaves or bark of several plants (willow, sumac, etc.), smoked either with or without tobacco by the American Indians.—2. Specifically, the trailing ericaceous plant *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, or bearberry, common northward in America, as well as in the Old World.

The bearberry has, however, an association with Indian history, as it is the *kinikinick* of the Western races, who smoke it, and believe the practice secures them from malarial fevers.

Thomas Meehan, *Native Flowers and Ferns*, I. 78.

3. The silky cornel, *Cornus sericea*, whose bark was used in the manner mentioned in def. 1; doubtless, also, the closely related *Cornus stolonifera*, or red-osier dogwood. In this sense best known in America.

kino¹ (kē'nō), *n.* [= *F. kino*; appar. of *E. Ind. origin*.] A well-known drug resembling catechu, consisting of the gum of several trees belonging to the tropics. It is a more or less brittle substance, in general of a dark reddish-brown color in the mass. Its chief component is tannic acid, and it thus becomes a powerful astringent. Its leading use is medicinal, but it is also employed in India in dyeing cotton, giving the color called *nankeen*. The kinds may be classified according to their source. (a) *Esst Indian*, Malabar, or Amboyna kino is the product of the leguminous tree *Pterocarpus Marsupium* of India and Ceylon. It is the kind most extensively used, and the only kino of the British Pharmacopœia. (b) The Bengal, butea, dhak, or palas (pulas) kino is yielded by *Butea frondosa*, to some extent also by *B. superba* and *Spatholobus Rozburghii*. (c) Botany Bay, Australian, or eucalyptus kino is derived from *Eucalyptus resinifera* and several other species, the best variety probably from *E. coriambosa*. It is used in England, under the name of *red-gum*, in astringent lozenges for sore throat. See *iron-bark-tree*. (d) African kino was the first brought into notice, but has long been out of the market. It was produced by *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. (e) West Indian or Jamaica kino is the product of the tree *Coccoloba uvifera*, the seaside grape. It has sometimes been exported, but appears to have no fixed standing in the market. (f) South American or Caracass kino is thought to be from the same tree as the West Indian. It has come into considerable use in the United States.

kino², *n.* Another spelling of *keno*.

kinofluous (ki-nof'lō-us), *a.* [*< kino¹ + L. fluere, flow.*] Exuding kino.

kinology (ki-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [Irreg. < *Gr. kineiv, move*, + *-λογία, < λέγειν, speak*: see *-ology*.] That branch of physics which deals with the laws of motion. [Rare.]

kinone (kin'ōn), *n.* [*< kin(ic) + -one*.] See *quinone*.

kinredt, **kinredet**, *n.* Middle English form of *kindred*.

kinrict, *n.* Same as *kingric*.

kinsfolk (kinz'fōk), *n. pl.* [*< kin's, poss. of kin¹, + folk.*] Relatives; kindred; persons of the same family.

"Well," resumed Mr. Rochester, "if you disown parents, you must have some sort of *kinsfolk*—uncles and aunts?"
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xiii.

kinsh (kinsh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A crowbar used in quarrying. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

kinship (kin'ship), *n.* [*< kin¹ + -ship*.] Relationship; consanguinity; generic affinity.

Leolin . . .

Would often, in his walk with Edith, elsin

A distant *kinship* to the gracious blood

That shook the heart of Edith hearing him.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

The most recent researches into the primitive history of society point to the conclusion that the earliest tie which knitted men together in communities was Consanguinity or *Kinship*.

Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 64.

kinsing (kin'sing), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Some operation performed for the cure of a mad dog. *Nares*.

The dogge was best cured by cutting and *kinsing*.

Hall, *Epig.* against Marston.

kinsman (kinz'man), *n.*; pl. *kinsmen* (-men). [*< ME. kynnesman*; < *kin's*, poss. of *kin¹, + man.*] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood, or, more loosely, by marriage. The word is commonly and properly used only of a relative by blood, in contradistinction to relatives by marriage, who are properly termed *affines*.

He called Sotberan, and Clarion, and Gaidon, and Senebant, and Mslore, and Frelant; all these were his *kynnesmen*, and bolde knyghtes and hardy.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 230.

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue

But moody and dull melancholy,

Kinnesman to grim and comfortless despair?

Shak., *C. of E.*, v. 1, 80.

kinsmanship (kinz'man-ship), *n.* [*< kinsman + -ship*.] Same as *kinship*. [Rare.]

They (Persians and Hindus and their European and American congeners) learn the meaning involved in this providential rediscovery of their original *kinsmanship*.

F. W. Farrar, *Families of Speech* (1870), p. 54.

kinswoman (kinz'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *kinswomen* (-wim'en). [*< ME. kynneswoman; < kin's, poss. of kin, + woman.*] A female relative.

Wherefore fyrst forsake thou thy vnlawful wedlocke that thoo haste made with Judith, thy nero kynneswoman. *Fabyan, Chron., l. cxi.*

kintal (kin'tal), *n.* See *quintal*.

kintar (kin'tair), *n.* [See *cantar, kintal.*] A hundredweight in Morocco, equal to 112 pounds avoirdupois.

kintledge (kint'lej), *n.* See *kentledge*.

kintra, kintray (kin'trai, -tra), *n.* Scotch forms of *country*.

Kionocrania, kionocranial. See *Cionocrania, cionocranial*.

kiosk (ki-ask'), *n.* [Also *kiosque*; *< F. kiosque = G. Pol. kiosk, < Turk. kushk (kyushk), a summer-house, pavilion, < Pers. kushk, a palace, villa, pavilion, portico.*] 1. A kind of open pavilion or summer-house, generally constructed of wood, straw, or other light materials, and often supported by pillars round the foot of which is a balustrade. Such pavilions, which are common in Turkey and Persia, have been introduced into the gardens and parks of western Europe.

In the mean time we went to a *kiosk*: that is, a place like a large bird-cage, with enough roof to make a shade, and no walls to impede the free passage of the air.

B. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 376.

The sea-wall is lined with *kiosks*, from whose cushioned windows there are the loveliest views.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 346.

2. In France, a street news-stand or booth somewhat resembling in form a small kiosk as in sense 1.

The trees between the endless lines of houses spread their bare branches or their sickly verdure in a perspective of luminous newspaper *kiosques*, green benches, and tall advertising columns crowned by a ring of gas jets.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 692.

kiote (ki'ot), *n.* Same as *coyote*. [Western U. S.]

kiotome (ki'ot-ō-tōm), *n.* [For **kionotome, < Gr. kiōn, a column (see cion2), + τμήσις, cutting, < τέλειν, τακτείν, cut.*] A surgical instrument devised by Desault for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder, and also used by him for the removal of the tonsils.

kioum (kyoum), *n.* [Burmese.] In Burma, a monastery or religious house for the accommodation of a community of poonghees or Buddhist priests. It is usually connected with a temple or pagoda.

kip¹ (kip), *v.* [*< ME. kippen, keppen, < Icel. kippa, pull, snatch, = Sw. dial. kippa = Norw. kippa, snatch, = D. kippen, catch, seize. Cf. kep and keep¹.*] 1. *trans.* To snatch; take up hastily.

Thus I kippe ant escelle cares ful colde.

Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 155.

The swerd he hauede thider brouth

He kypete hit up. *Havelok, l. 2637.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To hold or keep; with *together*.

Togeder, I rede, we kyp.

Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 182.

2. To conduct one's self; act.

When he wakyus he kypys that joy is to see.

Totenley Mysteries, p. 113.

kip¹ (kip), *n.* [Early mod. E. *kyppe*, prob. 'that which is pulled or snatched off'; *< kip¹, v.*] The hide of a young or small beast, as a lamb or calf. The term is also applied to the skins of full-grown cattle when they are of a small breed, or in general, undersized.

kip² (kip), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *cop¹*, as *tip* of *top*. In def. 2 (and 3) perhaps lit. 'a catch,' *< hip¹, v.*] 1. A sharp-pointed hill; a jutting point. [Scotch.]

I saw the bit crookit moon come stealing o'er the kippis of Bower-hope-Law. *Hogg, Brownie o' Bodsbeck, II. 35.*

2. A hook. [Scotch.]—3. The enlarged tip of the lower jaw of a spent salmon. See *kipper¹, n.*

kip³ (kip), *n.* [Cf. *kip².*] In coal-mining, a level or gently sloping outgoing roadway, at the extremity of an engine-plane, upon which the full tubs stand ready to be sent up the shaft. *Gresley, [North. Eng.]*

kip⁴ (kip), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *kipshop*.] A house of ill fame. *Goldsmith, [Slang.]*

kipe (kip), *n.* [*< ME. *kipe, cype, < AS. cypa = MD. cype, D. kiepe(-korf) = LG. kyppe, kipe, > G. kiepe, a basket. Possibly connected with coop, q. v.*] 1. A basket. [Prov. Eng.]

And Floriz hath iherd al this,

Ut of the cupe he lep anon

And to blanchefur he gan gon.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

2. An osier basket, broader at top than at bottom, and left open at each end, used chiefly for catching pike. *Halliwel, [Oxfordshire, Eng.]*

kippage¹ (kip'aj), *n.* [Perhaps *< kip¹, v., snatch, + -age.*] 1. Disorder; confusion. *Jamieson.*—2. A fit of rage; a violent passion. [Scotch in both uses.]

Only dinna pit yourself into a *kippage*, and expose yourself before the weans. *Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.*

kippage², n. [By apheresis *< F. equipage, equipage: see equipage¹.*] The company sailing on a ship, whether sailors or passengers. [Scotch.]

kippel (kip'el), *n.* Same as *kipper¹.*

He [Scott], and Skene of Rubislaw, and I were out one night about midnight, leistering *kippels* in Tweed.

Hogg, quoted in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 63.

kipper¹ (kip'er), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. *< kip¹, n., + -er.*] 1. *a.* Hooked or beaked, as a spent salmon. See the quotation.

Those [salmon] . . . left behind by degrees grow sick and lean, and unseasonable, and *kipper*—that is to say, have bony gristles grow out of their lower chaps.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 122.

II. *n.* 1. The male salmon when spent after the spawning season. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A salmon detained in fresh water.—3. A kippered herring; a herring for kippering.

kipper¹ (kip'er), *v. t.* [*< kipper¹, n.*] To prepare or cure, as salmon, herring, etc., by cleansing them well, giving them several dry rubbings of pepper and salt, and then drying them, either in the open air or artificially, by means of the smoke of peat or juniper-berries. *Day.*

There was *kippered* salmon, and Finnan haddocks, and a lamb's head, and a haggis. *Dickens, Pickwick, xlix.*

kipper² (kip'er), *a.* [A dial. var. of *chipper³ (?)*] Sprightly; gay; light-footed. [Prov. Eng.]

kippernut (kip'er-nut), *n.* [*< kipper (?) + nut.*]

1. *Bunium flexuosum*, the carthnut or pignut.

—2. *Lathyrus macrorhizus*, the tuberous pea.

kipper-time (kip'er-tim), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, the period between the 3d and the 12th of May, in which salmon-fishing in the Thames between Gravesend and Henley-on-Thames was forbidden.

kipshop (kip'shop), *n.* Same as *kip⁴*. [Slang, west of Scotland.]

kipskin (kip'skin), *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calfskin and cowhide.

kirb, *n.* An obsolete or obsolescent spelling of *curb*. See *kerb*.

kirbe (kér'be), *n.* [Ar. *qirba*, a largo water-skin; cf. *qirab*, a case, sheath, *qarib*, a ship's boat (NGr. *kapáβi*, a ship).] A skin for holding water, usually a goatskin: the ordinary means of carrying water in Egypt and elsewhere in the Moslem East.

kirbstone, *n.* An obsolete or obsolescent spelling of *curbstone*.

Kirby hook. See *hook*.

Kirchhoff's laws. See *law¹*.

kiriaghana (kir'i-a-gó'ní), *n.* [E. Ind.] The cow-plant, *Gymnema lactifera*.

kirimon (ké'ri-mon), *n.* [Jap., *< kiri*, the tree *Paulownia Japonica*, + *mon*, crest.] One of the two imperial crests of Japan (see *kikumon*), consisting of three leaves of the paulownia surmounted by three flowers and three stems of the same plant bearing buds. The central stem has seven buds, and the outer stems have five each.



Kirimon.

kirk (kérk), *n.* [*< ME. kirke* (with orig. *k*-sound retained, after Icel. *kirkja*), *< AS. cyric, cyrc*, whence, with reg. assibilation, E. *church*: see *church*.] The Scotch and Northern English form of the word *church*, surviving from Middle English: now often used specifically for the Established Church of Scotland.

And, at ye general day, yat like a brother he redy wit othir, to go to ye *kirke* wit is bretheris wit a garland of hoke Lewes.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

The Scotch *kirk* was the result of a democratic movement, and for some time, almost alone in Europe, it was the unflinching champion of political liberty.

Lecky, Rationalism, I. 150.

Kirk session, the lowest church court in the Established Church of Scotland: usually called *session* in other Presbyterian churches.

kirk (kérk), *v. t.* [*< kirk, n. Cf. church, v.*] To church. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

kirked¹, *a.* A Middle English transposed form of *crooked*.

His nose frounced ful *kirked* stood.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 3137.

kirkgarth (kérk'gärth), *n.* A churchyard. [North. Eng.]

kirkman (kérk'man), *n.*; pl. *kirkmen* (-men). A churchman; especially, one who has an ecclesiastical function or an office in the church.

Let neither your gouernour, nor your *kirkman*, nor those who so often hath falsified their fayth and promise, . . . feede you forth with fayre wordes, and bring you into the snare from whence they cannot deliuer you.

Grafton, Edw. VI., an. 3.

kirkmass (kérk'más), *n.* [*< kirk + mass¹*; the word, esp. in the form *kirkness*, being adopted from Icel. *kirknessa, kirjumessa*, a church-day, or D. *kerkmis, kermis*, etc.: see *kermis*.] 1. A church festival.—2. A fair; a kirmess.

And albeit some of them [fairs] are not much better than *Lowe faire*, or the common *kirknesses* beyond the sea, yet there are diverse not inferior to the great fairs in Europe.

Holinshead, Descrip. of England, II. 15.

kirkmaster (kérk'más'tér), *n.* A churchwarden. [North. Eng.]

kirkshot (kérk'shot), *n.* A churchyard.

They got the bonnie lad's corpse

In the *kirk-shot* o' bonnie Cargill.

The Weary Coble o' Cargill (Child's Ballads, III. 32).

kirkton, kirktown (kérk'ton, -toun), *n.* [Sc. forms of *churchtown*, q. v.] The village or hamlet in which the parish church is erected.

The mountain village, which was, as we say in Scotland, the *kirkton* of that thinly peopled district.

R. L. Stevenson, Olalla.

kirkyard (kérk'yärd), *n.* [*< ME. kirkegard, etc.: see churchyard.*] A churchyard; a graveyard. [Now Scotch.]

Some frendes he had, that buried it in *kirkegard*.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 54.

kirlet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *eurl*.

To colour the haire, with a thousand other dusts and artes to stiffen their *kirles* on the temples, and to adorne their foreheads. *Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).*

kirlewet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *curlew*.

kirmes, kirmess, *n.* See *kermess*.

kirn¹, *n.* and *v.* See *kern¹*.

kirn², *n.* and *v.* Same as *kern²* for *churn*.

kirrik (kir'ik), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Sikim kallege or black pheasant. *Euplocamus melanotus*.

kirr-mew (kér'mü), *n.* [*< *kirr*, prob. a var. of *car²* (ME. *kerre*), + *mer¹*. Cf. equiv. *car-swallow*.] The common tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

kirsch (kirsh), *n.* A common contraction of *kirsch-wasser*.

kirsch-wasser (kirsh'vos'er), *n.* [G., *< kirsche*, = E. *cherry*, + *wasser* = E. *water*.] A spirituous liquor obtained by distilling the fruit of *Prunus arum*, a European wild cherry. The best quality is a powerful spirit, with a delicate perfume and flavor like bitter almond. It is manufactured in the Vosges and the Black Forest, chiefly and best in the latter locality. It is almost free from sweetness, and is as colorless as water, but somewhat thick and syrupy, and has singular power of refracting light, which makes it brilliant in the glass.

kirsomt, *n.* A corruption of *chrisom*, for *chrisom*. Also used blunderingly for **kirschen*, for *Christian*.

As I am a true *kirsone* woman, it is one of the crystal glasses my cousin sent me. *Beau. and FL, Coxcomb, IV. 7.*

kirsten, kirsen (kér'stn, kér'sn), *v. t.* [Like *kersen*, a corruption of *christen*.] To christen; baptize. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Why, 'tis thirty year e'en as this day now,

Zin Valentine's day, of all days *kirsin's*.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, l. 2.

kirtle¹ (kér'tl), *n.* [Formerly also *eurtel*; *< ME. kirtel, kertel, kyrtel, < AS. cyrtel = Icel. kyrtill = Dan. Sw. kjortel*, a kirtle; with dim. suffix *-el*, prob. *< Icel. skyrta = Dan. skjorte = Sw. skjorta*, a skirt, shirt; the orig. initial *s* being lost, perhaps by association with L. *curtus* (*> E. curt, kirt* = D. *kort* = G. *kurz*, etc.), short: see *curt, short, shirt, skirt*.] 1. In former use, a garment of which the form and purpose varied at different times. (a) A tunic or undergarment; a shirt. (b) A close-fitting gown for women, which sometimes was called a *long kirtle* and had a train. (c) A garment like a doublet for men. (d) A cloak. (e) A monk's gown. Coat and kirtle are mentioned together in the middle of the seventeenth century as forming a woman's costume: as, a tawny camlet coat and *kirtle* cost £10 17s. In this case *kirtle* is evidently the petticoat, or the garment worn under the coat. See *half-kirtle*, and *full kirtle*, below.

A knights wife may haue her *kirtle* borne in her owne howse, or in any other place, so it be not in her betters presence. *Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 19.*

In skerlet *kyrtells* over one,

The cokwoldes stodyn emerychon,

Redy vnto the dansyng.

The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 23).

Ben it came the Mayor's daughters,

Wi' *kirtle* coat alone;

Their eyes did sparkle like the gold,

As they tripped on the stone.

The Clerk's Twa Sons o' Ouseford (Child's Ballads, II. 67).

This sideless *kirtle* or cote-hardi continued to enjoy unabated favour for not much less than two centuries.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 467.

2. An outer petticoat. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

Folded her *kirtle* over her head,
And sped away like a startled doe.
R. T. Cooke.

3†. A coat or layer of plaster.

The *kirtles* doo theron of marble greyne,
But first lete oon be drie.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

Full *kirtle*, the larger kirtle, either coat or petticoat: so called in contradistinction to *half-kirtle*.

*kirtle*¹ (kér'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kirtled*, ppr. *kirtling*. [*kirtle*¹, *n.*] To dispose in the manner of a kirtle.

Escape by pulpit stairs is even becoming doubtful without *kirtling* those outward investments which distinguish the priest from the man so high that no one will see there is anything but the man left.
Huxley.

*kirtle*² (kér'tl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A quantity of flax, about 100 pounds.

kirtled (kér'tld), *a.* [*kirtle*¹ + *-ed*.] Wearing a kirtle.

The flowery *kirtled* Naiades,
Culling their potent herbs and balerful drugs.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 254.

Unmatched in strength, a giant he,
With quivered back and *kirtled* knee.
Scott, *Rokeby*, i. 20.

kirumbo (ki-rum'bó), *n.* [Malagasy.] A Madagascarian bird, *Leptosomus discolor*, the only living representative of the family *Leptosomidae*. The male is glossy green, gray below and on the sides of the head and around the neck; the female is spotted and barred with blackish and rufous brown. The birds live in small flocks in woodland, and have the habit of tumbling in the air from a great height, like the rollers (*Coracias*). See cut under *Leptosomus*.

kirve (kérv), *v. t.* In coal-mining, to hole or undercut. Also *kerve*. [North. Eng.]

kisel (kě'sel), *n.* [= G. *kissel*; < Russ. *kisclú* = Pol. *kisiel*, sour jelly (see def.), = Bulg. *kyselú*, sour, akin to *kysnati*, become wet, become sour, *kvasú* = Russ. *kvasú*, etc., a sour drink: see *kvasú*.] A slightly acidulated jelly made of flour, water, and the juice of some fruit, common in all Slavic countries.

*kish*¹ (kish), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large basket. [Ireland.]

In the middle of the crowd were two common country farm carts, with a large *kish* (a very large basket used for the carriage of turf, peat, &c.) in each. Seated in each *kish*, packed closely together, and not at all at their ease apparently, were six men.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 97.

*kish*², *keesh* (kish, kěsh), *n.* [*k. kies*, gravel, pyrites: see *chesil*.] In *metal*, a name given by furnacemen to the graphite which appears on the surface of the iron in the blast-furnace during the process of tapping.

kishon (kish'on), *n.* [Manx (?).] A certain measure used in the Isle of Man; a peck.

kisk (kisk), *n.* A dialectal variant (transposed) of *ker*.

kiskatom (kis'ka-tom), *n.* [Also *kiskitom*, *kiskitomas*, and formerly *keskatáma*; an Amer. Ind. name, said to be < *kushki* or *koshki*, rough.] A hickory-nut.

kiskitomas-nut (kis-ki-tom'as-nut), *n.* Same as *kiskatom*. Also, grotesquely, *kisky-Thomas-nut*.

Many descendants of the Dutch settlers who inhabit the parts of New Jersey near the city of New York call it *kisky-Thomas-nut*.
Michaux, North Am. Sylva.

Hickory, shell-bark, *kiskitomas nut!*
Or whatsoever thou art called, thy praise
Has ne'er been sounded yet in poet's lays.
Literary World, Nov. 2, 1850.

Kisleu, *n.* See *Chisleu*.

kismet (kis'met), *n.* [*Turk. qismet*, Pers. Hind. *qismat*, < Ar. *qisma(t)*, portion, lot, destiny, < *qasama*, divide.] Lot; destiny; fate: an Oriental term denoting man's lot in life or any detail or incident of it.

kiss (kis), *n.* [*ME. kiss, kyss, kys, cus, cuss* (with vowel altered to suit the derived verb), orig. *cos*, *cos*, < AS. *cos* = OS. *kus* = OFries. *kos* = D. *kus* = MLG. *kus* = OHG. *cus, chus*, MHG. *kus, kuz*, G. *kuss* = Icel. *koss* = Sw. *kyss* = Dan. *kys*, a kiss; perhaps connected with Goth. *kustus*, a proof, test (= L. *gustus*, taste), from the verb, AS. *ceosan*, etc., choose: see *choose* and *gust*². Otherwise connected, in some way not explained, with Goth. *kukjan*, kiss, of which there is besides no Teut. cognate. Cf. W. *cus, cusan*, Corn. *cussin*, a kiss.] 1. A salute or caress given by smacking with the lips. See *kiss*, *v. t.*, 1.

But Jesus said unto him, Judas, betrayest thou the Son of man with a *kiss*?
Luke xxii. 48.

We will kiss sweet *kisses* and speak sweet words.
Tennyson, *The Sea-Fairies*.

2. (a) A confection, usually made of whites of eggs and powdered sugar, mixed, and baked in an oven. (b) A sugar-plum or candied confection made of pulled sugar and variously colored and flavored.—3. *pl.* Same as *kiss-me*.—*Kiss of peace*, in the early church, a kiss exchanged as a greeting and in sign of Christian love, and used ceremonially at baptism and on other occasions, but especially in the eucharistic service introduced by the words "Peace be with you" (response, "and with thy spirit"), and "Greet ye one another with a holy kiss," or some similar form. (See 1 Cor. xvi. 20, and other passages of Scripture.) Kissing as an act of salutation was not unusual in ordinary intercourse in some of the countries where Christianity first prevailed; but among the Christians the kiss of peace was ordered at a very early date to be confined to persons of the same sex. Later, the custom of actually giving the kiss fell into gradual disuse, though liturgical forms still survive to represent its spiritual meaning of reconciliation to God and man. In the Western Church the kissing of a tablet called the pax has, since the thirteenth century, replaced the kiss between persons; and this form of the ceremony is still sometimes used at high mass in the Roman Catholic Church, but is not extended to the congregation. Sometimes called simply the *peace*. See *pax*.

kiss (kis), *v.* [*ME. kissen, kyssen* (pret. *kist, kiste*), < AS. *cyssan* (pret. *cyste*) = OS. *kussjan* = OFries. *kessa* = D. *kussen* = MLG. *kussen* = OHG. *chussen, chussan, cussan*, MHG. G. *küssen* = Icel. *kyssa* = Dan. *kyss* = Sw. *kyssa*, kiss; from the noun: see *kiss*, *n.* Cf. Goth. *kukjan*, kiss.] I. *trans.* 1. To smack with the pursed lips (a compression of the closed cavity of the mouth by the cheeks giving a slight sound when the rounded contact of the lips with one another is broken); press one's lips to, or touch with the lips, as a mark of affection or reverence, or as a conventional salutation; salute or caress with the lips: as, to *kiss* the Bible in taking an oath; to *kiss* a lady's hand; to *kiss* one on the cheek; they *kissed* each other.

In the left syde of the Walle of the Tabernacle is, well the heighte of a man, a gret Ston to the quantytee of a mannes Hed, that was of the Holy Sepulchre; and that Ston *kissen* the Pilgrynes that come thidre.
Manderiville, *Travels*, p. 76.

"Thow seist soth," quath Ryghtwisnesse, and renerentliche heo *custe*
Pees, and Pees heore.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 467.

The wife, and mother, frantic with despair,
Kiss his pale cheek, and rend their scatter'd hair.
Pope, *Iliad*, xxiv. 889.

2. To touch gently, as if with fondness; impinge upon softly. [Poetical.]

When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees.
Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1, 2.

The moon-beam *kiss'd* the holy pane,
And threw on the pavement a bloody stain.
Scott, *L. of L. M.*, ii. 11.

Hence—3. To touch slightly, as one ball another, in billiards and other games.—To *kiss away*, to lose through amorous fondling and consequent neglect; squander in gallantry.

We have *kiss'd away*
Kingdoms and provinces.
Shak., *A. and C.*, iii. 10, 7.

To *kiss hands*, to salute one's sovereign by hand kissing on certain state occasions—especially, in Great Britain, on the occasion of a minister's acceptance of office.

The Queen again gave audience to Lord Salisbury in the afternoon, when he *kissed hands* on his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury.

The *Graphic* (London), July 31, 1886.

To *kiss the dust*, to be overthrown; be slain.—To *kiss the post*, to be shut out; be too late for anything. *Nares*.

Dost thou hear me, Ned? If I shall be thy host,
Make haste thou art best, for fear thou *kiss the post*.
Heywood, *Edward IV.*, 1600.

To *kiss the rod*, to accept punishment submissively.

How wayward is this foolish love,
That, like a testy babe, will scratch the nurse,
And presently all humbled *kiss the rod*.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, i. 2, 59.

II. *intrans.* 1. To salute with the lips mutually, especially as a token of affection, friendship, or respect: as, to *kiss* and part.—2. To meet with a gentle touch or impact; meet; just come in contact.

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die, like fire and powder,
Which as they *kiss*, consume.
Shak., *R. and J.*, ii. 6, 11.

kissar (kis'är), *n.* [African.] A five-stringed lyre used by the inhabitants of northern Africa and Abyssinia, of similar form to an instrument represented in the hands of captives on Assyrian bas-reliefs.

kissee (kis-ö'), *n.* [*kiss* + *-ee*.] The recipient of a kiss; one who is kissed. *Bulwer*. [Rare.]

kisser (kis'er), *n.* One who kisses.

Are you not he that is a *kisser* of men in drunkenness, and a berayer in sobriety?
Fletcher (and another), *Lov's Cure*, ii. 1.

kissing-comfit (kis'ing-kum'fit), *n.* A perfumed sweetmeat, consisting of the candied

root of *Eryngium maritimum*, the sea-eryngo, used to sweeten the breath.

Let it . . . hail *kissing-comfits* and snow eringoes.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, v. 5, 22.

Sure your pistol holds
Nothing but perfumes or *kissing-comfits*.
Webster, *Duchess of Malf.*

kissing-crust (kis'ing-krust), *n.* In *cookery*, an overhanging edge of the upper crust of a loaf, that touches another loaf while baking.

He cuts a massy fragment from the rich *kissing-crust* that hangs like a fretted cornice from the upper half of the loaf.
W. Howitt.

kissing-hand (kis'ing-hand), *n.* The two-toed ant-eater, *Cyclothorus didactylus*. [Local, Surinam.]

kissing-strings (kis'ing-stringz), *n. pl.* Cap- or bonnet-strings tied under the chin.

Behind her back the streamers fly,
And *kissing-strings* hang dangling by.
London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705. (*Nares*.)

The first time I to town or market gang,
A pair of *kissing-strings*, and gloves, fire-new,
As guded as I can wyle, shall be your due.
A. Ross, *Helmore*, p. 34.

kiss-me (kis'mē), *n.* The wild form of *Viola tricolor*, the pansy. Also called *kisses*.

*kist*¹ (kist), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *chest*¹.

*kist*², *n.* See *cist*².

*kist*³. Another spelling of *kissed*, preterit and past participle of *kiss*.

*kist*⁴. An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *cast*¹.

*kist*⁵ (kist), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the East Indies, an instalment of rent, of a tax, or the like.

kistress, *n.* [See *kestrel*.] A kestrel-hawk. *Blome*; *Halliwel*.

kistvaen, *n.* See *cistvaen*.

*kit*¹ (kit), *n.* [*ME. kytt*, < MD. *kitte*, beaker, decanter, a large drinking-vessel made of staves and hoops, D. *kit*, a beaker. Cf. Norw. *kitte*, a eern-bin.] 1. A pail, small tub, box, or chest containing or for holding particular commodities or articles: as, a *kit* of mackerel; a *kit* of tools.

In pails, *kits*, dishes, basins, pinboukes, bowls,
Their scorched bosoms merrily they baste.
Drayton, *Moses*.

Hence—2. An outfit of necessaries for a trade or occupation, or for some special purpose: as, a traveler's or an angler's *kit*. A mechanic's kit comprises the tools required for his work; a soldier's or sailor's kit, such personal necessaries as he has to provide at his own cost.

She gave in like a wise woman, and proceeded to prepare Tom's *kit* for his launch into a public school.
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, l. 3.

There is always the pitiful little *kit* that a girl makes up when she leaves the old home-roof.

Scribner's Mag., IV. 347.

3. A basket; especially, a straw or rush basket.

—4. In *photog.*, a flat rectangular frame fitted into a plate-holder to enable it to carry a plate smaller than the size for which it is made.

*kit*¹ (kit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kitted*, ppr. *kitting*. [*kitt*¹, *n.*] To pack in kits for market: as, *kitted* mackerel, as distinguished from *barreled* mackerel.

The fish is brought ashore again to the cooper's offices, boiled, pickled, and *kitted*.

Pennant, *The Common Salmon*.

*kit*² (kit), *v. and n.* A dialectal and Middle English variant of *cut*.

The redde he me how Sampson loste hise heres,
Slepyng, his lemman *kitte* it with hir sheres.
Chaucer, *Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 722.

*kit*³ (kit), *n.* [A dial. var. of *kith*.] A family; a breed.—All the *kit*, or the whole *kit*, the whole lot or assemblage; every one: used, with reference to persons, in contempt: as, I defy the whole *kit* of them. [Colloq.]

But now I wad na gie ae louse
For a' the *kit*.
R. Galloway, *Poems*, p. 170.

There was good reason to fear that "the whole *kit* and billing," as our men invariably called our traps, would be swept away.
Trip to the Rocky Mountains (1869).

You're jess one quarter richer 'n if you owned haff, and jess three quarters richer 'n if you owned the hull *kit* and boodle of it.
T. Winkthrop, *John Brent*, II.

*kit*⁴ (kit), *n.* [Abbr. of *kitten*.] 1. A kitten.

Kits, cats, sacks, and wives,
How many were going to St. Ives?
Nursery riddle.

2†. A light woman. *Davies*.

Such foolish *Kittes* of such a skittish kinde
In Bridewell booke are every where to finde.
Breton, *Pasquill's Foolcs-cappe*, p. 21.

*kit*⁵ (kit), *n.* [Appar. ult. abbr. of AS. *cytere*, < L. *cithara*, a guitar: see *cittern*, *gittern*, *guitar*.]

A miniature violin, about sixteen inches long, having three strings. It was once much used by dancing-masters, because it was small enough to be carried in the pocket, whence its French name *pochette*.

Sweeter my bellows blowing and
My hammers beating is
To me, than trimmest tidling
The trickiest kit I wis.

Warner, *Albion's England*, vi. 30.

Each did dance, some to the kit or crowd,
Some to the bag-pipe; some the tabret moved.
B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, l. 2.

I heard the sound of a kit playing a minuet over our heads.
Addison, *Frozen Words*.

kit⁶ (kit), *n.* [= Dan. *kit* = Sw. *kitt*, putty, < G. *kitt*, formerly *kütt*, MHG. *küt*, *küte*, cement, lute, putty, OHG. *cuti*, *chuti*, *quiti*, a gluey substance, = AS. *cwidu*, *culu*, gum; see *cul*.] A kind of cement.

kit⁷ (kit), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *kit*⁴.] A fish, the smear-clab. [Cornwall, Eng.]

Kitaibelia (kit-ā-bē'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow), named after Dr. Paul *Kitaibel*, director of the Botanical Garden at Pesth.] A genus of tall perennial herbs of the natural order *Malvaceae*, of Reichenbach's division *Kitaibelia* of the tribe *Malveae*, the present subtribe *Malopeae*, distinguished from *Malope* by having the style stigmatic at the apex, and from other related genera by its 6 to 9 braets united at the base. Only one species, *K. vitifolia*, the vine-leaved *kitaibelia*, exists, whose native home is the banks of the Danube in Hungary, but which is cultivated in gardens in England and the United States. It is a rough hairy herb, 2 or 3 feet high, more or less clammy above, with 5-lobed leaves and dull-white flowers an inch and a half across. The leaves are employed in Hungary as a vulnerary.

Kitaibelia (kit-ā-bē'li-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Kitaibelia* + *-ae*.] A group of malvaceous plants founded on the genus *Kitaibelia*, now included in the subtribe *Malopeae* of the tribe *Malveae*.

kit-cat¹ (kit'kat), *n.* [Also *kit-kat*; a varied redupl. of *cat*; or, which is nearly the same thing, < *kit*⁴ + *cat*¹.] The game of tip-cat.

Then in his hand he takes a thick bat,
With which he used to play at *kit-cat*.
Cotton, *Works* (1734), p. 88.

kit-cat², **kit-kat** (kit'kat), *n.* [So called from portraits of members of the *Kit Cat Club* (founded in London about 1700), painted of this size by Sir Godfrey Kneller. See first quotation below. The club, of which Addison and Steele were members, was so called from *Kit Cat* or *Katt* (*Christopher Katt*), a pastry-cook who served the club. "Immortal made as *Kit Cat* by his pies"—W. King, *Art of Cookery*, let. viii. (first printed in 1708).] A particular size of portrait, less than half-length, in which a hand may be shown; a truncated portrait.

The room where these portraits [of the *Kit-Kat Club*] were intended to be hung (in which the Club often dined) not being sufficiently lofty for half-length pictures, that circumstance is said to have been the occasion of a shorter canvas being used, which is now denominated a *Kit-Kat*, and is sufficiently long to admit a hand. The canvas for a *Kit-Kat* is thirty-six inches long and twenty-eight wide. Malone, *Life of Dryden*, p. 534, note.

Addison saw in Steele's *kit-cat* of Sir Roger the occasion for a full-length after his own heart.
A. Dabson, *Int. to Steele's Plays*, p. xxxi.

Some of his *kit-kats* and his full-length figures give one a better idea of his widely differing subjects than can be found in any other of the branches of his twin arts.
Harper's *Mag.*, LXXVIII.

kitcat-roll (kit'kat-rōl), *n.* In *agri.*, a kind of roller for land, somewhat in the form of a double cone, being thickest in the middle.

kitcheit, *n.* See *kicheit*.

kitchen (kich'en), *n.* [< ME. *kitchen*, *kichen*, *kichene*, *kychen*, *kechen*, *cochine*, *kuchen*, etc., < AS. *cyean*, *ciēan*, *cyccne* = MD. *kokene*, *keukene*, D. *keuken* = MLG. *kokene*, *koke* = OHG. *chuhhina*, *chuchina*, *cuchina*, MHG. *küchen*, *küche*, G. *küche* = Dan. *kjøkken* = Sw. *kök* = F. *cuisine* (> E. *cuisine*) = Sp. *cocina* = Pg. *cozinha* = It. *cucina*, *cucina*, < L. *coquina*, a kitchen, a cooking-room, < *coquere*, cook; see *cook*¹.] 1. A room in which food is cooked; an apartment of a house fitted with the necessary apparatus for cooking.

The sheryfe had in hys *kechyn* a coker.
Lytell *Geete of Robyn Hode* (Child's *Ballads*, V. 73).

A fat kitchen makes a lean will.
Franklin, *Way to Wealth*.

Dish-washer and broach-turner, loon!—to me
Thou smell'est all of kitchen as before.
Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

2. In Scotland and Ireland, anything eaten by way of relish with bread, potatoes, porridge, or whatever forms the substantial part of a meal.

Thus, when a meal is composed of potatoes and salt, the salt is the *kitchen*; if of bread and butter, the butter is the *kitchen*; if of potatoes and bread and fish, the fish is the *kitchen*.

Many another [peasant] will have some better *kitchen* than salt to his potatoes for his Christmas dinner!
Contemporary Rev., LI. 127.

Kitchen cabinet. See *cabinet*.—**Tin kitchen.** (a) Same as *Dutch oven* (which see, under *oven*). (b) A child's toy.
kitchen (kich'en), *v. t.* [< *kitchen*, *n.*] 1. To entertain with the fare of the kitchen; furnish food to.

There is a fat friend at your master's house,
That *kitchen'd* me for you to-day at dinner.
Shak., *C. of E.*, v. 1, 415.

2. To serve as kitchen for; give a relish to; season; render palatable. [Scotch.]

The poor man's wine,
His wee drap parricht, or his bread,
Thou *kitchens* fine.
Burns, *Scotch Drink*.

3. To use (food) as kitchen—that is, sparingly, or so that it may last. Thus, a child eating bread and milk may be told to *kitchen* the milk—that is, use it sparingly in proportion to the bread. [Colloq., Scotch.]

kitchen-cof (kich'en-kō), *n.* A corruption of *kinchin-cove*.

A *Kitchen Co* is called an idle runagate boy.
Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561), quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 594.

kitchendom (kich'en-dum), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *-dom*.] The domain of the kitchen. Davies.

What knowest thou of flowers, except, belike,
To garnish meats with? hath not our good King
Who lent me thee, the flower of *kitchendom*,
A foolish love for flowers?
Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

kitchener (kich'en-er), *n.* 1. A person employed in a kitchen; the superintendent of a kitchen; a kitchen-purveyor.

Two most important officers of the Convent, the *Kitchener* and *Refectioner*, were just arrived with a sumpter-mule, loaded with provisions.
Scott, *Monastery*, xv.

The industry of all crafts has paused—except it be the smith's fiercely hammering pikes, and in a faint degree the *kitchener's* cooking off-hand victuals.
Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. v. 5.

2. An economical or elaborated cooking-stove or other culinary appliance. Specifically—(a) A special form of stove adapted for cooking, fitted with dampers, and combining ovens, plate-warmers, devices for heating a supply of water, and often many other contrivances.

A general use of gas cooking stoves and *kitcheners* burning small coke.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 101.

It is almost impossible to have a properly roasted joint in closed *kitcheners*.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 332.

(b) A name given to ancient utensils of bronze, such as those found at Pompeii, in which water could be heated and various dishes kept hot at slight expense of fuel. The Naples Museum contains some very elaborate specimens.

kitchen-fare (kich'en-fär), *n.* Such fare as servants are allowed in a kitchen.

kitchen-fee (kich'en-fē), *n.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting; drippings; so called because it forms one of the cook's perquisites. [Great Britain.]

The managers were satisfied that fat drippings and *kitchen-fee* were preferable to the proposed substitute.
Caledonian Mercury, Nov. 24, 1823.

kitchen-gain† (kich'en-gän), *n.* Same as *kitchen-fee*.

The sweat upon thy face doth off appear
Like to my mother's fat and *kitchen-gain*.
Greene, *Doron's Eclogue*.

kitchen-garden (kich'en-gär'dn), *n.* 1. A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

The product of *kitchen-gardens* in all sorts of herbs, salads, plants, and legumes. Sir W. Temple, *Of Gardening*.

2. A kindergarten in which kitchen-work is taught. [Local, U. S.]

kitchenist† (kich'en-ist), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *-ist*.] A kitchener; a cook.

Brick-makers, Brewers, Colliers, *Kitchenists*,
Tobacco Battered, 427. (Davies.)

kitchen-knave (kich'en-näv), *n.* A scullion.

Grant me to serve
For meat and drink among thy *kitchen-knaves*.
Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

kitchen-leet (kich'en-lē), *n.* Dirty soap-suds.
A brazen tub of *kitchen-leet*. Ford.

kitchen-maid (kich'en-mäd), *n.* A female servant employed in a kitchen.

Did not her *kitchen-maid* rail, taunt, and scorn me?
Shak., *C. of E.*, iv. 4, 77.

kitchen-midden (kich'en-mid'n), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *midden*, after the equiv. Dan. *kjøkkenmødding*.] A shell-mound; the literal translation of the Danish *kjøkkenmødding*, kitchen refuse. This refuse forms extensive heaps or mounds, which consist chiefly of the shells of edible mollusks mixed with fragments of bones of various animals, and implements of

stone, bone, and horn. Mounds of this kind are found in large numbers on the eastern coast of Denmark, in various parts of Scotland along the shores of the firths, as well as in Ireland and elsewhere. They are the refuse heaps which accumulated around the dwellings of former inhabitants, and in the case of Denmark are believed by the best authorities to be referable to the early part of the Neolithic age, "when the art of polishing flint implements was known, but before it had reached its greatest development" (Sir J. Lubbock, *Prehistoric Times*, 2d ed., p. 240). See *midden* and *shell-mound*.

During the past summer the museum at Copenhagen has explored a large *kitchen-midden* in Jutland, situated in a forest a couple of miles from the sea.
Amer. Naturalist, XXIII. 80.

kitchen-mort (kich'en-mört), *n.* A corruption of *kinchin-mort*. [Old slang.]

Times are said altered since I was a *kitchen-mort*. Men were men then, and fought each other in the open field.
Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xxviii.

kitchen-physic (kich'en-fiz'ik), *n.* Nourishing diet for an invalid; substantial fare; good living. [Humorous.]

For my selfe, if I be ill at ease, I take *kitchyn physicke*; I make my wife my doctor, and my garden my apothecaries shop.
Greene, *Quip for Upstart Courtier* (Harl. Misc., V. 406).

Nothing will cure this man's understanding but some familiar and *Kitchen physick*; which, with pardon, must for plainness sake be administer'd unto him. 'Call hither your cook.
Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*, § 2.

kitchenry† (kich'en-ri), *n.* [< *kitchen* + *-ry*.] 1. Utensils used in the kitchen; utensils for cooking.—2. The body of servants employed in a kitchen.

Close unto the front of the chariot marcheth all the sort of weavers and embroiderers; next unto whom goeth the black-guard and *kitchenry*.
Holland, *tr. of Ammianus*, p. 12.

kitchen-stuff (kich'en-stuf), *n.* 1. Material used in kitchens; requisites for a kitchen; specifically, vegetables for cooking.

In such a state of things, would you easily believe his lordship could pride himself in cooking up this cold *kitchen-stuff*, and serving it again and again, amidst so elegant an entertainment?
Warburton, *Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy*.

2. The refuse of a kitchen; garbage; specifically, refuse fat and fat-yielding material, such as may be got from pots and dripping-pans.

A thrifty wench scrapes *kitchen-stuff*.
Donne.
Here in a small apartment may be a pile of rags, a sack-full of bones, the many varieties of grease and *kitchen-stuff*, corrupting an atmosphere which, even without such accompaniments, would be too close.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 120.

kitchen-wench (kich'en-wench), *n.* A kitchen-maid; a female scullion.

Laura, to his lady, was but a *kitchen-wench*.
Shak., *R. and J.*, II. 4, 42.

kitchenery (kich'er-i), *n.* Same as *keifjerre*.

kite¹ (kit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *improp. kighte*; < ME. *kite*, *ketē*, < AS. *eġta*, a kite (bird). Cf. W. *cu*, a falcon, also flight, velocity.] 1. A diurnal bird of prey of the family *Falconidae* and subfamily *Milvinae*; a glee. The kites are among the inferior or hawks, having a rather weak bill without a tooth, small feet with moderate talons, long pointed wings, and usually long, often forked tail; but there are no diagnostic characters by which the kites can be defined with precision. They prey upon humble quarry as insects, reptiles, and small birds and mammals. The common kite or glee of Europe is *Milvus tetina*, *regalis*, or *vulgaria*, a bird 2 feet long, the wing 20 inches, the head a brown color above, the feathers with reddish edgings, the under parts mostly rufous; the tail is 15 inches long, forked. *Milvus egyptius* is the Arabian kite; *M. ater* is the black kite of Africa and parts of Europe; *M. vociferans* is the Indian kite; *M. swainsoni*, the Australian, in which the head is crested. *Elanoides forficatus* is the beautiful swallow-tailed kite of the United States, glossy black and white, with a long, deeply furcate tail. (See cut under *Elanoides*.) *Nauclerus vociferans* is a corresponding African species. The white-tailed or pearl kite of the United States is *Elanus leucurus*; and there are several other species of this genus in the warmer parts of the world. The Mississippi kite is *Ictinia mississippiensis*; and a very similar species, *Ictinia plumbea*, inhabits South America. In Swainson's system of classification a certain group of hawks which he called *Cymindinae* were named



Pearl Kite (*Elanus leucurus*).

kites. The name has been misapplied to various hawks of different genera, as *Buteo*, *Circus*, etc. See *glade* and *hawk*, 1.

More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, i. 1, 33.

2†. A sharper. [Slang.]

Roister Doister that doughtie kite.
Udall, *Roister Doister*, v. 5.

Cramming of serving-men, mustering of beggars,
Maintaining hospitals for kites and curs.
Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, i. 1.

3. [Prob. so called from its hovering in the air, like the bird so named.] A light frame, usually of wood and covered with paper, constructed for flying in the air by means of a long cord attached. In western countries the flying of kites is chiefly an amusement of boys; but in Japan, and to a less extent in China, it is a national pastime of adults, often practised in competitive contests, with kites of elaborate construction.

4. *Naut.*, one of the highest and lightest sails; one of the small sails that are usually spread in light winds, and furled in a strong breeze.

All hands were then called, and set to work in earnest to take in the kites.
The Century, XXVI, 944.

5. [In punning allusion to paper kites (in def. 3). Cf. *flier*, 6.] An accommodation bill; a negotiable instrument made without consideration; a "wind-bill"; in the plural, mere paper credit not based on commercial transactions. See *accommodation*. [Commercial slang.]

Here's bills plenty—long bills and short bills—but even the kites, which I can fly as well as any man, won't raise the money for me now.
Miss Edgeworth, *Love and Law*, i. 2.

In English Exchequer-bills full half a million,
Not kites, manufactured to cheat and inveigle,
But the right sort of "fimsy," all sign'd by Montague.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II, 48.

6. The brill. [Local, Eng.]—**Electrical kite**, a contrivance employed by Franklin to verify his hypothesis respecting the identity of electricity and lightning, resembling in shape a school-boy's kite, but covered with silk and varnished paper, and armed with a wire.—**Everglade kite**. See *everglade*.—**Flying kites** (*naut.*), the light sails of a ship.—**To fly the kites**. See *fly*, 1.

kite¹ (kīt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *kited*, ppr. *kiting*. [**kite**¹, *n.*, 1 and 3.] 1. To go or fly with great rapidity or with the ease of a kite: as, to go *kiting* about. [Colloq.]—2. To fly commercial "kites"; raise money or gain the temporary use of money by means of accommodation bills, or by borrowed, illegally certified, or worthless checks. [Commercial slang.]

kite² (kīt), *n.* [Also *kyte*; appar. irreg. < ME. **kit*, **kid* (found only in comp.: see *kidney*), < AS. *cwith* = Icel. *kviðr* = Sw. *qued*, the womb, = Goth. *kwithus*, the belly, perhaps = Gr. *γαστήρ*, the belly, = Skt. *jathara*, the belly; see *gaster*². Hence prob., in disguised composition, *kidney*.] The belly. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

kite³ (kīt), *v.* A dialectal variant of **kit**² for *cut*.

kite-eagle (kīt'ē'gl), *n.* A book-name of *Neopus malayensis*, a translation of the word *Ictinaëtus*, sometimes used as a generic designation. See *Neopus*.

kite-falcon (kīt'fā'kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

kite-flier (kīt'flī'ēr), *n.* 1. One who flies a kite. See *kite*¹, *n.*, 3.—2. One who attempts to raise money by the use of accommodation bills. See *kite*¹, *n.*, 5.

kite-flying (kīt'flī'ing), *n.* 1. The amusement of flying kites.—2. The practice of raising money or sustaining one's credit by means of accommodation bills or other fictitious commercial paper. Also called simply *kiting*.

kitefoot (kīt'fūt), *n.* A variety of the tobacco-plant: so called from its resemblance to a kite's foot.

kite-key (kīt'kē), *n.* The key or fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, the common ash of Great Britain. Also *kitty-key*. [Prov. Eng.]

kite-tailed (kīt'tāld), *a.* Having a long tail like a kite's: as, the *kite-tailed* widgeon, *Dafila acuta*, a duck, so called in Florida.

kite-wind (kīt'wind), *n.* A south and south-southwest wind in Siam, prevailing in the latter part of February and early March.

kit-fox (kīt'foks), *n.* The American corsak, or swift-fox, *Vulpes velox*, a small fox peculiar to western North America, where it lives in holes in the prairies. It has been noted and named for its swift-footedness, but this has been much exaggerated. It was called *kit-fox* by Lewis and Clarke, named *Canis velox* by Thomas Say in 1823, and called *C. cinereo-argentatus* by Richardson in 1829. It is scarcely half as large as the common fox, the length over all being only about 2½ feet, of which the tail is 1 foot. The color is a uniform pale reddish-yellow above, in winter paler grayish with silvery tips of the hairs; the under parts whitish, the upper lip and tip of the tail blackish. The pelage is very fine, with copious under-fur. This diminutive fox is closely related to



Kit-fox (*Vulpes velox*).

Vulpes corsac of Asia, having no near relative among European or American foxes.

kith (kīth), *n.* [Formerly also dial. *kif*; < ME. *kith*, *kyth*, *kitthe*, *kutthe*, *kuththe*, *cuththe*, *couththe*, < AS. *cjth*, *cjthth*, *cjththu*, knowledge, acquaintance, relationship, kinship, native land (= OFries. *kethe*, *kede* = MD. *kunde*, *koude*, D. *kunde* = MLG. *L.G. kunde*, knowledge, nows, = OHG. *cundida*, *chundida*, knowledge, mark, contr. *chunde*, MHG. *kunde*, *künde*, knowledge, acquaintance, mark, native place, G. *kunde*, knowledge, news, = Icel. *kygni*, acquaintance, = Goth. *kunthi*, knowledge), < *cūth*, known; see *couth*.] 1†. Knowledge; information.

So kyndly takea he that *kyth*.
That up he rose and went hym wyth.
Sir Perceval (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell), l. 1281.

2†. Education; in the plural, manners.

Whanne thou komest to kourt among the kete lordes,
& knowest alle the *kiththes* that to kourt langes,
Bere the boxumly & boure, that ich burn the loue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 331.

3. One's friends or relatives collectively: now obsolete, except in the phrase *kith and kin*, one's own people and kindred.

Neither father nor mother, *kith nor kin*, shall be her carver in a husband.
Lyly, *Mother Bombe*, l. 3.

Who (worse than beasts or savage monsters been)
Sparca neither mother, brother, *kif*, nor *kin*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. 2.
For Lancelot's *kith* and *kin* so worship him
That ill to him is ill to them.
Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

4†. One's native land; home; country.

From what *kith* thei came colly thei tolde.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1127.
Ther is nocht ellis but us most flee,
Owte of our *kyth* where we are knowyn.
York Plays, p. 141.

kithara (kīth'ā-rā), *n.* Same as *cithara*, 1. *Thomson*.

kitharistic (kīth'ā-ris'tik), *a.* Same as *citharistic*.

kithet (kīth), *v.* [Also *kythe*, < ME. *kithen*, *kythen*, *couthen*, *cuthen* (pret. *kidde*, *kedde*, *kudde*, pp. *kid*, *kyd*, *ked*, *kud*), < AS. *cjthau*, also in comp. *ge-cjthau* (= OS. *kūthjan*, *kūdjan*, *kūdean* = OFries. *kettha*, *kede* = MLG. *kundigen* = OHG. *kundjan*, *kundan*, *kuuden*, MHG. *kunden*, *künden*, G. (*ver*)*künden* = Icel. *kynda* = Dan. (*for*)*kynde* = Sw. (*för*)*kunna*), make known, < *cūth*, known; see *couth*, and cf. *kith*.] I. *trans.* To make known; show; manifest; exhibit; also, to recognize; acknowledge.

For my lone his deeth was dīgt;
What lone myzte he *kith* me more?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.
Than either hent other hastily in armes,
& with keue kosses *kuthed* hem to-gidere.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1011.

And he ageyn his tronth me had yplyght,
For everemore hya lady me to *kythe*.
Chaucer, *Anelida* and *Arceite*, l. 228.

So if I *kydde* any kyndenesse myn enen-cristene to helpe,
Vpon a cruel couctyase myn herte gan hange.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 390.

II. *intrans.* To become known; show one's self; be manifest; appear.

The deed that thou hast done this night
Will *kythe* upon the morrow.
Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie (Child's Ballads, II, 55).
Unless a new stranger is present, they *kith* in more rational colours.
Gall.

kiting (kī'ting), *n.* Same as *kite-flying*, 2.

kitish (kī'tish), *a.* [**kit**¹ + *-ish*¹.] Of or pertaining to a kite; resembling a kite.

kit-kat, *n.* See *kit-cat*².

kit-key, *n.* An ash-key. *Bullockar*, 1656.

kitling (kīt'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Also *kitling*; < ME. *kitling*, *kytling*, *kiteling*, *keetling*, < Icel. *ketlingr* = Norw. *ketling*, a kitten, orig. in the sense of *L. catulus*, a whelp (cf. *kittle*²); in E. now regarded as < *cat*¹, modified as in *kit*² + *-ling*¹.] I. *n.* 1. A young animal; a whelp or cub.

Dan, *keetlyng* of a lyon, shal flowe largely for Basan.
Wyche, *Dent*, xxxiii. 22 (Oxf.).

Theme saide the serpent, "I am a beste, and I have here in myn hole *kytlynis* that I have browt forth."
Gesta Romanorum, p. 243.

2. Specifically, a young cat; a kitten. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

No more base
Than are a newly kitted *kitling*'s cries.
Chapman, *Odysey*, xii.

Whither go you now?
What, to buy gingerbread, or to drown *kitlings*?
E. Jonson, *Volpone*, v. 7.

Monsieur Verney had an old Cat, and a young *Kitling* just Born, put into the Air-pump before the Academie Royale des Sciences.
Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 69.

II.† *a.* Young; innocent-looking.

They used me very courteously and gentlemanlike awhile; like an old cunning bowler to fetch in a young *ketling* gamester, who will suffer him to win one aixpenny-game at the first, and then lurch him in six pounds afterward.
Middleton, *Father Hubbard's Tale*, v. 589.

kitmutgar, *n.* See *khitmutgar*.

kit-of-the-candlestick (kīt'qv-thō-kan'dl-stik), *n.* An ignis fatuus; a will-o'-the-wisp. Also *kit-with-the-canstick*. [Prov. Eng.]

kittelt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *kittle*¹.

kitten (kīt'n), *n.* [**kit**¹, *n.*, < ME. *kiton*, *kitoun*, *kyton* (= LG. *kitten*), dim. of *cat*¹ (modified as in *kit*²), prob. after OF. *chatton*, a kitten, dim. of *chat*, cat; see *cat*¹, and cf. *kit*², *kitling*.] 1. A young cat; any young animal of the cat kind.

He caste his neit in to the water, and drogh on a litill *kyton* as blakke as eny cool.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 665.
Shal neuere the cat ne the *kyton* by my counsaill be greued.
Piers Plowman (C), l. 207.

I had rather be a *kitten*, and cry mew,
Than one of these same metre ballad-mongers.
Shak., *I. Hen. IV.*, iii. 1, 129.

2. One of several bombycid moths or puss-moths. The poplar-kitten is *Dieramora bifida*; the alder-kitten is *D. bicuspis*.

kitten (kīt'n), *v. i.* [**kitten**, *v.*] To bring forth young, as a cat.

Were some one to tell you that your neighbor's cat *kittened* yesterday, you would say the information was worthless.
H. Spencer, *Education*, l.

kittenhood (kīt'n-hūd), *n.* [**kitten** + *-hood*.] The state of being a kitten. [Rare.]

For thou art beautiful as ever cat
That wanted in the joy of *kittenhood*.
Southey.

kittenish (kīt'n-ish), *a.* [**kitten** + *-ish*¹.] Like a kitten or what pertains to a kitten; playful; disposed to gambol.

Such a *kittenish* disposition in her.
Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, IV, 115.

He cultivated utility in other ways, and it pleased and flattered him to feel that he could afford, morally speaking, to have a *kittenish* wife.

H. James, Jr., *Confidence*, p. 166.

kitten-shark (kīt'n-shārk), *n.* A shark of the family *Heterodontidae*, *Heterodontus zebra*, of China and Japan: a translation of the Chinese name.

kittie, *n.* See *kitty*.

kittiwake (kīt'i-wāk), *n.* [So called in imitation of its cry.] A gull of the genus *Rissa*, family *Lariidae*, having the hind toe unusually short or rudimentary, the wings extremely long, a bill with an acute decurved tip, and peculiarly colored primaries. The common kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*, abounds in the North Atlantic and Arctic oceans, nesting in myriads on rocky cliffs, and migrating southward in winter. It is about 17 inches long and 36 in extent of wings. The color of the adult is snow-white, with dark pearl-blue mantle; the primaries are crossed with black, and tipped with white; the bill is yellow, cloud-



Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*).

ed with olive. In the young the bill, a bar on the tail, and patches on the upper parts are black, and the feet are blackish. Also called *white gull* and *winter-gull*. The red-legged kittiwake, *Rissa brevirostris*, is a beautiful species, with coral-red bill and feet, inhabiting the North Pacific. Also abbreviated *kitty*, *kittie*.

kittle¹ (kīt'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kittled*, ppr. *kittling*. [**kit**¹, *n.*, < ME. *kitelen*, < AS. *citelian* = D. *kitielen* = LG. *ketten*, *ketchn* = OHG. *kwilōn*, MHG. *kitzelen*, G. *kitzeln* = Icel. *kitta* = Sw. *kittla* = Dan. *kildre*, *kilde*, tickle. Not connected with the synonymous *tickle*.] To tickle; frequently followed by *up*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

That nowe er deceyved thurgh quyantes of the devel, and *kittelynge* of thaire fleshe.

M.S. Coll. Eton, 10, f. 4. (Halliwell.)

It never falls, on drinkin deep,

To *kittle* up our notion. *Burns, Holy Fair.*

He took great libertie with his Royal Highness — pok- ing and *kittling* him in the ribs with his forefinger.

Galt, The Steam-Boat, p. 250.

kittle¹ (kit'1), *a.* [*< kittle*¹, *v.*] Ticklish; difficult; nice; not easily managed; trying; vexations. [*Scotch.*]

Kings are *kittle* cattle to shoe behind. *Scotch proverb.*

Rob Roy, . . . a *kittle* neighbour to the Low Country, and particularly obnoxious to his Grace.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxxii.

kittle² (kit'1), *v. i.*; prot. and pp. *kittled*, ppr. *kittling*. [*Early mod. E. kytelen*; *< ME. kitelen*, *< Norw. kjetta*, bring forth young; appar. freq., from the noun represented by *E. cat*¹ and *kit*⁴. Cf. *kitling*. Cf. also *kitten*, *v.* *Kindle*¹ is a different verb.] To litter; bring forth kittens. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Gessype, when your catte *kytelith*, I pray you let me have a *kytlynge*. *Palsgrave.*

kittle³ (kit'1), *n.* A dialectal or obsolete form of *kettle*¹.

kittle⁴ (kit'1), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *kiddle*¹.

kittling¹, *n.* See *kitling*.

kittling² (kit'ling), *n.* [*< ME. kitcllynge*; verbal *n.* of *kittle*¹, *v.*] A tickling. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

kittlish (kit'lish), *a.* [*< kittle*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Ticklish. [*Scotch.*]

kittly (kit'li), *a.* [*< kittle*¹ + *-y*¹.] Easily tickled; hence, susceptible; sensitive. [*Scotch.*]

I was not so *kittly* as she thought, and could not her progs and jokes with the greatest pleasure and composure.

Galt, The Steam-Boat, p. 155.

kittly-benders (kit'li-ben'derz), *n.* [*Also, corruptly, kettle-de-benders*; appar. *< kittly*, equiv. to *kitling*, ticklish, risky, + *bender*, referring to the pieces of ice yielding under the feet.] The sport of running on thin, bending ice. [*New England.*]

Let us not play at *kittly-benders*.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 353.

You will, with unflinching step, move quickly over the *kettle-de-benders* of this broken essay, and from the thistle danger will pluck the three more flowers which I have promised.

E. E. Hale, How to Do it, iii.

kittul (ki-töl), *n.* [*Singhalese.*] 1. The jaggery-palm, *Caryota urens*. — 2. A fiber obtained from the leaf-stalks of the jaggery-palm. It is black and very coarse, and is employed for making ropes, brushes, brooms, baskets, etc. It forms a rope of great strength and durability. Also spelled *kittool*.

kitty¹ (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [*Dim. of kit*⁴, or *cat*¹. Cf. *kitten*, *kitling*.] A kitten; a child's pet name for a cat.

kitty² (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [*Var. of kit*³.] A kit or company. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

kitty³ (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [*Cf. kit*¹.] A large wooden bowl or tankard.

kitty⁴ (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [*Also kittie*; abbr. of *kittiwake*.] Same as *kittiwake*. Also called *sea-kittie*.

Seeing some *kitties* flying about . . . the old *kitty* who flew down. *East Anglian, iii. 352.*

kitty⁵ (kit'i), *n.*; pl. *kitties* (-iz). [*Cf. kideote*.] 1. A prison or jail; same as *kideote*. [*Prov. Eng. or slang.*] — 2. A pool into which each player in a card-game puts a certain amount of his winnings, to be used in meeting expenses, as for room-rent, refreshments, etc.

kitty-coot (kit'i-köt), *n.* One of several birds of the family *Rallidae*. (a) The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. (b) The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. (c) The coot, *Fulica atra*. [*Prov. Eng. in all senses.*]

kitty-cornered (kit'i-kör'nér'd), *a.* A corruption of *cater-cornered*.

kitty-key (kit'i-kē), *n.* Same as *kite-key*.

kittysol (kit'i-söl), *n.* [*< Pg. quitasol*, an umbrella, *< quitar*, quit, remit, hinder, + *sol*, sun; see *quit* and *sol*. Cf. *parasol*.] A Chinese umbrella made of bamboo and oiled paper.

kitty-wren (kit'i-ren), *n.* The common wren. Also *catty-wren*.

kit-with-the-candlestick (kit'WITH-THE-kan'dl-stik), *n.* Same as *kit-of-the-candlestick*.

They have so fraid us with bull-beggars, spirits, witches, . . . *kit with the candlestick*, . . . and such other bugs, that we were afraid of our own shadows.

Scott, Discoverie of Witchcraft (1584).

kive (kiv), *n.* Same as *keeve*.

kiver¹ (kiv'er), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *cover*¹.

kiver² (kiv'er), *n.* 1. Same as *keever*. — 2. A measure of corn in Derbyshire, England, equal to 12 sheaves.

kiwi, **kiwi-kiwi** (kiv'i, -kiv'i), *n.* Same as *kiwi*.

kiwi (kē'wi), *n.* [*New Zealand.*] The apteryx.

kiwi-kiwi (kē'wi-kē'wi), *n.* [*New Zealand.*]

Same as *kiwi*.

kix (kiks), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *kex*. — 2. The bullace-plum, *Prunus spinosa*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

kixent, *a.* See *kexen*.

ki-yi (ki'yí'), *v. i.* [*Imitative.*] To howl or yelp, as a dog. Also *ki-hi*. [*Colloq.*]

Hang him [a dog] we did, and he *ki-hied* with a vigor that strikingly increased the moral effect.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 332.

kjerulfine (kyā'röl-fín), *n.* [*After Prof. Th. Kjerulf (1825-88), a geologist of Christiania, Norway.*] A kind of wagnerite from Bamle in Norway.

kjoekken-moedding, **kjökken-mödding**, *n.* See *kitchen-midden*.

kl- For old English words so beginning, see *cl-*.

klang (klång), *n.* [*G. sonnd, elang*; see *clang*, *n.*] In *musical acoustics*, a tone together with all its partial tones or harmonics; opposed to a simple or pure tone. The use of the term is recent and limited, and arises from the desire to avoid the ambiguity of the English word *tone*. It is sometimes used for quality, or *klangfarbe*. Compare *clang*, 2.

klangfarbe (klång-fär'be), *n.* [*G.: klang*, sound, tune; *farbe*, color.] In *musical acoustics*, quality or timbre—that is, that particular arrangement and proportion of partial tones in a musical tone which give it character and individuality; tone-color. [*Of recent and limited use.*]

klastic, *a.* See *clastic*.

klavier, *n.* See *clavier*.

klecho (klē'chō), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A tree-swift of the genus *Dendrochelidon*, the Indian *D. klecho*.

kleenebok (klēn'bok), *n.* [*D. < kleen*, little, = *E. clean*, + *bok* = *E. buck*¹.] The *Antelope perpusilla* or *Cephalophus pygmaea*, a pygmy antelope of South Africa.

kleg (kleg), *n.* [*Origin obscure*; cf. *clég*².] 1. The bib, *Gadus luscus*. [*Searborough, Eng.*] — 2. A large specimen of the common cod. *F. Day.*

Kleinhovia (klin-hō'vi-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus), named after M. Kleinhof, director of the Botanic Gardens at Batavia, Java.*] A genus of steruliaceans trees belonging to the tribe *Helicterea*, characterized by the spreading cells of the anthers and the membranaceous inflated capsule. It was made the type of the tribe *Kleinhovieae* by Wight and Arnott. The only species, *K. hospita*, is a low branching tree, native of the East Indies, with entire leaves, and pink flowers in a large terminal panicle, which are succeeded by curious, top-shaped, bladder, five-winged fruits.

Kleinhovieae (klin-hō-vi'ē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Wight and Arnott, 1834), < Kleinhovia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants embracing only the genus *Kleinhovia*, placed by the authors in the order *Buettneriaceae*, now referred to the *Stereuliaceae*.

Kleinia (kli'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL., named after Johann Conrad Klein, a German botanist.*] 1. A name given to three different genera of composite plants, none of which are now accepted. The *Kleinia* of Jusseu is *Javanea* of Persoon, that of Jacquin is *Porophyllum* of Vahlant, and that of Haworth is a section of *Senecio*. 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of one of these genera.

klepht (kleft), *n.* [*NGr. κλέφτης*, var. of *κλέπτης*, *< Gr. κλέπτω*, a thief, *< κλέπτειν*, steal.] A Greek or Albanian brigand. As a class, the klephts were originally those Greeks who, after the Turkish conquest in the fifteenth century, formed armed bands or communities in mountain fastnesses, and maintained their independence, defying and plundering the Turks and their adherents. They gave powerful aid to the patriots in the war of independence (1821-8), after which those who kept up their organization became mere robbers. They have been suppressed in Greece.

klephtic (klef'tik), *a.* [*< klepht* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the klephts.

The ballads of *Klephtic* exploits in Greece match the border songs of Dick of the Law and Kinmont Willie.

Encyc. Brit., III. 234.

klepsydra, *n.* See *clepsydra*.

kleptomania, **kleptomaniac**. See *cleptomania*, *cleptomaniac*.

kleruch, *n.* See *cleruch*.

click, *v.* See *click*¹.

clicket (klik'et), *n.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *clicket* in various senses. — 2. In *fort.*, a small gate in a palisade through which sallies may be made.

clinker, *n.* See *clinker*.

clinket, *n.* A variant of *clicket*.

clinkstone (klingk'stön), *n.* Same as *clinkstone*.

See *phanolite*.

klinometer, *n.* See *clinometer*.

clinopinacoid, *n.* See *clinopinacoid*.

clinorhombic, *a.* Same as *clinorhombic*. See *monoclinic*.

klipdas (klip'das), *n.* [*D. < klip*, cliff (see *cliff*)¹, + *das* (= *G. dachs*), a badger.] The rock-badger; the Dutch colonial name of the Cape hyrax, *Hyrax capensis*. See *Hyrax*.

klipspringer (klip'spring'er), *n.* [*S. African D., < klip*, cliff, + *springer* = *E. springer*.] A pygmy antelope of South Africa,



Klipspringer (*Oreotragus saltatrix*).

Oreotragus saltatrix or *Nano-tragus oreotragus*, inhabiting the rocky fastnesses of the Cape. It is agile and sure-footed like the chamois, which it resembles in habits. It stands about 28 inches high, and the male has small horns about 4 inches long. The flesh is esteemed or food, and the long bristly hair is much used for stuffing saddles.

klipsteinite (klip'sti-nit), *n.* [*Named after Prof. von Klipstein of Giessen, Germany.*] A hydrous silicate of manganese, occurring in dark-brown compact forms.

klouf (klöf), *n.* [*D.: cf. E. clove*³.] A ravine; in Cape Colony and the neighboring settlements, a gully.

klopemania (klō-pē-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [*< Gr. κλοπή*, theft, + *mania*, madness.] *Cleptomania*. [*Rare.*]

klote, *n.* See *clote*¹.

Klugia (klö'ji-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Schlechtendal, 1833), named after Dr. Fr. Klug, a German zoölogist.*] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Gesneriaceae*, tribe *Didymocarpeae*, characterized by a membranaceous 5-cleft calyx, cylindrical corolla-tube, with half-closed throat and irregular limb, and 4 short, perfect stamens. They are herbs creeping at the base and at length erect, with broad leaves which are very unequal-sided, and loose, terminal, secund racemes of large pendulous blue flowers. Four species are known, one of which is found in Mexico and Central America, the remainder being natives of the East Indies. *K. Notoniana*, of the last-named country, has been in cultivation in England as a stove-plant since 1848.

K. M. An abbreviation of *Knight of Malta*.

km. An abbreviation of *kilometer*.

kn- An initial sequence of consonants common in English and Middle English, and in the form *en-* in Anglo-Saxon. In Middle English and Anglo-Saxon (as still in Dutch, German, and Scandinavian) it was distinctly pronounced as written; but now the *k* is silent. *Kn-* occurs in native English words, as *knave*, *knee*, *knell*, *knop*, *know*, etc., in other Teutonic words, as *knicker*, and in some other words of foreign origin, as *knout*. In some words, as *knar*, *knarl*, *kn-* alternates with *gn-*.

knab¹ (nab), *v. t.* [*A var. of knap*¹.] To bite; gnaw; nibble.

I had much rather lie *knabbing* crusts without fear . . . than be mistress of the world with care.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

knab², *v. t.* Another spelling of *nab*¹.

knabble (nab'1), *v. i.* [*A var. (= LG. knabbeln, gnabbeln, gnaw) of knapple*. Cf. *knab*¹, var. of *knap*¹. Cf. also *nibble*.] To bite; nibble.

Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats *knaw* iron.

Sir T. Browne.

knack (nak), *v.* [*< ME. knakken, gnakken*, also assimilated **knacchen, gnacchen* (see *knatch*), = *D. knakken* = *MLG. knaken* = *G. knacken* = *Dan. knække* = *Sw. knäcka* = *Ir. enagaim* = *Gael. enac*, crack, snap; found in a series of words, with several parallel senses, represented by *knap*¹, *clack*, *clap*¹, *crack*, etc., all ult. imitative of a sharp snapping sound. Cf. *knock*, *knay*¹, and *knick*.] 1. To crack; make a sharp abrupt noise; specifically, to gnash the teeth; make a champing sound.

Cast not thy bones vnder the Table, Nor none see thou doe *knack*.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

Friar, I fear You do not say your office well a-days; I cannot hear your beads *knack*.

Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

2. To speak affectedly or mincingly. *Halliwell*.

— 3. To talk in a lively manner; narrate.

Courteously I can both counter and *knack* Of Martin Swart and all his merry-men.

Old Play, quoted in Scott's Kenilworth, viii., note.

II. trans. 1. To cause to sound.

God seia not that he is bleisid that singua or *knackus* swete netis. *Wyckliffe, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 482.*

2. To sneer; taunt; meek. *Jamison.*

Fast flokit about ane multitude of young Troians,
Byssy to *knack* and pull the prisoner.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 40.

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

knack (nak), *n.* [*<* ME. *knacke* = D. *knak* = G. *knack* = Dan. *knæk* = Sw. *knäck* = Gael. *cnac* = Ir. *cnag* = W. *cnac*, a knock, crack, snap; from the verb: see *knack*, *v.* In sense 4, cf. *knackknack*.] 1†. A crack or snap; a sharp sound; a snap with the finger or finger-nail. —2. A dexterous exploit; a trick; a device; a mockery; a repartee.

I shall hamper him,
With all his *knacks* and knaveries.

Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, iii. 4.

For how should equal colours do the *knack*?

Chameleons who can paint in white and black?

Pope, *Moral Essays*, ll. 155.

3. Readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.

My author has a great *knack* at remarks. *Ep. Atterbury.*

Story-telling is therefore not an art, but what we call a *knack*; it doth not so much subsist upon wit as upon humour.

Steele, *Guardian*, No. 42.

No person ever had a better *knack* at hoping than I.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xx.

The damper and more deliberate falls [of snow] have a choice *knack* at draping the trees.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 44.

4†. An ingenious trifle; a toy; a knickknack.

A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3, 67.

This to confirm, I've promis'd to the boy

Many a pretty *knack* and many a toy.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, ll. 3.

5. A kind of figure made of a small quantity of corn at the end of the harvest, and carried in the harvest-home procession. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*] = *Syn. Facility, Expertness*, etc. See *readiness*.

knackaway, knockaway (nak'-, nek'-u-wā), *n.* [An accom. form, simulating an E. *anagua*: see *anagua*.] A Texan tree of the borage family, *Ehretia elliptica*, which has a hard (but not strong), close-grained, unwedgable wood. The native name is *anagua* or *anagua*.

knacker¹ (nak'ér), *n.* [*<* *knack*, *v.* + -er¹.] 1. That which knacks or knocks; in the plural, two pieces of wood or bone used as a plaything by boys, who strike them together by moving the hand; castanets; bones.

Our *knackers* are the fifes and drums;

Sa, sa, the gypsies' army comes!

Middleton, *Spanish Gypsy*, iii. 2.

2†. A maker of knacks, toys, or small work.—**Knacker's brandy**, a sound beating.

knacker² (nak'ér), *n.* [Perhaps all particular uses of *knacker*¹; but the senses are involved, and two or more words may be concerned.] 1. A collar- and harness-maker, employed chiefly by farmers. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A colliers' horse. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. One whose occupation is the slaughtering of diseased or useless horses; also, one who deals in such horses, whether for use or slaughter. [*Eng.*]

There is a regular occupation in London and other large cities, of men known as the *Knackers*. It consists in buying old and worn-out horses, as well as buying and removing dead ones. If there is any work left in the former, it is utilized till the last. Then the animal is killed. The flesh is generally converted into food for dogs and cats, in the sale of which there is a large trade and a considerable number of persons employed. To say that a horse is only fit for the "*Knackers' yard*" is to say that it ought to be dead.

R. J. Hinton, *Eng. Radical Leaders*, p. 208.

knacking¹ (nak'ing), *n.* [*ME. knackyng*; verbal *n.* of *knack*, *v.*] 1. The act of making a sharp abrupt noise.—2. A sounding.

Whether this sottile and swete *knacking* to the eiris makis us to praye with sorowes that mowne not be tolde oute?

Wycherly, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold), III. 481.

knacking² (nak'ing), *p. a.* Striking; slashing; used in emphasis.

Custance. Tush, ye speake in jest.

Mery. Nay, sure, the partie is in good *knacking* earnest.

Udall, *Roister Doister*, iii. 2.

knackish¹ (nak'ish), *a.* [*<* *knack*, *n.*, + -ish¹.] Trickish; knavish; artful.

Beating the air with *knackish* forms of gracious speeches, and vain grandiloquence that tends to nothing.

Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 479.

knackishness¹ (nak'ish-nes), *n.* The stato or quality of being knackish; artifice; trickery.

knack-kneed¹ (nak'nēd), *a.* An obsolete variant of *knock-kneed*.

knafet, *n.* A Middle English form of *knave*.

knag (nag), *n.* [Formerly also *enag*; *<* ME. *knagg* = MLG. *knagge*, a knob, a thick piece, LG. a thick piece, also a peg or pivot (of a gate or

window), G. dial. *knagge* = Sw. *knagg* = Dan. *knage*, a knot in wood, a peg; prob. orig. Celtic: cf. Ir. *cnag*, a knob, peg, *cnraig*, a knot in wood, = Gael. *cnag*, a knob, pin, peg; prob. orig. 'knob, boss, bump,' from the verb, Ir. *cnagaim*, knock, strike, Gael. *cnac*, crack, snap, knock: see *knack* and *knock*.] 1. A hook; a peg; a wooden peg for hanging things on. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Take her the golde in a bagg.

I schall hyt lunge on a *knagg*,

At the schypp borde ende.

Le Bone Florence (Ritson's *Metr. Rom.*, III.).

2. One of the projecting points of a deer's antler; a snag or tine.

The *knags* that sticke out of a harts hornes neare the forehead.

Nomenclator (1585), p. 42.

Horns . . . most dangerous by reason of their sharp and branching *knags*.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1039.

3. A protuberant knot; a wart; also, a decorative knot or tuft, as in costume.—4. The rugged top of a rock or hill. [*Prov. Eng.*]

knagged (nagd or nag'ed), *a.* [*<* ME. *knagged*; *<* *knag* + -ed².] 1†. Provided with hooks or teeth; jagged.

If there be any suspicion of sorcerie, witchcraft, or enchantment practised for to hurt young babes, the great horns of beetles, such especially as be *knagged* as it were with small teeth, are good as a countre charm and preservative, if they be hanged about their necks.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xlii. 15.

2. Formed into knots; knotty.—3. Decorated with knags, as an article of dress.

With polaynez, . . . policed ful clenze,

Aboute his knez *knagged* wyth knote of golde.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 577.

knagginess (nag'i-nes), *n.* The state of being knaggy.

knaggy (nag'i), *a.* [*<* *knag* + -y¹.] 1. Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; having prominent joints.

Tho' thou's howe-backit, now, and *knaggy*,

I've seen the day

Thou could ha'e gaen like any staggle.

Burns, *Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare*.

But now upstart the Cavalier,

He could no longer speach forbear;

Their *knaggy* talking did up barne him;

Their sharp reflections did much warm him.

Cleland's Poems, p. 96. (*Jamieson*.)

Hence—2. Rough in temper; cross; waspish.

knaket, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *knack*. *Chaucer*.

knap¹ (nap), *v.* [Also *gnap*; *<* ME. **knappen*, *gnappen* = D. *knappen*, snap, crack, crush, eat, = G. *knappen*, snap, crack, crunch, = Dan. *knæpe* = Sw. *knäppa*, snap; cf. Gael. *enap*, strike, beat, thump, = Ir. *cnapaim*, strike; a series of words parallel to *knack*, etc.: see *knack*. Hence ult. *knabl*, *knayp*², *knop*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1†. To strike with a sharp noise.

Take a vessel of water, and *knap* a pair of tongs some depth within the water, and you shall hear the sound of the tongs.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 133.

2. To snap; crack; break in pieces with blows; as, to *knap* stones.

Knop boy on the thumbs. *Tusser*, *Dinner Matters*.

He breaketh the bow, and *knappeth* the spear in sunder.

Book of Common Prayer, *Psalter*, xlv. 10.

The stone [flint] is ready for *knapping* as soon as it is dry. . . . A bite is . . . struck from the elbow, and the flint breaks.

Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 376.

3†. To bite; bite off; nibble.

And sum *gnapped* here fete and handes,

As dogges done that gnawe here bandes.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67. (*Halliwel*.)

As lying a gossip as ever *knapped* ginger.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 1, 10.

Knop the thread, and thou art free,

But 'tis otherwise with me.

Herrick, *The Bracelet to Julia*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a short sharp sound.

The people standing by heard it *knop* in, and the patient declared it by the ease she felt.

Wiseman, *Surgery*, vii. 5.

2†. To talk short. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

knap¹ (nap), *n.* [Also *gnap*; *<* ME. *knap* (= LG. *knap* = Dan. *knep* = Sw. *knäppa*), a snap, crack: from the verb.] 1. A short sharp noise; a snap.—2. A stroke; blow.

And mony strokes, in that stoure, the stithe men hym

gafe.

Till the knight, vnder *knappis*, vpon knes fell.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6437.

3. A clapper.

As once a windmill (out of breath) lack'd winde,

A fellow brought four bushels there to grinde,

And hearing neither noyse of *knop* or tiller,

Laid downe his corne, and went to seeke the miller.

John Taylor, *Works* (1630).

knapp² (nap), *n.* [*<* ME. *knap*, a knop, *<* AS. *cnæp*, a hilltop, = OFries. *knep* = Icel. *knappur* = Sw. *knapp* = Dan. *knap*, a knob, button, stud;

a var. of *knop*, *q. v.*; appar. of Celtic origin: W. *cnap*, a knob, = Gael. *cnap*, a knob, button, boss, stud, hillock, = Ir. *cnap*, a knob, hillock, prob. *<* *cnapaim*, I strike: see *knap*¹, *v.* Hence *nap*² and *nape*.] 1†. A protuberance; a swelling; a knob or button.

His cloke of calabre, with alle the *knappes* of golde.

Piers Plowman (B), vi. 272.

2†. A rising ground; a knoll; a hillock; a summit.

And both these rivers running in one, carying a swift streame, doe make the *knappe* of the sayd hill very strong of sctiuacion to lodge a campe upon.

North, tr. of Plutarch (1579).

You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knop* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it.

Bacon, *Building* (ed. 1837).

Harke, on *knop* of yonder hill,

Some sweet shepheard tunes his quill.

W. Browne, *Shepherd's Pipe*.

3. The bud of a flower. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

—4. The flower of the common clover, *Trifolium pratense*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

knappbottle (nap'bot'l), *n.* [*<* *knap*¹, *v.*, + obj. *bottle*².] The bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*.

knape¹, *n.* A Middle English variant of *knave*.

knape-child, *n.* A Middle English variant of *knave-child*. *Ormulum*, l. 7895.

knapper (nap'ér), *n.* 1. A stone-breaker; specifically, one who breaks up flint-flakes into the sizes used for gun-flints.

The *knapper's* tools consist of three simple forms of hammer and a chisel.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 326.

The . . . most difficult process is flaking, or the driving off of flakes at a single blow, of a given width and thickness, with two ribs running down them. In this the Brandon *knappers* excel the prehistoric workmen, but the process is so delicate that few attain to great proficiency.

Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 376.

2. A stone-breakers' hammer; a knapping-hammer.

knapperts (nap'érts), *n.* [Also *knapparts*, *gnapperts*; perhaps orig. **knappwort*: so called from its knotty tubers; *<* *knap*² + *wort*¹.] The leguminous plant *Lathyrus macrorhizus*, the bitter-vetch or heath-pea. It bears tubers, which children like to eat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

knapping-hammer (nap'ing-ham'ér), *n.* A hammer for breaking stones; especially, a hammer of steel with which flint-flakes are broken into lengths for gun-flints.

Ye'd better ta'en up spades and shoals,

Or *knappin'-hammers*.

Burns, *First Epistle to Lapraik*.

knapping-machine (nap'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for breaking stones by a sudden blow instead of sustained pressure.

knappish¹ (nap'ish), *a.* [*<* *knap*¹ + -ish¹.] 1. Inclined to *knap* or *snap*.—2. Snappish.

Answering your snappish quid with a *knappish* quo.

Stanhurst, *Descrip. of Ireland*, p. 35. (*Halliwel*.)

knapple (nap'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *knapped*, ppr. *knapping*. [*Freq.* of *knap*¹. Cf. *knabble*.]

1†. To break off with an abrupt sharp noise.—2. To bite; nibble. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

knappy (nap'i), *a.* [*<* *knap*² + -y¹.] Full of knaps or hillocks. *Jamieson*, *Supp.* [*Scotch.*]

knapsack (nap'sak), *n.* [*<* D. *knapsak* (= MLG. *knapsack*, LG. *knapsack*, *<* *knappen*, snap, eat, + *sak* = LG. *sack* = E. *sack*¹. Cf. equiv. *snapsack*.] A case or bag of leather or strong cloth for carrying a soldier's necessities, closely strapped to the back between the shoulders;

hence, any case or bag for similar use. Various forms of knapsacks are now used by tourists and others for carrying light personal luggage. Originally the military knapsack was meant for carrying food, but it has gradually become appropriated to a totally different purpose, as the transportation of clothes and the like, and food is carried in the haversack.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for onee who can foot it farthest, . . . I with my *knapsack*, and you with your bottle at your back.

Dryden, *Spanish Friar*.

knapscape (nap'skap), *n.* [*Appar.* *<* *knap*² + *scap* = *skap*, a beehive (used for 'skull'). Cf. *knapskull*.] The skull.

Thro' the *knapscape* the sword has gane.

Jamie Telfer (*Child's Ballads*, VI. 112).

knapskull¹ (nap'skul), *n.* [Formerly also *knapskull*, *knapskul*; *<* *knap*² + *skull*.] A helmet.

Get on your jacks, platesleeves, and *knapskulls*, that your presence may work some terror if you meet with opposers.

Scott, *Abbot*, xxvi.

knapweed (nap'wēd), *n.* [So called in allusion to its knob-like heads; *<* *knap*² + *weed*¹.] 1. A general name for plants of the genus *Centaurea* of the composite family, as *C. Calcitrapa*, the star-thistle, and *C. Cyanus*, bachelor's-buttons.—2. Specifically, *C. nigra*, also called *button-*

weed, hardhead, loggerhead, and by various other names. It is a perennial branching weed, with rose-purple flowers and a globular involucre, whose bracts bear a stiff and fringed, dark-colored appendage. It is native in Europe and Asia, and sparingly introduced in America northward on the Atlantic coast. Also *knopweed* and *knobweed*.



Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*). 1, lower part of stem; 2, upper part with flowers; a, scale of the involucre.

knar¹ (när), *n.* [Also written *gnar*; < ME. *knarre* (= LG. *knarre*); a word of obscure origin, appearing also in the form *knur*, *q. v.* Hence *knarl*, *gnarl*.] 1. A knot on a tree.

A crooked tree, and full of *knarres*. *Wyclif*, *Wisdom*, (xiii. 1 (Oxf.).

Prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found; Or woods with knots and *knarres* deformed and old. *Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc.*, ii. 536.

2. A rock; a cliff.

They vmbre-kensten the *knarre* and the knot bothe. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1343.

Wildernesse hit is and waste *Knarres* and cludes. *Ouel and Nightingale*, l. 993.

3. A short stout man.

He was schort, schuldred broode, a thikke *knarre* [In some editions printed *gnarre*]. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Proel. to C. T.*, l. 551.

[Obsolete or rare in all senses.]

knar² (när), *r. i.* [Also *gnar*; = MD. LG. G. *knarren* = Dan. *knarre* = Sw. *knarra*, creak; also D. *knorren* = G. *knurren* = Sw. *knorra* = Dan. *knorre*, growl; ult. imitative. Hence the freq. **knarl*, spelled *gnarl*: see *gnarl*.] To growl. See *gnar*.²

knark (närk), *n.* [Appar. an extension of *knar*.] A hard-hearted or savage person. [Slang, Eng.]

He was a good man; he couldn't refuse a dog, much more a Christian; but he had a butler, a regular *knark*. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, l. 343.

knarl, *n.* [See *gnarl*. Cf. *knarl*.] See *gnarl*.¹

knarled, *a.* [See *gnarled*. Cf. *knarled*.] See *gnarled*.

knarly, *a.* See *gnarly*.

knarred (när), *a.* [**knar*¹ + *-ed*.] Knotty; gnarled.

The *knarred* and crooked cedar knees. *Loufellow*, *Building of the Ship*.

knarry (nä'ri), *a.* [Also *gnarry*; < ME. *knarry*; < **knar*¹ + *-y*.] Knotty; stubby.

A forest . . . With knotty, *knarry*, bareyne trees olde. *Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1119.

knast, *n.* See *gnast*.¹

knat (nat), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *knot*.²

Partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some May yet be there, and godwit if we can; *Knat*, rail, and ruff too. *B. Jonson*, *Epigrams*, cl.

knatch, *r. t.* [**knaechen*, *gnaechen*, assimilated form of *knakken*, *knack*: see *knack*.] To *knack*; *knock*.

With a great clubbe [he] *knatched* them all on the hed as they had been giants. *Gosson*, *Schoole of Abuse*, p. 47.

knaur (när), *n.* A dialectal variant of *knar*.¹

knave (näv), *n.* [**knave*, *cnave*, *cnafe*, < AS. *cnafa* (= OHG. *chnabe*, *knabe*, *knab*, MHG. G. *knabe*), also *cnapa* (> ME. *knape*) = OFries. *knapa*, *knappa* = MD. *knape*, D. *knaap* = MLG. LG. *knape* = OHG. *knappo*, MHG. *knappe*, *knape*, G. *knappe*, a boy, servant, = Icel. *knapi*, *knappi*, *knapr*, a servant, = Sw. (obs.) *knape*, esquire; perhaps < Teut. *kan*, the root of *ken*², *beget*, bring forth (see *ken*², *kin*¹, etc.), the termination being perhaps connected with Goth. *aba*, a man, husband, Icel. *afi*, a grandfather, sometimes used in the sense of 'a boy' or 'a man.')] 1. A boy; a boy as a servant; a servant; a fellow.

That oon of hem gan callen to his *knave*. *Chaucer*, *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 204.

O murderous slumber, Lay at thon thy leaden mace upon my boy, That plays thee music? Gentle *knave*, good night. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, iv. 3, 209.

I shal in the stable slee thy *knave*. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 1807.

2. A friend; a erony: used as a term of endearment.

My good *knave*, Eros, now thy captain is Even such a body: here I am Antony; Yet cannot hold this visible shape, my *knave*. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, iv. 14, 12.

3. A false, deceitful fellow; a dishonest person; one given to fraudulent tricks or practices; a ruego or scoundrel.

My present state requires nothing but *knaves* To be about me, such as are prepar'd For every wicked act. *Beau. and Fl.*, *King and No King*, iii. 3.

I knew him to be artful, selfish, and malicious—in short, a sentimental *knave*. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, l. 1.

[He] in both senses was a ready *knave*; Knave as of old, obedient, keen, and quick, Knave as at present, skill'd to shift and trick. *Crabbe*, *Tales*.

4. A playing-card with a servant (usually, in English and American cards, in a conventionalized costume of the sixteenth century) figured on it; a jack.

The *Knave* of Diamonds tries his wily arts, And wils (oh shameful chance!) the Queen of Hearts. *Pope*, *R. of the L.*, iii. 87.

Cuckoo's knave, the wryneck: a translation of the Welsh *gwas-y-gop*. = *Syn*. 3. Rogue, rascal, sharper, scamp, scape-grace, swindler, cheat.

knave¹ (näv), *r. t.* [**knave*, *n.*] To prove or make a knave.

How many nets do they lay to ensnare the squire and *knave* themselves? *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 477.

knave-bairn (nä'vä'örn), *n.* [**knave*, *bairn*, < *knave* + *bairn* = *bairn*.] A man-child. [Scotch.]

For if it be a *knave bairn*, He's heir o' a' my land; But if it be a lass bairn, In red gowd she shall gang. *Tam-a-Lin* (Child's Ballads, I. 261).

Who could tell whether the honny *knave-bairn* may not come back to claim his ain? *Scott*, *Guy Mannering*, xxii.

knave-child, *n.* [ME., also var. *knape-child*; < *knave* + *child*.] A male child.

She a daughter hath ybore, Al had hir lever have born a *knave child*. *Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 388.

knavery (nä'ver-i), *n.*; pl. *knaveries* (-iz). [**knave* + *-ery*.] 1. The action or character of a knave; dishonesty; deception in dealing; trickery; petty villainy; fraud.

This is flat *knavery*, to take upon you another man's name. *Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, v. 1, 37.

2. Roguishness; waggishness; tomfoolery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I would we were well rid of this *knavery*. . . . I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the upshot. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, iv. 2, 73.

They are rul'd and chastiz'd by strokes on their backs and soles of their feete on the least disorder, and without the least humanity, yet are they cheerful and full of *knavery*. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Oct. 7, 1643.

3. *Narthecium ossifragum*, the bog-asphodel. [Prov. Eng.]

knaveship (nä'v'ship), *n.* [**knave* + *-ship*.] A certain quantity of grain or meal from a grinding, to which the servant (knave) of a mill was legally entitled. [Scotch.]

The Dame Glendinning had always paid her multure and *knaveship* duly. *Scott*, *Monastery*, viii.

knave's-mustard (nä'vz'mus'tärd), *n.* A species of *Thlaspi*, a genus of the mustard family.

knavish (nä'vish), *a.* [**knavish*; < *knave* + *-ish*.] 1. Like a knave; suited to a knave; tricky; dishonest; fraudulent: as, a *knavish* fellow; a *knavish* trick.

Illr lemman? Certes, this is a *knavish* speche: Forgiveth it me. *Chaucer*, *Manciple's Tale*, l. 101.

Praise is the medium of a *knavish* trade, A coin by Craft for Folly's use designed. *Cowper*, *To an Afflicted Protestant Lady in France*.

2. Roguish; waggish; mischievous.

Cupid is a *knavish* lad, Thus to make poor females mad. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, iii. 2, 440.

=*Syn*. 1. Trickish, rascally, unprincipled. **knavishly** (nä'vish-li), *adv.* In a *knavish* manner. (a) Dishonestly; fraudulently. (b) Waggishly; mischievously.

knavishness (nä'vish-nes), *n.* The quality or habit of being *knavish*; trickery; dishonesty.

knaw¹, *v.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *know*.¹

knaw², *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gnaw*.

knawel (nä'el), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. G. *knawel*, *knäuel*, a clue of thread.] Any small weed of the genus *Scleranthus* of the order *Illecebraceae*; especially, *S. annuus*, native in the Old World, introduced in America.

knead (nēd), *v. t.* [**kneaden*, *cneden* (pp. *knoden*), < AS. *cnedan*, also *ge-cnedan* (a strong verb, pret. *enad*, pp. *cneden*), *geeneden*, ONorth. *gecneden* = D. *kneden* = MLG. *kneden*, I.G. *knēien*, *knēen* = OIIG. *chnetan*, *cnetan*, MHG. *kneten*, *knetten*, G. *kneten* = Icel. *knodha* = Norw. *knoda*, *knaada*, *knoa*, *kna* = Sw. *knåda*, *knæad*; prob. O Bulg. *gneta*, *gnesti*, press, = Bohem. *kneta*, *knisti* = Pol. *gnote*, *gniese*, *knæad*, = Russ. *gneta*, *gnesti*, press, squeeze.] 1. To manipulate by squeezing, pressing, or thumping different parts of; work upon by successive thumps or compressions: as, to *knead* a person's limbs in the operation of massage.

I will *knead* him; I'll make him supple. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, ii. 3, 231.

He turned his bed over, and shook it and *kneaded* it. *George Eliot*, *Silas Marner*, v.

Specifically—2. To work upon, as plastic materials, by repeatedly pressing or squeezing; prepare or mix by working over and over with the hands or by tools or machinery, as dough for bread or clay for bricks.

The cake she *kneaded* was the sav'y meat. *Prior*, *Solemon*, ii.

Hence—3. To mix thoroughly; incorporate; form into a homogeneous compound.

If love be serched wel and sought, It is a sykness of the thought, Annexed and *kned* bitwixt tweyne. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4811.

One common mass composed the mould of man; One paste of flesh, on all degrees bestowed, And *kneaded* up alike with moistening blood. *Dryden*, *Sig. and Guis.*, l. 504.

The force and sweetness of [Chaucer's] genius *kneaded* more kindly together the Latin and Teutonic elements of our mother tongue, and made something better than either. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 264.

4. To make by kneading.

There is no creature that is *kneaded* of clay but hath his frailties, Extravagancies, and Excesses. *Howell*, *Letters*, ii. 3.

kneadable (nē'da-bl), *a.* [**knead* + *-able*.] Capable of being kneaded.

The cement is hard and brittle at the ordinary room-temperature, but becomes soft and *kneadable* when held in the hand for a few moments. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 188.

kneader (nē'dēr), *n.* [**kneadere* (= D. *kneder* = G. *kneter*); < **knead* + *-er*.] 1. One who kneads; specifically, a mixer of bread; a baker. —2. An apparatus by which kneading is mechanically performed; a kneading-machine.

kneadingly (nē'ding-li), *adv.* In the manner of one who kneads. *Leigh Hunt*, *Foliage*, p. 30. [Rare.]

kneading-machine (nē'ding-mā-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for working and mixing dough. Two forms are used, one employing heavy metal rollers in a wooden trough, the other having a series of curved radial arms on a horizontal shafting in an inclosed box. In both machines the flour, water, etc., are mixed, and the dough is beaten, doubled over, and kneaded in a manner somewhat resembling the kneading of a mass of dough by hand.

kneading-trough (nē'ding-trōf), *n.* [**kneadung-trogh*, *kneding-trowe*, *kneding-trotte*; < *kneding*, verbal *n.* of *knæd*, *r.*, + *trough*.] A trough or tray in which dough is kneaded.

Aoon go gete us fast into this in A *knedyng trogh*, or ellis a kymelyn. *Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*, l. 362.

And the people took their dough before it was leavened, their *kneading-troughs* being bound up in their clothes upon their shoulders. *Ex.* xii. 34.

kneading-tub, *n.* [ME. *knedyng-tubbe*.] Same as *kneading-trough*.

knobelite (neb'el-it), *n.* [Named after Major von *Knobel*.] A mineral of a gray, dirty-white, brownish-green, or green color, a silicate of iron and manganese, belonging to the chrysolite group, found at Ilmenau in Thuringia and at Dannemora in Sweden.

knock (nek), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *knack* (?).] *Naut.*, the twisting of a rope or a cable.

kneddet. A Middle English past participle of *knæd*. *Chaucer*.

knedet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *knead*.

knee (nē), *n.* [**kne*, *knæc*, *knæc*, *knoc*, *cnocwe*, pl. *knæcs*, *knæen*, *knæon*, *cnæon*, < AS. *cnēōc*, contr. *cnēō* = OS. *knio*, *knēo* = OFries. *knio*, *knī*, *knē* = D. *knie* = MLG. *knē*, LG. *knē*, *knē* = OHG. *knio*, *chniu*, *knio*, *cnæo*, *chnæo*, MHG. G. *knie* = Icel. *knē* = Sw. *knä* = Dan. *knæ* = Goth. *knio* = L. *genu* (dim. *geniculum*, ML. *genuculum*, > It. *ginocchio* = Sp. *ginojo*, Sp. *hinojo* = Pg. *gioelho*, *joelho* = OF. *genouil*, F. *genou*) = Gr. *gōvū* = Skt. *jānu*, *knæc*; a common Indo-Eur. word.] 1. The joint between the two principal parts of the leg of man or the hind limb of lower ani-

mals; the articulation of the thigh-bone or femur with the tibia or fibula, or with both. See def. 2 (a) and *knee-joint*.

Scho felle on *kneys* hym agsyne,
And of hys sorowe sche can hym frayne.
MS. Cantab. F. f. 38, f. 82. (Halliwell, s. v. fraine.)
Lord Hamlet, with his doublet all unbraced, . . .
Pale as his shirt; his *knees* knocking each other.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1, 8.

2. Some other joint in animals other than man, likened to the human knee-joint or regarded as its representative. (a) The carpal articulation or wrist-joint of various animals, as the horse, cow, etc.: as, the horse went down on his *knees*.
The horse's *knees* are out to pieces. He came down in a hole, it seems, and pitched Rex over his head.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, vii.

(b) The tarsal articulation or heel-joint of a bird; the suffrago: as, tibia feathered down to the *knee*. (c) The joint of an insect's leg connecting the femur and the tibia. In descriptions the word is often used to indicate the apex of the femur, sometimes including the base of the tibia: as, black or yellow *knees*.

3. Something resembling the knee in shape.
And all about old stockes and stubs of trees . . .
Did hang upon the ragged rocky *knees*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 34.

Specifically—(a) In *ship-building*, a piece of timber or iron having an angular bend like that of the knee, used to secure the beams of a ship to her sides or timbers. The branches of the knee form an angle of greater or smaller extent, according to the situation of the pieces which it is designed to unite. *Lodging-knees* are knees fixed parallel to the deck. *Hanging-knees* are knees placed vertically, generally under a deck-beam. *Diagonal hanging-knees* are knees which cross the timbers in a slanting direction. Also *knee-piece*. See cut under *stern*. (b) In *carp.*, a piece of wood having a natural bend, or sawn into shape, and fitted into an angle. (c) In *arch.*, a part of the back of a hand-rail of a convex form: the reverse of a *ramp*, which is concave. *Gwilt. (d)* In *bot.*, a spur-like process on the roots of the bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum*, by which a part of their surface is kept above water.

In 1874, while engaged in the work of the Kentucky Geological Survey in the lowland district near the Mississippi, I had an opportunity of making some inquiries concerning the *knees* of the swamp cypress, which led me to the supposition that these peculiar processes from the roots served in some manner to aerate the sap.
N. S. Shaler, Science, XIII. 176.

4. A genuflection; reverence.
Now, when the lords and barons of the realm
Perceiv'd Northumberland did lean to him,
The more and less came in with cap and *knee*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3, 68.

Of their kissing salutations if they were equal, and of the *knee* of the superior by the inferior, and adoration of the chiefe.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 375.

Carline knee, a knee placed at the junction of a carline and the frame of a ship, for strength.—**Housemaid's knee**. See *housemaid*.—**To bow the knee**, to do reverence or worship.

I have reserved to myself seven thousand men, who have not bowed the *knee* to the image of Baal. Rom. xi. 4.
To offer or give a knee, to act as second or bottle-holder, as in a prize-fight, it being customary for each of the principals in such a contest to rest on the knee of his second between the rounds.

Cuff . . . planted his blows upon his adversary, and floored that unlucky champion three times running. At each fall there was a cheer; and every body was anxious to have the honor of offering the conqueror a *knee*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, v.

Now Tom, with East to handle him, and Martin to give him a *knee*, steps out on the turf.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

knee (nē), *v.* [*< ME. *kneen, knevien, knovien, < AS. cneōwian = OHG. chniuwen, kneven, MHG. kniwen, knien, G. knien, kneel; from the noun.*] **I, intrans.** To go down on the knees; kneel. [Obscure or poetical.]
Seththe hi *knowede* and seyde, Hayl, Gywene [Jews'] kyng.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 48.

II. trans. 1. To kneel to.

I could as well be brought
To *knee* his throne.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4, 217.

2. To pass over on the knees.
Fall down, and *knee*
The way into his mercy.
Shak., Cor., v. 1, 5.

3. In *ship-building*, to fit with a *knee* or knees.
knee-bone (nē'bōn), *n.* [*< ME. knebone.*] The bone or bones of the knee; the kneecap.

knee-boss (nē'bōs), *n.* A defense for the knee, consisting of a simple convex plate or cap made of boiled leather or other material, and strapped around the leg at the knee-joint, or secured to the hose: a common piece of armor throughout the middle ages.

knee-breeches (nē'brich'ez), *n. pl.* Breeches that reach to the knee or just below it; especially, a close-fitting garment covering the thigh and the



Knee-boss. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'architecture française.")

lower part of the body, worn generally from the beginning of the eighteenth century until about 1815. See *knickerbocker*, 3.

knee-brush (nē'brush), *n.* In *zool.*: (a) The brush or tuft of hair on the knees of some antelopes. (b) The mass of thick-set hairs on the legs of bees, by means of which they carry pollen from one plant to another or to their hive.

knee-cap (nē'kap), *n.* 1. The bone capping the protuberance of the knee; the kneecap; the patella. See cut under *knee-joint*. [Commonly written *kneecap* in this sense.]—2. Any covering for the knee, worn as a protection from injury either to the joint or to the clothing that covers it.—3. *Milit.*, same as *genouillère*.

knee-cop (nē'kop), *n.* *Milit.*, same as *genouillère*.

knee-cords (nē'kōrdz), *n. pl.* Knee-breeches made of corded fabric, as corduroy; corded breeches. [Rare.]

It had long been his ambition to stand in a bar of his own, in a green coat, *knee-cords*, and tops.
Dickens, Pickwick, xiv.

knee-crooking (nē'krūk'ing), *a.* Bending the knee as in reverence; humble; servile.

Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave . . .
Wears out his time, much like his master's ass,
For nought but provender.
Shak., Othello, I. 1, 45.

kneed (nēd), *a.* [*< knee + -ed.*] 1. Having knees: used chiefly in composition, as in *kneekneed*.—2. Marked with or by the knees; bulging at the knees, as a pair of trousers.—3. In *anat., zool.*, and *bot.*, geniculate; bent at an angle, and protuberant at the bending, like the knee; having a swollen joint in a bent axis. Also *knee-jointed*. See cut under *geniculate*.

knee-deep (nē'dēp), *a.* 1. Rising to the knees: as, the snow lay *knee-deep*.
The ground in fourteen days is dry, and grass *knee-deep* within a month.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia.

2. Sunken to the knees: as, wading *knee-deep* in water or mire.
In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almost *knee-deep* through mire in clumsy shoes.
Dryden.

knee-guard (nē'gärd), *n.* *Milit.*, same as *genouillère*.

knee-gusset (nē'gus'et), *n.* In *armor*. See *gusset*.

knee-high (nē'hī), *a.* As high as the knee: as, water *knee-high*.—**Knee-high to a grasshopper**, of very short stature. [Jocose, U. S.]

kneeholly (nē'hōl'i), *n.* [Also *kneeholm* (cf. *holm*², *holly*¹); *< ME. *kneholen, enehole, < AS. cneōholen, encōwholen, kneeholly, < cneō, cneōw. knec, + hōlen, holly; see hollen, holly¹, holm².*] A plant, *Ruscus aculeatus*; butcher's-broom.

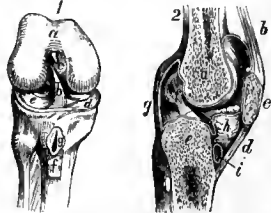
kneeholm (nē'holm or nē'hōm), *n.* Same as *kneeholly*.

kneehulver (nē'hul'vēr), *n.* *Kneeholly*. [Prov. Eng.]

knee-iron (nē'ī'ern), *n.* An L-shaped angle-iron, used to strengthen a joint formed by two timbers in a frame.

knee-jerk (nē'jērk), *n.* A sudden jerking of the knee, caused by a contraction of the quadriceps femoris, evoked by a blow on the patellar tendon or in any way that gives the quadriceps a sudden tug. Also called *patellar tendon reflex* and *knee-kick*.

All the methods by which the *knee-jerk* may be obtained are merely different ways of giving the quadriceps muscle a twitch by bringing a sudden strain upon its tendon.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 7.



Human Knee-joint.

1. Right knee-joint laid open from the front, to show the internal ligaments: a, cartilaginous surface of lower extremity of the femur, with its two condyles; b, anterior crucial ligament; c, posterior do.; d, internal semilunar cartilage; e, external cartilage; f, part of the ligament of the patella turned down; g, synovial bursa laid open beneath the ligament of the patella. 2. Longitudinal section of the left knee-joint: a, cancellous structure of lower part of femur; b, tendon of extensor muscles of leg; c, patella; d, ligament of the patella; e, cancellous structure of head of tibia; f, anterior crucial ligament; g, posterior ligament; h, mass of fat projecting into the cavity of the joint below the patella; i, bursa.

knee-joint (nē'joint), *n.* 1. (a) The joint at the knee; the joint between the thigh and the lower leg; the articulation of the femur with either or both of the bones of the leg, the tibia and fibula. In man the knee-joint is formed by the articulation of the large external and internal condyles of the femur with the broad flattened top of the tibia (the fibula being excluded), covered in front by the kneecap or patella, a large sesamoid bone in the tendon of the extensor muscles. It is a ginglymus or hinge-joint, permitting complete flexion,

limiting extension to a right line, and admitting in some positions of slight rotatory movement. As far as the bones are concerned, the knee-joint is one of the most open and insecure articulations in the body; but it is very strongly secured by its ligaments and tendons. These are, on the surface of the joint, a general capsular investment, particularly thick and strong behind, where it is known as the posterior ligament of Winslow, a structure preventing extension beyond a right line; the patellar ligament, that in which the kneecap is situated, and which is the extensor tendon of the muscles in front of the thigh, inserted into the tibia; the internal lateral ligament, chiefly derived from the tendon of the semi-membranosus muscle; and two external lateral ligaments, passing to the head of the fibula. Inside the joint are a pair of crucial ligaments, crossed like the letter X, passing from the femoral intercondylar notch to the head of the tibia. The nearly flat head of the tibia supports a pair, inner and outer, of semilunar interarticular fibrocartilages. These serve to deepen the depressions which receive the very convex condyles of the femur. These cartilages are interconnected by an anterior transverse ligament, and united to the inner surface of the capsular ligament by two coronary ligaments. The most extensive synovial membrane of the body is found in the knee-joint. Its processes, known as *alar* and *meniscus ligaments*, are not ligaments in a proper sense. There are several separate synovial bursae about the joint; it contains a quantity of fat beneath the patellar ligament, and is supplied by appropriate arteries, veins, nerves, and lymphatics. (b) Some joint likened to or mistaken for a knee: as, (1) the carpal articulation of the fore leg of various animals, as the horse; (2) the tarsal articulation of a bird's foot; the heel.—2. In *mach.*, same as *toggle-joint*.

knee-jointed (nē'join'ted), *a.* Same as *kneecap*, 3.

knee-kick (nē'kik), *n.* Same as *kneecap*.

kneel (nēl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *knelt* or *kneeled*, ppr. *kneeling*. [*< ME. knelen, cneolien, cneolien, kneulen, kneulen, < AS. *cneōwelian* (cited from a manuscript and not verified, but supported also by the verbal *n. knij*, for **cnylung*, glossed by L. *accubitus*) (= D. *knuelen* = M.G. *knelen, knilen, LG. knelen* = G. dial. *knülen*, also (Swiss) *knuelen, knülen* = Dan. *knæle*), kneel; with formative -l, of freq. force, *< cneōw.* ME. *kne*, *knee*: see *knee*, *n.*, and cf. *knec*, *v.*] To go down on the knees or a knee; bend the legs at the knees and rest for a time upon them, or upon one of them, as in supplication or homage.
Cutberd heo ladde in to halle
And he a *knee* gan falle:
He sette him a *kneewyng*,
And grette we the gode kyng.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 781.

Be curtayse to God, and *knele* doun
On bothe knees with grete deuocoun,
To mon thou shalt *knele* upon the ton [tone].
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

Silent and slow, like ghosts, they glide
To the high altar's hallow'd side,
And there they *knelt* them down.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

A red-cross knight for ever *knelt'd*
To a lady in his shield.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

kneeler (nē'lēr), *n.* 1. One who kneels, or worships by kneeling.

Melissa knelt; but Lady Blanche erect
Stood up and spake, an affient orator.
"It was not thus, O Princess, in old days; . . .
I loved you like this *kneeler*."
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. In the *early church*, one of a class of penitents who were permitted to occupy a kneeling position between the ambo and the door of the church. They received their name from the fact that they had to kneel even at times when prayer was made by the faithful standing. See *penitent*.

kneent, *n.* An obsolete plural of *knee*.

kneecap (nē'pan), *n.* The kneecap or patella.

knee-piece (nē'pēs), *n.* 1. Same as *knee-rafter*.—2. An angular piece of timber used in a roof to strengthen a joint where two timbers meet.—3. *Milit.*, any defensive appliance used to cover the knee; especially, in medieval armor, the *genouillère*. See cut under *genouillère*.—4. In *ship-building*, same as *knee*, 3 (a).

knee-pine (nē'pin), *n.* A dwarf variety of the European mountain-pine, *Pinus Mughus (P. pumilio)*, var. *nana*.

knee-plate (nē'plät), *n.* 1. A defensive appliance for the tilt used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, consisting of a broad steel plate shaped to cover the thigh and to project on each side. Its chief object was to protect the left leg from friction against the barrier.—2. A similar defense shown in pictures of the sixteenth century as worn over the right leg.

knee-rafter (nē'raf'tēr), *n.* A rafter the lower end or foot of which is crooked downward, so that it may rest more firmly on the wall. Also called *crook-rafter* and *knee-piece*.

Knee-rafter, or *crook-rafter*, is the principal truss of a house.
Oxford Glossary.

knee-roof (nē'rōf), *n.* Same as *curb-roof*.

kneestead (nē'sted), *n.* The place of the knee. [Prov. Eng.]

How'd to the kneestead.

Greene, Verses against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

knee-stop (nē'stop), *n.* In the reed-organ and harmonium, a lever operated by the performer's knee, for regulating the wind-supply, for opening or shutting the box in which the reeds are placed, or for temporarily drawing all the stops, so as to produce crescendo and diminuendo effects. Also called *knee-swell*.

knee-strap (nē'strap), *n.* In a railroad-car, a wrought-iron facing to a knee-timber, connecting the end-sill and the stirrup or drawbar carry-iron. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

kneestring (nē'string), *n.* A hamstring. *Ad-dison*.

knee-swell (nē'swel), *n.* Same as *knee-stop*.

knee-timber (nē'tim'bër), *n.* 1. Timber or a timber of a bent or angular shape, suitable for making a knee in ship-building, etc. See *knee*, 3 (a).

Such [envious] dispositions are the very errors of human nature, and yet they are the fittest timber to make great Politiques of, like to *knee-timber*, that is good for ships that are ordained to be tossed, but not for building houses that shall stand firm. Bacon, Goodness.

2. In a railroad-car, a deep platform-sill, cut away to embrace the end-sill. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

knee-tribute (nē'trib'üt), *n.* Tribute paid by kneeling.

Receive from us

Knee-tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile!

Milton, P. L., v. 782.

knee-worship (nē'wër'ship), *n.* Worship paid by kneeling.

knell (nel), *v.* [*ME. knellen, knillen, knyllen, knullen*, < AS. *cnyllan* (ONorth. also *cnyllsan*), *knock* (on a door), prob. also striko a bell; a weak verb; cf. MHG. **knellen* (in comp. *er-knell-*) (a strong verb, pret. **knal*, pp. **gknollen*), G. *knellen*, clap, make a loud noise, = Icel. *knýlla*, beat with a blunt weapon; cf. D. *knellen*, pinch, squeeze, oppress; parallel with another series of weak verbs, with a more sonorous vowel, ME. *knollen* (for **knallen*, E. *knoll*) = D. *knallen* = G. *knallen* = Dan. *knalde* = Sw. *knalla*, clap, resound, give a loud report (cf. Icel. *gnella* (pret. *gnall*), scream, *gnóltra*, howl, bark); words of imitative origin, or subject to imitative variation, and to be compared with the other imitative series *knack*, *knapp*, *knock*, etc., the forms with final *l* being more suited to express a prolonged resounding noise, and in mod. E. confined to the slow, resounding peal of a heavy bell.] I. *trans.* 1†. To strike; knock.

Ther by were *knulled* y the putfalle,
This eories ant burouns.

Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 193.

2†. To toll, as a bell; ring for or at a funeral knoll.

His Brederne and Susters shall come to their Gilde-Halle
tögedre, when the more helle at Powles church is *knelled*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

3. To summon by or as if by a knell. [Poetical.]

"Each matin bell," the baron saith,

"Knells us back to a world of death."

Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

That iron tongue in the tower of yonder old cathedral
... has chimed monarchs to their thrones, and *knelled*
them to their tombs. Everett, Orations, II. 252.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sound, as a bell, especially as a funeral bell.

Not worth a blessing, nor a bell to *knell* for thee.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

At every tate o' Annie's horse' mane

There hang a silver bell;

And there came a wind out frae the south,

Which made them a' to *knell*.

Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 136).

Hence—2. To sound as an omen or a warning of coming evil. [Rare.]

Hawks are whistling; horns are *knelling*.

Scott, Hunting Song (1808).

knell (nel), *n.* [*ME. knel, knul*; < AS. *cnyll* = D. *knal* = G. *knall* = Dan. *knald* = Sw. *knall*, a loud noise; from the verb.] The sound caused by striking a bell; especially, the sound of a bell rung with solemn slowness at or for a funeral; a passing-bell.

The bell invites me.

Hear it not, Duncan; for it is a *knell*

That summons thee to heaven or to hell.

Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1, 63.

Before thou diest, each minute shall prepare it,

And ring so many *knells* to sad afflictions.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

knelt (nelt). Preterit and past participle of *knell*.

knenet, *n.* An obsolete plural of *knee*.

knēt†, **knettet**. Obsolete preterits of *knit*. Chaucer.

knēt² (net), *n.* A variant of *knot*². Sir T. Browne. [Norfolk, Eng.]

knettles (net'iz), *n. pl.* See *knittle*, 2 (b).

knewel, *v. t.* See *nevel*.

knew (nü). Preterit of *know*¹.

knib (nib), *n.* and *v.* Another spelling of *nib*.

knibber (nib'ër), *n.* A young deer when the antlers first sprout; a prieker. Halliwell.

knick† (nik), *v. t.* [A var. (= D. *knikken* = MLG. *knicken*, LG. *knikken*, *knöck* or *break*, *eraek* slightly) of *knack*, as *click*¹ of *clack*, etc.] To knock or knock slightly; knap; crack.

May Margaret sits in the queen's boudir,

Knicking her fingers and by ane.

The Laird o' Logie (Child's Ballads, IV. 110).

knicker (nik'ër), *n.* [*D. knikker*, marble, < *knikken*, *knick*; see *knick*, *v.*] A small ball of baked clay used by boys as a marble; especially, such a ball placed between the forefinger and thumb, and propelled by a jerk of the thumb so as if possible to strike another.

Knickerbocker (nik'ër-bok'ër), *n.* and *a.* [With ref. to Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, the pretended author of Washington Irving's "History of New York," taken as the typical representative of the Dutch settlers in New York, and their descendants. The name has come to be applied to anything regarded as characteristic of Dutch New York.] I. *n.* 1. A descendant of the Dutch settlers of New Netherlands.

When I find New Yorkers of Dutch descent priding themselves upon being "genuine *Knickerbockers*," I please myself with the persuasion that I have struck the right chord. Irving, *Knickerbocker*, Author's Apology.

2. [*l. e.*] A stout fabric of wool and linen having a rough or knotted surface, used for women's dresses.—3. [*l. e.*] *pl.* Loosely fitting knee-breeches resembling those represented as worn by the Dutch in the seventeenth century; by extension, the whole dress of the lower limbs of which those knee-breeches form part, including the long stocking worn with them; also, the whole costume. *Knickerbockers* are worn by young boys, and also by sportsmen, by bicyclers, and sometimes by travelers.

Knickerbockers, surely the prettiest boy's dress that has appeared these hundred years.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, viii.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or regarded as characteristic of the original Dutch settlers in New York, or their descendants.

knickknack (nik'nak), *n.* [Also spelled *nick-nack*; a varied redupl. of *knack*; see *knack*, *n.*, 4.] 1. A pleasing trifle; something more ornamental than useful; a trinket; a toy; a kickshaw; an unsubstantial dainty; a word of very indefinite application, nearly always used in the plural.

He found me supporting my outward tabernacle, that was fatigued, starved, and distempered, with some *knickknacks* (delicis) at the confectioners.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 377.

2†. A small trick; a deceitful practice.

But if ye use these *knickknacks*,

This fast and loose, with faithful men and true,

You'll be the first will find it.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

knickknackatory (nik'nak-ä-tö-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < *knickknack* + *-atory*.] A collection of knickknacks, such as toys or curiosities. [Humorous and rare.]

He was single and his house a sort of *knickknackatory*.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 252.

For my part, I keep a *knickknackatory* or toy-shop.

Tom Brown, Works, II. 15.

knickknacker (nik'nak-ër), *n.* A trifle.

Other kind of *knickknackers* there are.

Breton, Strange News, p. 6.

knickknackery (nik'nak-ër-i), *n.* [*knickknack* + *-ery*.] The class of things called knickknacks; pretty or curious trifles collectively.

The good taste of the candelabras and other *knickknackery*.

Mark Lemon, Golden Fetters, II. 27.

knicky-knackers (nik'i-nak'ërz), *n. pl.* Clappers or bones. See *bone*¹, 6 (c), and *knacker*¹.

[Colloq.]

knidet, *v. t.* A variant spelling of *gnide*.

knife (nif), *n.*; *pl. knives* (nivz). [*ME. knif, knyf* (*pl. knives, knyves*), < AS. *cnif* (found but once, in a gloss; the usual word for 'knife' was *seax*) = D. *knif* = MLG. *knif*, LG. *knif* (> G. *knif*; also F. *canif*) = Icel. *knifr* = Dan. *kniv* = Sw. *knif*, a knife; cf. MLG. *knip*, a knife; MHG.

gnippe, genippe, a kind of knife, dagger. Referred by Skeat to root of *knip*, now *nip*: see *nip*.] 1. A cutting-instrument consisting of a comparatively short blade and a handle, adapted for easy use with the hand. Knives are made in a great variety of shapes, often with several blades which fold into the handle, and for many uses: as, a *clasp-knife*, *penknife*, *pocket-knife*, *bread-knife*, *fruit-knife*, *grafting-knife*, *oyster-knife*, *splitting-knife*. Many forms of knives are described under their special names in the present work. See also phrases below.

In Sir John Fastolfe's "Bottre," 1455, are "ij. kerving knyves; iij. knyves in a scethe, the hafts of every [ivory] withe naylys gilt; . . . j. trencher-knyfe."

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 120, note.

A paltry ring,

That she did give me, whose posy was

For all the world like cutler's poetry

Upon a *knife*, "Love me, and leave me not."

Shak., M. of V., v. 1, 150.

With their *Knife*, which they held in one hand, they cut the meate out of the dish. Coryat, Crudities, I. 103.

2. In a wider sense, any small cutting-tool, or any part of a tool or machine having a sharp edge for cutting or scraping: as, the *knives* of a mowing-machine, printing-press, meat-chopper, straw-cutter, etc.—3†. A sword or cutlas; a long cutting-weapon.

Lo! there the worthy need

Of him that slew Sausfoy with bloody *knife*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iiii. 36.

A pair of *knives*†, scissors. Davies.

I pray, when you write next, to send me . . . half a dozen pair of *knives*. Howell, Letters, I. i. 14.

Boarding-knife, a sharp two-edged instrument, used principally for cutting the toggle-hole in the blubber of a whale, for the purpose of inserting the strap to the cutting-tackle, so as to hoist up the blanket-piece.—**Boat-knife**, a knife carried in a whale-boat for cutting a foul line. Two such knives are carried in each boat when rigged, at the head and stern respectively.—**Dessert-knife**, a small knife for table use, generally of silver or silver gilt, or plated with silver or nickel, so as not to stain with the juice of fruit.—**Hacking-out knife**, a knife used by glaziers to cut out the old putty from the rebates of a sash when new glass is to be put in. Also called *hacking-out tool*.—**Half-moon knife**. See *half-moon*.—**Parallel knife**, two knife-blades set in one handle parallel to each other, the distance between them being regulated by screws: used to prepare thin sections of some substance for examination in the microscope.

Also called *double knife*.—

Round knife. (a) An annular disk with the edge turned, used by curriers for scraping skins. (b) A saddlers' cutting-tool with a sharp convex edge.—**Saddlers' knife**, a half-round or semicircular knife used in saddlery.—**Short-hair knife**, in *leather-manuf.*, a sharp knife for taking off the short hairs from hides.—**Slide-knife**, in *bookbinding*, a flat knife with a chisel-shaped cutting-face, used to pare the edges or thick parts of leather.—**Table-knife**, a knife for cutting meat and other food for individual use at table; especially, the largest knife used in this way. Compare *dessert-knife*.—**Tuning-knife**. Same as *reed-knife*.—**Valentin's knife**. Same as *parallel knife*.—**War to the knife**, a war carried on relentlessly; mortal combat. (See also *bowie-knife*, *plow-knife*, *reed-knife*.)

knife (nif), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *knifed*, ppr. *knifing*. [*knife*, *n.*] 1. To stab or kill with a knife. Hence—2. To endeavor to defeat in a secret or underhand way in an election, as a candidate of one's own party. [Political slang, U. S.]

knife-bar (nif'bär), *n.* In a mowing-machine or reaper, same as *cutting-bar* (b).

knife-basket (nif'bäs'ket), *n.* A basket used for holding knives; especially, a part of the furniture of the dining-room or service-room used to hold table-knives.

knife-bayonet (nif'bä'q-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

knife-blade (nif'blad), *n.* [= Icel. *knifs-bladh* = Dan. *knivsblad* = Sw. *knifs blad*.] The cutting part of a knife.

knife-board (nif'börd), *n.* 1. A board on which knives are cleaned and polished.

Raggles rose from the *knife-board* to the foot-board of the carriage; from the foot-board to the butler's pantry. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

2. A central double seat running along the top of an omnibus from front to rear. [Eng.]

Here comes the Paddington omnibus. . . . You will not fail to observe that the *knifeboard* has not yet been invented. W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 55.

knife-box (nif'boks), *n.* A box used for holding knives.

knife-boy (nif'boi), *n.* A boy employed to clean knives and do other scullion's work.

How the *knife-boy* was caught stealing a cold shoulder of mutton. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, vi.

knife-dagger (nif'dag'ër), *n.* A name given to an ancient weapon with a long and heavy blade having one edge and a blunt back.

knife-edge (nif'ej), *n.* The wedge-like piece of steel which serves as the axis on the fine edge of which a scale-beam, a pendulum, or any-

thing required to oscillate with the least possible friction rests and turns. See *balance*.

knife-edged (nif'ejd), *a.* Edged like a knife; tapering to a thin edge: specifically applied in entomology to a compressed abdomen when it presents a sharp edge on the ventral surface, as in certain *Cynipidae*.

knife-file (nif'fil), *n.* See *file* 1.

knife-grass (nif'grás), *n.* A stout sedge of the West Indies and South America, *Scleria latifolia*: so called from its cutting leaves.

knife-grinder (nif'grin'dér), *n.* 1. One whose business it is to grind or sharpen knives; especially, one who goes about seeking for employment in sharpening cutting-instruments: in the United States more commonly called a *scissors-grinder*.

Needy *knife-grinder!* whether are you going?
Caating, Friend of Humanity and Knife-Grinder.

2. A grindstone, emery-wheel, or other machine for grinding knives.—3. The night-jar: same as *grinder*, 3.—**Planer knife-grinder**, an emery-wheel or stone traversing on its mandrel in front of a knife dogged to the table, or conversely. *E. U. Knight*.

knife-guard (nif'gärd), *n.* A small metal arm pivoted in the shank of a carving-fork, to prevent injury to the hand if the knife slips.

knife-handle (nif'hän'dl), *n.* 1. The handle of a knife.—2. A mollusk, the razor-shell, *Solen ensis*. [Massachusetts.]

knife-hook (nif'hük), *n.* A sickle.
In his one hand, as fit for harvests toyle,
He held a *knife-hook*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 38.

knife-lanyard (nif'län'yärd), *n.* See *lanyard*, 1 (b).

knife-money (nif'mun'i), *n.* A bronze cur-



Knife-money, two thirds original size.

rency in the form of knives, anciently used in China.

knife-rest (nif'rest), *n.* 1. A small metal bar between two supports, or some similar contrivance, on which the blade of a carving-knife and the steel part of a carving-fork may be rested after use at the table, so that they may not soil the table-cloth.—2. A bench for holding cutlery to a grindstone, or for supporting the knives of a harvester while sharpened.

knife-sharpener (nif'shärp'nér), *n.* One who or that which sharpens a knife; specifically, an instrument for sharpening table-knives by drawing the blade between two steel edges.

knife-tool (nif'töl), *n.* 1. A knife-shaped graver.—2. In *sculpture*, a very small, thin disk used to cut fine lines in ribbon- or monogram-work.

knife-tray (nif'trä), *n.* A receptacle for table-knives. Compare *knife-basket*, *knife-box*.

knight (nīt), *n.* [*ME. knyght, knyght, knygt, knygt, knyht, knyht, AS. cniht, cniht, rarely cnoht*, a boy, youth, attendant, servant, = *OFries. kniuht, kuecht* = *D. knecht*, a servant, = *MLG. knecht*, *LG. knecht, knekt* = *OHG. cneht, kneht, chneht, gneht*, *MHG. knecht, knecht*, a boy, youth, attendant, knight, *G. knecht*, a servant, = *Dan. knegt*, man-servant, knave (at cards), = *Sw. knekt*, a soldier, a knave (at cards) (Scand. forms prob. < *D. or G.*); perhaps orig. **cyniht*, with orig. adj. suffix *-iht*, < *cyn*, kin, race, tribe; or, like *knave* of same orig. meaning, from the same Teut. root *kan*, appearing in *ken*² and *kin*¹, etc.] 1†. A boy; a youth; a young man.
Hit bifel that Lazar the *knygt* in grete sickness lay.
Leben Jesu (ed. Horstmann), I. 678.

2†. An attendant or servant; especially, a military attendant; a man-at-arms; a soldier.
Thanne *knyghtis* of the justise token *Jhesus* in the moot
halle and gaderiden to him alle the company of *knyghtes*.
Wyclif, Mat. xxvii. 27.

She as her attendant hath
A lovely boy, stolen from an Indian king, . . .
And jealous Oberon would have the child
Knyght of his train, to trace the forests wild.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1, 25.

Specifically—3. In Europe during the middle ages, a person of noble birth trained to arms and chivalry, first as page and afterward as squire to the sovereign, or to some earl, baron, or other superior lord, to whom he attached himself, and whom he was bound to follow to war on horseback. Knights were of two grades: *knyghts bachelors* (or simple *knyghts*), received into the

order with much ceremony and solemnity, in which the church had a large share; and *knyghts bannerets*, who were generally created on the field by their superior on account of some valorous action, and were entitled to display a square banner, and to hold higher commands, while the former could use only the pennon. In England, under the feudal system, a prerequisite was the ownership of a certain amount of land (called a *knyght's fee*), held of the king or of an earl or baron on a tenure which bound the holder to definite military service and other obligations. Although this form of tenure continued until the time of Charles II., the military service was early commuted for a money payment, and the holder of a knight's fee was no longer necessarily a knight. During the age of chivalry following the crusades, knights were bound by the highest obligations to chivalrous conduct, and were supposed to espouse the cause of the unfortunate, especially of women. See *order of knighthood*, under *knighthood*.

A *Knyght* ther was, and that a worthy man,
That from the tyme that he first bigan
To ryden out, he lovede chivalrye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 43.

These two children kepte the Citee right wele, but
knyghtes were the noon, for they were to yonge of age.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 238.

For that dangerous fight
The great Armenian King made noble *Bevis Knyght*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 323.

"God make thee good as thou art beautiful,"
Said Arthur, when he dubb'd him *knyght*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(Hence, with reference to the particular designations of medieval knights, humorous expressions like *knyght of the cleaver* (that is, a butcher), *knyght of the pestle* (an apothecary), *knyght of the road* (a highwayman), *knyght of the shears* (a tailor), etc.)

4. In Great Britain in modern times, a man upon whom a certain honorary dignity has been conferred by a sovereign as a reward of personal merit of some kind, without reference to birth or possessions, and in no way involving military service, which disappeared as a feature of knighthood with the other institutions of chivalry. In the British empire knighthood confers no privilege other than the social one of precedence next after baronets. Knights have the right to the title *Sir* prefixed to the Christian name, as *Sir William Wallace*; but neither the dignity nor the title is transmissible to heirs, as in the case of baronets (who as such are not knights, although they also have the title *Sir*). The wife of a knight has the legal designation of *Dame*, for which *Lady* is customarily substituted. Knights may still, as in medieval times, hold their rank either simply as individuals or as members of an order. (See *order of knighthood*, under *knighthood*.) Those of the latter class are now created only by royal letters patent; those of the former (knights bachelors) may be so created, but are often personally dubbed by the sovereign with the accolade. This ceremony of the accolade was formerly essential to the creation of all knights, whether by sovereign or feudal superior, and was commonly attended by elaborate observances.

And *Helmshley*, once proud Buckingham's delight,
Slides to a scrivener or a city *knyght*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 178.

5. A champion; a warrior; especially, a champion devoted to the service of another; a defender.

Pardon, Goddess of the night,
These that slew thy virgin *knyght*.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3 (song).

In all your quarrels will I be your *knyght*.
This will I do, dear damsel, for your sake.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. One of the pieces in the game of chess, having usually the figure of a horse's head. Its move is a peculiar one—from the square it occupies to the opposite corner of any rectangle of two squares by three; and in so moving its course is not obstructed by any intervening or surrounding pieces. The number of squares it commands varies from eight when at least two squares separate it from any side of the board to two when it stands in a corner.

Strange game of chess! A King
That with her own pawns plays against a Queen. . . .
Ay; but this fine blue-blooded Courtenay seems
Too princely for a pawn. Call him a *Knyght*,
That with an ass's, not a horse's head,
Skips every way. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 3.

7†. In *card-playing*, the knave or jack.
Abbreviated *knt.*, or in combination *K.* (as *K. G.*, Knight of the Garter; *K. C. B.*, Knight Commander of the Bath).

Knight bachelor, a knight of the lowest order; now, in Great Britain, one who has been raised to the dignity of knighthood without being made a member of any titular order, such as that of the Bath or the Thistle.—**Knight banneret**. See *banneret* 2, 1.—**Knight errant**, an errant or wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity.

I have discover'd, not a stone's cast off,
An ancient castle, held by the old knight
Of the most holy order of the Bell,
Who gives to all *knyghts-errant* entertain.
Beau. and *Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 6.
Like a bold *knyght-errant* did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

To follow Fame *Knyghts-Errant* make Profession.
Congreve, Epil. to Southern's Oroonoko.

Knight marshal, formerly, an officer in the household of the British sovereign, having cognizance of transgressions

within the royal household and verge, and of contracts made there when a member of the household was one of the parties. Also called *marshal of the king's (or queen's) household*.—**Knight of the post**. (a) An offender who has been "dubbed" at the whipping-post or pillory. Hence—(b) A hiring witness; one who gained his living by giving false evidence; a false bail; a sharper in general.

A *knyght of the post*, quoth he, for so I am teamed; a fellow that will swear you anything for twelve-pence.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

On this account, all those whose fortune's crost,
And want estates, may turn *knyghts of the post*.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 258. (*Hallivell*.)

In Anne's time "*Knyghts of the Post* are to be had in the Temple Walks from Moring till Night, for two Pots of Belch, and a Sixpenny slice of Boil'd beef."
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 142.

Knight of the road, a footpad; a highwayman.—**Knight of the shears**, a tailor; probably a pun on *knyght of the shire*.—**Knight of the shire**, the representative in Parliament of a county at large, as distinguished from the representatives of such cities and towns as are counties of themselves. [Eng.]—**Knight of the square flag**. See *banneret* 2, 1.—**Knight's fee**, the amount of land, varying from about two to about six hides, or twenty librates, with which a knight was invested on his creation, and which he held on condition of rendering homage, fealty, and forty days of military service each year; the holding sufficient to support a knight.—**Knights of Christian Charity**, an order founded by Henry IV. of France (1589-1610), the members of which were devoted to the care of invalid soldiers.—**Knights of Constantine**. See *order*.—**Knights of Labor**, the name assumed by the members of an association more fully styled the "Noble Order of the Knights of Labor," founded in the United States in 1869 for the protection of the interests of working people and the promotion of industrial and social education among the masses. It is a secret society, has a ritual, has numerous branches called "local assemblies," and is intended to include all kinds of skilled and unskilled labor. The chief executive officer is styled "General Master Workman."—**Knights of Our Lady of Mount Carmel**. See *order*.—**Knights of Rhodes**. See *Hospitaler*.—**Knights of St. Bridget**. See *order*.—**Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**. See *Hospitaler*.—**Knights of the Band**, an order founded by Alfonso XI., king of Castile, in the fourteenth century, for services against the Moors.—**Knights of the Bath**. See *bath* 1.—**Knights of the chamber**, formerly, such knights bachelors as were made in time of peace, in the king's chamber, and not in the field, as in time of war.—**Knights of the Chase**. Same as *Knights of the Order of St. Hubert of Wurtemberg* (which see, under *order*).—**Knights of the Cordon Jaune**. See *order*.—**Knights of the Golden Circle**, in U. S. hist., a name assumed by an organization formed in the Northern States by sympathizers with the South during the civil war.—**Knights of the Holy Sepulcher**, a military order established by Godfrey de Bouillon in 1099 to guard the sepulcher of Christ.—**Knights of the Order of Christ**. See *order*.—**Knights of the Order of St. Crispin**, a trades-union association of shoemakers.—**Knights of the Round Table**. See *table*.—**Knights Templars**. (a) See *Templar* 1. (b) A branch of the fraternity of Freemasons in the United States, with an organization based upon that of the medieval order of the same name.—**Knight's tour**, a series of moves of the chess knight carrying it to every square on the board once and once only.—**Order of the Knights of Malta**, a name sometimes given to the Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. See *Hospitaler*.—**Teutonic Knights**. See *Teutonic*.—**Windsor Knight**, one of a body of military pensioners having their residence within the precincts of Windsor Castle. They are now called the *Military Knights of Windsor*, and sometimes *Poor Knights of Windsor*.

knight (nīt), *v. t.* [*ME. knyghten* (= *MHG. knechten*); from the noun: see *knyght*, *n.*] To dub or create a knight; confer the honor of knighthood upon. The ceremony is regularly performed by touching the person on whom the dignity is conferred with a sword as he kneels. See *accolade*, 1.

A soldier, by the honour-giving hand
Of *Cœur-de-Lion* *knyghted* in the field.
Shak., K. John, i. 1, 54.

This drone, yet never brave attempt that dar'd,
Yet dares be *knyghted*, and from thence dares grow
To any title empire can bestow.
Drayton, To Mr. Wm. Brown, Of the Evil Time.

knightage (nīt'āj), *n.* [*ME. knyght + age*.] The body of knights; the aggregate of those persons who have been created knights; as, the *knightage* of the United Kingdom.

knight-errant (nīt'er'ant), *n.* [*ME. knyght errant* (OF. *chevalier errant*): see *knyght* and *errant* 1.] See *knyght errant*, under *knyght*.

knight-errantry (nīt'er'ant-ri), *n.* [*ME. knyght-errant + -ry*.] The rôle or character of a knight errant; the knightly practice of wandering in quest of adventures.

knight-erratic (nīt'er-rat'ik), *a.* Relating to knight-errantry. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

knightess (nīt'es), *n.* [*ME. knyght + -ess*.] A female knight; a woman of knightly character, or who is the wife of a knight. [Rare.]

Too it againe, my *knightesses*, downe with them all.
Udall, Roister Doister, iv. 8.

The "honourable *knightess*," with her golden collar of S. S., and chaplet or esp of dignity, may . . . accompany the procession.
Disraeli, Sybil, ii. 2.

knight-head (nīt'hed), *n.* *Naut.*, a bollard-timber; one of two pieces of timber rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bow-

sprit, to secure its inner end; also, one of two strong frames of timber which inclose and support the ends of the windlass.

knighthood (nit'hūd), *n.* [*< ME. knyghthod, knighthod, knighthod* (with the special sense of *knighthod*), *< AS. cnihtthād, boyhood, < cniht, boy, + hād, condition: see knight and -hood.*] 1. The rank or dignity of a knight.

Conanadez the kenely to kaire of his landes,
Ore elles for thy knyghthode encontre hyme onea.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1319.

Is this the sir who, some waste wife to win,
A knighthood bought to go a-wooling in? *E. Jonson*.
Many peers were, in virtue of their degree of knighthood,
hannerets also. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 423.

2. The body of knights; knightage.

Thus eurstly, that knighthode for a cause light,
Voldet there victory for vanité of speche.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7120.

The knighthood now-a-days are nothing like the knighthood
of old time. *Chapman*.

3. Knightly character; the chivalric quality of conduct suited to a knight.

Merlin criede, "Gentill knyghtes, now vpon hem, and
shewe youre knyghthode, for yef ye do well at this en-
countre, a-noon thei shall goe thre wey."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 333.

Beside the champions, all of high degree,
Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
Throng'd to the lists. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc.*, III. 10.

4†. Knightly deeds.

Ther Pendragon dide mervelouse knyghthode a-monge
his emyes, and so dide Vter; but I may not telle alle
they well dedis. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 56.

Order of knighthood, an organized and duly constituted body of knights. The orders of knighthood are of two classes: they are either fraternities, possessing property and rights of their own as independent bodies, or merely honorary associations established by sovereigns within their respective dominions. To the former class belonged three celebrated monastic military orders founded during the crusades—the Knights Templars, Knights Hospitallers, and Teutonic Knights. The other class, consisting of orders merely titular, embraces most of the existing European orders, such as the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Order of the Holy Ghost, and the Order of St. Michael. The British orders are the Order of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, the Star of India, and the Indian Empire. The various orders have each its appropriate insignia, which generally include a badge or jewel, a collar, a ribbon of a certain color, and a star. See *bath, garter, order, star, thistle*.

knighthood-errant (nit'hūd-er'ant), *n.* A body of knights errant. [*Rare.*]

I was first of all the kings who drew
The knighthood-errant of this realm and all
The realms together under me, their Head.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

knighthood-money†, *n.* In *Eng. hist.*, a fine payable by persons who refused to accept the honor of knighthood.

He was fined in October, 1630, for refusing the honour
of knighthood, a matter then lately brought up to obtain
money for his majesties use. This money, which was paid
by all persons of 40 l. per an. that refused to come in and
be dub'd knights, was called *knighthood-money*.
Life of A. Wood (1642)

Knightia (ni'ti-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Robert Brown, 1810), named after Thomas Andrew Knight, once president of the British Horticultural Society.] A genus of proteaceous plants of the tribe *Embotriaceae*, made by Reichenbach the type of his division *Knightsia*. They are trees or shrubs of New Zealand and New Caledonia, having sparse thick leaves and dense sessile racemes of flowers which are pedicellate in twos. The fruit is a hard, straight, or somewhat falcate pod. There are only three known species, one of which, *K. excelsa*, a native of New Zealand, is a lofty tree, the so-called New Zealand oak or rewa-rewa, the wood of which is prized for its mottled red and brown color, rendering it suitable for ornamental work and furniture. It also splits readily. The tree is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental shade-tree. The remaining two species are small trees of New Caledonia, differing in some important respects from the New Zealand type.

Knightiae (ni-ti'ä-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Reichenbach, 1828), *< Knightia + -ae.*] A division of the *Proteaceae*, now included in the tribe *Embotriaceae*.

knightslest† (nit'les), *a.* [*< knight + -less.*] Unbecoming a knight; unknighly.

Arise, thou cursed Miscreant,
That hast with *knightslest* gulle, and trecherous train,
Faire knighthood fowly shamed. *Spenser, F. Q.*, I. vi. 41.

knighthood (nit'li-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being knighly.

He whilome some gentle swaine had bene,
Trained up in feats of armes and *knighthood*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 45.

knighly (nit'li), *a.* [*< ME. knighly, knighly, knighly, < AS. cnihtlic, boyish, youthful (= D. knechteljik, servile), < cniht, a boy: see knight and -ly.*] Of or pertaining to a knight or knights; befitting a knight; chivalrous: as, a *knighly* combat.

A gentle knight, was worthy and uallant,
Which in *knighly* werke neuer gan to fall.
Ann. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 5744.

I'll answer thee in any fair degree,
Or chivalrous design of *knighly* trial.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 1, 81.

knighly (nit'li), *adv.* [*< knighly, a.*] In a manner like or becoming a knight; chivalrously.

Say who thou art,
And why thou com'st thus *knighly* clad in arms.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 3, 12.

knight-service (nit'sér'vis), *n.* The service due to the English crown as the condition of holding land. This was ordinarily a military service for forty days in each year at the pleasure of the sovereign, but it was commuted on occasion in such a way that of every three knights one should serve for a threefold term, the others adding to equip him.

knightship (nit'ship), *n.* [*< ME. knihtshipe, cnihtseipe; < knight + -ship.*] The state of being a knight; knighthood. [*Rare.*]

knight's-spur (nits'spér), *n.* The larkspur, *Delphinium Consolida*; so called from the resemblance of its long slender nectaries to the rowels of a spur. See *cut* under *Delphinium*.

knightswort (nits'wért), *n.* The water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*: so called from its sword-like leaves.

knightweed†, *n.* [*ME. knightweede; < knight + weed?*] The dress and armor of a knight.

I see east of his *Knightweede* & clothes hym oew,
With white sendal in syght seemely too knowe,
Absaunders of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 544.

knill†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *knell*.

knip†, *v.* An obsolete and more original form of *nip*.

Kniphofia (nip-hó'fi-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Moench, 1794), named after Johann Hieronymus Kniphof of Erfurt, professor of anatomy, surgery, and botany.] A genus of large and showy liliaceous plants of the tribe *Hamocallaeae*, having long, narrow leaves and reflexed spiked flowers with a narrow tubular perianth, short lobes, and hypogynous stamens. The dense racemes or spikes of yellow or scarlet flowers are borne at the summit of tall, simple, leafless scapes, and are very showy and handsome. There are about 20 species, growing in South Africa and Madagascar. Several of these are in cultivation as hardy plants, and are very effective in lawns or in front of shrubbery. Among these, *K. burchellii*, *K. aurea*, and *K. recurvata* are perhaps the best known, and are called *torch-lilies*. *K. aloides* is called the *queen's lily*, and in the West Indies it goes by the name of *red-hot poker plant*. These plants are best known to florists under the name *Tritoma*, which has given way to the older name *Kniphofia*, under the rule of priority.

knipperkin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nipperkin*. *D'Urfey*.

knit (nit', *v.*; pret. and pp. *knitted* (in literal use) or *knit*, ppr. *knitting*). [*< ME. knitten, knytten, knetten, knutten, < AS. cnyttan, cnyttan (= LG. kniitten, knutten = Icef. knyta, knyfta = Dan. knytte = Sw. knyta), knit, knot, form into a knot, < cnotta, a knot: see knot.*] **I. trans.** 1. To tie together; tie with a knot; fasten by tying; join by making into or as into a knot or knots. [*Now chiefly poetical.*]

All the company enclinet, casyn to ship;
Cachyn in cables, *knit* vp her ances.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4617.

V for I, in wryt is set.
Cryst for vs on croys was *knit*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 249.

And [he] saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel de-
scending unto him, as it had been a great sheet *knit* at the
four corners. *Acts* x. 11.

When your head did bnt ache,
I *knit* my handkercher about your brows.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1, 42.

Come, *knit* hands, and beat the ground,
To a light fantastick round.
Milton, Comus, l. 143.

Hence — 2†. To join the parts or ingredients of; put together; compound.

If the gooseberry woe was well *knit*, the gooseberries
were of her [Olivia's] gathering. *Goldenmith, Vlear*, xvi.

3. To weave by looping or knotting a continuous thread; form by working up yarn or thread with knitting-needles (see *knitting-needle*) into a fabric held together by a series of knots or interloopings: as, to *knit* stockings. Hence — 4. To form as if by knotting or weaving; put together; join closely; bring into intimate union.

Ihesu, soothfast god and man,
Two kinds *knit* in oon persone.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Lord of my love, to whom in vassalage
Thy merit hath my duty strongly *knit*.
Shak., Sonnets, xxvi.

Every Society of Men is a Body made up of Head and
Members *knit* and compacted together by Joints and
Bands. *Stillingfleet, Sermons*, III. x.

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under
a discharge. *Wiseman, Surgery*.

5. To contract into folds or wrinkles: in the phrase to *knit the brow* or *browes*.

What are the thoughts that *knit thy brow* in frowns,
And turn thine eye thus coldly on thy prince?
Addison, Cato, I. 4.

II. intrans. 1. To make a textile fabric by interlooping yarn or thread by means of needles, etc.; make knitted work.

The process of *knitting* by hand was known in England
at the end of the 15th century, although it is not known
to what country it belongs nor when first used.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 408.

In front of it [the gullotine], seated in chairs. . . are
a number of women, busily *knitting*.
Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, III. 15.

2. To unite closely; grow together: as, broken
bones will in time *knit* and become sound.

Our sever'd navy too
Have *knit* again. *Shak., A. and C.*, III. 13, 171.

When they separate from others, they *knit* but loosely
among themselves. *Sir T. Broome, Religio Medici*, I. 3.

To *knit up*, to wind up; come to a close.

It remaioeth to *knit up* briefly with the nature and
compass of the seas. *Holland*.

knit (nit), *n.* [*< knit, v.*] 1. Union by knitting; knitted texture.—2. Style or stitch of knitting; character of the work produced by knitting.

Their garters of an indifferent *knit*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1, 95.

3. In *mining*, a small partiele of lead ore: com-
monly in the plural. Also *nit, nitting*. [*Derby-
shire, Eng.*]

knit-back†, *n.* Comfrey.

Comfrey [E.], the herb comfrey, common, ass-ear, *knit-
back*, backwort. *Colgrave*.

knitch (nich), *n.* [*< ME. knicche, knyche, knyche, knucche, knocche (= LG. G. knocke = Sw. dial. knokka), a small bundle; prob. from an unrec-
orded AS. *cnyccer, < cnoctan, E. knock, as some-
thing 'knocked' or thrown together.*] A small
bundle; a fagot. [*Prov. Eng.*]

First gedre see to gedre dernel (or cockills) and bynd-
eth hem to gedre in *knitchis* (or small bundells) for to
be bent. *Wyche, Mat.* xiii. 30.

If I dared break a hedge for a *knitch* of wood, they'd
put me in prison. *Kingsley, Alton Locke*, xxviii.

knitchet (nich'et), *n.* [*< knitch + dim. -et.*] A small bundle or knitch.

When the said stems are slit and cloven, they must be
hid abroad to dry in the sun; when they be dried, they
ought to be made up into *knitchets* or handfals.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 17.

knit-knot†, *n.* An ornament of dress. *Nares*.
Not to spend their time in *knit-knots*, patch-work, fine
twilights, and such fooleries.
The Country Farmers Catechism (1703).

knitster† (nit'ster), *n.* [*< knit + -ster.*] One
who knits; a knitter.

My two *Trollius's* transform'd to *knitsters*.
Jasper Mayne, Amorous Locke (1648).

knittable (nit'a-bl), *a.* [*< knit + -able.*] That
may be knitted or knit.

knitter (nit'er), *n.* 1. One who knits.

The spinsters and the *knitters* in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shak., T. N.*, II. 4, 45.

2. A knitting-machine.

knitting (nit'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of knit, v.*] 1. The act of tying or fastening in a knot, or
of winding about and about; entanglement.

The elephant, knowing well enough he is not able to
withstand his windings and *knittings* about him, seeketh
to come close to some trees or hard rocks, and so for to
crush and squeeze the dragon between him and them.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 10.

2. The act of weaving by looping or knotting a
continuous thread.—3. Work done by a knitter;
knitting-work.

The same dear aunt, with her *knitting* in hand as of old.
H. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 17.

Double knitting, knitting by a peculiar stitch which
produces a double instead of a single web, used for parts
requiring extra strength, as the heels of stockings, or with
the view of securing greater warmth.

knitting-case (nit'ing-kās), *n.* Same as *knit-
ting-sheath*.

She paused to take the end of one needle out of the quill
of her *knitting-case* and put another in.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxx.

knitting-cup† (nit'ing-kup), *n.* A cup of wine
or other liquor handed round after a couple
were knit in the bonds of matrimony.

Mind
The parson's pint, to engage him [in] the business;
A *knitting cup* there must be.
E. Jonson, Magnetic Lady, iv. 1.

knitting-machine (nit'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A hand- or power-machine for knitting. Such machines employ barbed or hooked needles, having some form of latching device for catching the thread and drawing it through a loop previously made in the same thread, and throwing it off at the right moment. It is the use of these needles and of a single thread that distinguishes a knitting-machine from a loom, a braider, or a netting-machine. Hand-knitters by machinery for domestic use employ either a series of needles laid flat in a frame or a ring of upright needles placed in the periphery of a cylinder. By the use of various attachments these machines can make hollow or flat knitted fabrics, plain, ribbed, etc. The power-machines are essentially the same as the hand-machines, except that, being larger, they knit wider fabrics. There is also a single-needle hand knitting-machine.

knitting-needle (nit'ing-nē'dl), *n.* An instrument used for knitting. Knitting-needles for hand-work are straight, slender rods, usually of steel, with rounded ends; two or more are used at once. See *knitting-machine*.

knitting-pin (nit'ing-pin), *n.* A small bar or rod used for knitting, having a button at one end. It is made of ivory, bone, gutta-percha, wood, etc., and is used to pairs for knitting large work, such as shawls.

knitting-sheath (nit'ing-shēth), *n.* A cylindrical sheath arranged so as to be secured to the dress of a knitter, and intended to support one of the knitting-needles while in use. Also called *knitting-case*.

knitting-stick (nit'ing-stik), *n.* A form of the knitting-sheath in which the sheath of wood or similar material is prolonged so as to be passed through the belt or otherwise secured for the convenience of the knitter.

knitting-work (nit'ing-wērk), *n.* 1. The occupation of knitting.—2. A piece of knitting, with needles, ball of yarn, etc. Hence—3. Any occupation for the hands which leaves the mind unemployed and permits conversation. [U. S.]

knittle (nit'l), *n.* [Dim. of *knit*, *n.*; or < **knittle*, a supposed freq. of *knit*, *v.*] 1. A string that gathers or draws together a purse, a bag, or the like; a shirring-string.—2. *Naut.*: (a) A kind of small line made of rope-yarns twisted together, used for seizings or for hammock-ropes. Formerly robbers for bending sails and reef-points were sometimes made in this way.

The reef enwrap'd, the inserted knittles ty'd.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

(b) *pl.* The halves of two adjoining yarns in a rope, twisted up together for pointing or grafting. Also written *knittles*.

knives, *n.* Plural of *knife*.

knob (nob), *n.* [Also sometimes spelled *nob*, formerly *nobbe*; also in var. form *knub*, *nub* (see *nub*); < ME. *knobbe* (= MLG. *knobbe*, LG. *knobbe*, *knubbe*), a knob, a var. of *knop*, *q. v.*] A rounded projection; a protuberance; a bunch; a knob.

He [the Pilgrime] had a long staffe in his hand with a *nobbe* in the middle.
Coryat, Crudities, i. 20.

(a) A fleshy protuberance; a pimple.

The *knobbes* sitting on his cheeks.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 633.

(b) A rounded projection forming the termination of something, as of a staff; specifically, the more or less ball-shaped part of the handle for a door, drawer, or the like.

One or more Besides march first, each carrying a long Staff, at the End of which is a great Apple or Knob of Silver.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [l. 57.]

My lock, with no knob to it, looked as if it wanted to be wound up.
Dickens, Bleak House, iv.

(c) A prominent isolated hill; a hill generally: same as *mound* in Wisconsin and Iowa, and *butte* in the Cordilleran region. [Southern and western U. S.] (d) In *entom.*, a dilated outer portion of a part. Specifically—(1) An expanded apical portion of an insect's antenna, as in a butterfly. (2) In *Diptera*, the capitulum or outer portion of the halter or balancer. (3) The distended outer portion of a fly's proboscis. (e) In a cannon, the spherical part at the rear end of the piece, forming the opposite extremity to the muzzle: it is a part of the cascabel. In ships' guns a breeching-loop takes the place of the knob. (f) In *arch.*, specifically, a bunch of leaves, flowers, or similar ornaments, as the boss at the intersection of ribs, the end of a label or other molding, or a bunch of foliage in a capital. In this sense also called *knop* and *knob*. See *cut* under *boss*. (g) Same as *knobstick*. (h) The rudiment of a deer's antler. Compare *knobber*.

knob (nob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *knobbed*, ppr. *knobbing*. [< *knob*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To grow into knobs; bunch.

II. *trans.* 1. To produce a knob or knobs upon.

Not sttche, or conge, or *knobbing* gowt
That makes the patient slaw.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, l. 9.

Olives of scarce two centuries' growth, and fig-trees knobbed with their sweet produce, overrun the sombre soil.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 196.

Rotating discs, covered with a thin sheet of copper, whose surface has been *knobbed*, or raised into rows of oval knobs, by the application of a blind punch.

Spons' Encyc. Manuf., i. 701.

2. To free from knobs, as stone in the quarry, in rough-dressing it.

knobbed (nobd), *a.* [< *knob* + *-ed*.] Having a knob or knobs; knobby; in *entom.*, terminating in a knob or dilated part, as the antennæ of a butterfly.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberosus at the bottom. *Grev.*

Knobbed hairs. See *hair* 1.

knobber (nob'ēr), *n.* [Also *knobbler*; < *knob* + *-er*.] A hart or stag in its second year; a brocket.

He has hallooed the hounds upon a velvet-headed *knobber*.
Scott.

knobbiness (nob'i-nes), *n.* The quality of having knobs or of being full of protuberances.

knobbing (nob'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *knob*, *v.*] The act of rough-dressing stone in the quarry, by knocking off the projections and points.

knobble (nob'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *knobbed*, ppr. *knobbing*. [Freq. of *knob*, *v.*] 1. Same as *knob*.—2. To hammer feebly. [Prov. Eng.]
knobbed (nob'ld), *p. a.* [< *knobble* + *-ed*.] Knobby; rough; knobby.

The workman [a glass-blower] having thereby taken possession of the globe by its bottom or *knobbed* pole attached to its punty rod.
Ure, Dict., ii. 657.

knobbler (nob'lēr), *n.* 1. Same as *knobber*.—2. In *metal.*, same as *nobbler*.

knobbly (nob'li), *a.* [< *knobble* + *-y*.] Full of knots or lumps. [Prov. Eng.]

A band of grey marl forms a line of division from the underlying chalk, which for about a foot down is often hard and *knobbly*.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 325.

knobby (nob'i), *a.* [< *knob* + *-y*.] 1. Having knobs or hard protuberances.

Round *knobby* spots deform, but the disease
Seems at a pause.
Grainger, The Sugar Cane, iv.

2. Abounding in rounded hills or mountains; hilly.—3†. Hard; stubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors. *Howell*.

knob-fronted (nob'frun'ted), *a.* Having a boss on the base of the beak, forming a frontal knob; specifically applied to the domesticated Chinese swan-goose, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*. See *cut* under *Cygnopsis*.

knobstick (nob'stik), *n.* 1. A heavy stick or cane with a knob.—2. In England, a workman who refuses to join a trades-union or retires from it, and who works when the members of the union are on strike. Also *knob*, *mob*, *black-nob*, and *blackleg*. Equivalent to *scab* in the United States.

The clashing and clanging and clattering that has wearied a' my life long, about work and wages, and masters, and hands, and *knobsticks*.
Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xvii.

The *knobstick* takes away the striker's hope of bringing his employer to terms.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 238.

Also spelled *nobstick*.

knobweed (nob'wēd), *n.* Same as *knopweed*.

knobwood (nob'wūd), *n.* A thorny shrub or small tree of South Africa, *Zanthoxylum Capense*, of the rue family. It has a hard, close-grained wood, useful for domestic utensils, agricultural implements, etc.

knock (nok), *v.* [< ME. *knocken*, *knokken*, < AS. **enocian*, in comp. *genocian*, usually *enucian*, also *enuvian*, *enuian*, *knock*, *beat*, = Icel. *knoka*, *knock*; cf. W. *enocio* = Corn. *enocete*, *knock*; secondary forms parallel with those of the series *knack*, all ult. imitative of a sharp sudden blow or report: see *knack*.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike or beat; give a blow or blows to; hit; affect in some way by striking or hitting: as, to *knock* a ball with a bat; to *knock* a man senseless; he *knocked* me down; to *knock* out one's brains.

I'll yield him thee asleep
Where thou may'st *knock* a nail into his head.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2, 69.

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or *knock* the breast.
Milton, S. A., l. 1722.

2. To use in striking; give a blow or blows with; bring into collision; dash: as, to *knock* the head against a post.

Tell him I'll *knock* his leek about his pate,
Upon Saint Davy's day.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1, 54.

Was ever Varus the nearer to restoring his Legions for Augustus *knocking* his head against the wall in a rage about the loss of them?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

To *knock about*, to subject to rough or hard treatment; buffet: as, he had been a good deal *knocked about* by adverse fortune.

The building has been so *knocked about* and altered in modern times, that it is impossible to speak with certainty regarding it.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 193.

To *knock down*. (a) In auctions, to signify the sale of (the thing bid for) by a blow with a hammer or mallet; assign as sold to the highest bidder.

I found it in a volume, all of songs,
Knock'd down to me when old Sir Robert's . . . books . . .
Came to the hammer.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

(b) *Naut.*, to lay (a ship) on her side, as a gust or gale.—To *knock down fares*, to pilfer railroad or horse-car fares: said of a conductor of a railroad-train or of a horse-car. [U. S.]—To *knock into a cocked hat*. See *cock* 2, *v. t.*—To *knock off*. (c) To stop; put an end to. [Colloq.]

We *knocked off* work, and began to get dinner.
The Century, XXVII. 184.

(b) To accomplish hastily; put out of hand.

He could *knock off* a parody, a drinking song, a copy of Latin verses.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 292.

(c) To deduct: as, to *knock off* ten cents from the price. [Colloq.]—To *knock on* or *in the head*, to stun or kill by a blow or by blows on the head; hence, to destroy; frustrate, as a project or scheme; foil; render abortive. [Colloq.]—To *knock out*, to beat in a pugilistic contest; hence, to overcome; get the better of.—To *knock spots out of*, to defeat utterly; "do for" thoroughly. [Slang, U. S.]—To *knock together*, to get together or construct hastily: as, I *knocked together* a few necessities and started off; he *knocked together* a rough box.—To *knock up*. (a) To arouse by the sound of knocking, as on a door. (b) To exhaust with fatigue; tire out.

If Fanny would be more regular in her exercise, she would not be *knocked up* so soon.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, vii.

(c) In *bookbinding*, to make even the edges of, as a quantity of printed sheets, by striking them on a table while held loosely upright in the hands. (d) To construct hastily, as by nailing.

Mr. Weevie . . . goes to work devising apologies for window-curtains and *knocking up* apologies for shelves.
Dickens, Bleak House, xx.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike a blow with the fist or with something hard or heavy; specifically, to rap upon a door or gate, as with the knuckles or a knocker, in order to attract the attention of those within.

"Go up," quod he unto his knave anon;
"Cepe at his dore, or *knocke* with a ston:
Looke how it is, and tel me boldly."
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 246.

Behold, I stand at the door and *knock*.
Rev. iii. 20.

When death *knocked* at any door in the hamlet, there was an echo from every fireside.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

2. To move or be moved so as to come in collision with something; strike; clash: as, one heavy body *knocks* against another; his knees *knocked* together from fright.

He crawls on *knocking* knees. *Pope, Moral Essays*, l. 236.

3†. To smite upon the breast, as in penitence.

It is not counted for a piece of religion to be at matins, at evensong, and at the prayers of the mass, as well as to *knock* and kneel, and lift up our hands to the sacrament.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 350.

Knock-about man, a jack of all trades; a man employed to make himself generally useful: corresponding to a general servant in the house. [Australian.]

The washers were as a class considerably below the shearers. They were composed chiefly of what are called in the Bush *Knockabout men*: that is, men who are willing to undertake any work, sometimes shepherding, sometimes making yards or droving.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 80.

To *knock about*, to wander here and there, especially in a rough, careless, or aimless way. [Colloq.]

I have been *knocking about* Europe long enough to learn there are certain ways of doing things.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 349.

To *knock off*. (a) To cease from labor; stop work; cease.

In noting of their nativities, I have wholly observed the instructions of Pitsens, where I *knock off* with his death, my light ending with his life on that subject.
Fuller, Worthies, x.

Some of Rouncewell's hands have just *knocked off* for dinner time.
Dickens, Bleak House, lxiii.

(b) To die.

It was your ill fortune to live amongst such a refractory, perverse people, . . . that would not *knock off* in any reasonable time, but lived long on purpose to spite their relations.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 183.

To *knock out*, to lose the scent: said of hounds in fox-hunting.—To *knock under*, to yield; submit; acknowledge one's self conquered.—To *knock up*, to fall from fatigue; become exhausted. [Rare in intransitive use.]

The horses were beginning to *knock up* under the fatigue of such severe service.
De Quincey.

knock (nok), *n.* [< *knock*, *v.*] 1. A blow; a buffet; a stroke with the fist, or with anything hard or heavy, as a cudgel, a hammer, or the knocker of a door.

Norfolk, we must have *knocks*: ha! must we not?
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3, 5.

He's a strange soldier that gets not a *knock*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

2†. A clock. [Scotch.]

You'll move the Duke our master's Grace
To put a knock upon the atepie,
To shew the hours to country people.
Watson's Coll., l. 19. (*Jamieson.*)

knockaway, *n.* See *knackaway*.

knock-down (nok'down), *a.* 1. Such as to knock to the ground; hence, overwhelming; irresistible: as, a *knock-down* blow; a *knock-down* argument.

Away with the wifely-washy school of sentiment in which a *knock-down* argument is thought of with the same horror as a *knock-down* blow!
J. Wilson, Noctes Ambrosianae, Dec., 1834.

2. Constructed so as to be readily knocked down or taken apart for convenience in transportation; prepared and kept in separate parts, ready to be put together as a whole.

To make a *knock-down* wigwam, the framing should be lashed together with ropea or twine, and the bark tied to the rafters with twine.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX, 187.

knocker (nok'er), *n.* 1. One who knocks.—2. A spirit or goblin supposed to dwell in mines, and to indicate the presence of rich veins of ore by knocking.

The miners say that the *Knocker* is some being that inhabits in the concaves and hollows of the Earth, and that it is thus kind to some men of suitable temper, and directs them to the ore by such its knocking.
Hooson, quoted by R. Hunt in *British Mining*.

3. A knob, bar, or ring of metal attached to an outer door, by knocking with which persons seeking admittance can attract the notice of the inmates. It is usually so held by a hinge that it can be lifted and allowed to fall against a metal plate or stud, giving a sharp blow. It has now generally given place to the door-bell.

It [the front door] was ornamented with a gorgeous brass *knocker*, curiously wrought, sometimes in the device of a dog, and sometimes of a lion's head.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 167.

One could hardly find a *knocker* at a door in a whole street after a midnight expedition of these Beaux Esprits.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II, 180.

4. In *milling*, a device attached to a flour-bolt to jar or shake it at intervals, in order to free the cloth from the flour.

knocking (nok'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *knock*, *v.*]

1. The act of striking a door with the knuckles or with a knocker.

Wake Duncan with thy *knocking*; I would then couldst I
Shak., Macbeth, II, 2, 74.

2. *pl.* The larger pieces of stone and ore as cut or blasted from the vein. [North. Eng.]—3.

pl. A stone-masons' name for the smaller pieces knocked off in dressing stone.—4. The cry of harehounds. *Halliwel*.

knocking-bucker (nok'ing-buk'er), *n.* A tool cut out of a strong flat bar of iron, used for breaking or "bucking" ore. [Eng.]

knocking-trough (nok'ing-trôf), *n.* A conical trough in which the rind is beaten off of barley with a mallet. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

knock-knee (nok'nē), *n.* The condition of being knock-kneed.

"*Knock-knee*," it was stated, depended in most cases . . . upon deficiency of growth of the outer or condyloid part of the femur at the epiphyseal line.
Lancet, No. 3413, p. 172.

knock-kneed (nok'nēd), *a.* Having the legs curved inward so that the knees touch or knock together in walking; hence, halting; feeble: as, a very *knock-kneed* argument. Formerly also *knack-kneed*.

Rising, who succeeded to the command of New Sweden, looms largely in ancient records as a gigantic Swede, who, had he not been rather *knock-kneed* and splay-footed, might have served for the model of a Samson.
Irving, Knickerbocker, vi 2.

knock-off (nok'ôf), *n.* The device by which the loops of yarn are knocked off or drawn over the ends of the needles in a knitting-machine.

knock-out (nok'out), *a.* Causing one to be knocked out, as by a blow in a fight; hence, very effective; crushing: as, a *knock-out* blow.

knockstone (nok'stôn), *n.* A stone on which lead ore is broken, cobbed, or bucked; sometimes, also, an iron block so used. [North. Eng.]

knod, *v. t.* A variant of *gnod*.

knoll¹ (nôl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *knolt*; < late ME. *knollen*, a more sonorous form of *knallen*, *knullen*, and more nearly agreeing with the cognate D. G. *knallen* = Sw. *knalla* = Dan. *knalde*, make a loud noise; ult. imitative: see *knell*.] I. *trans.* 1. To ring, as a bell; especially, to ring slowly, for or as for a funeral; toll; knell.

To come in their propre persons to the counsaile house . . . as often as they shall here the grete belle of the

parissha of Seint Androwe to be *knolled* by many as diners tyme, and after that rongen out for the same.
English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 401.

Me thinks I here the clarke,
That *knolles* the careful knell.
The Aged Lover Renounceth Love.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death:
And so his knell is *knoll'd*.
Shak., Macbeth, v, 8, 50.

2. To ring or sound a knell for; warn or draw by the sound of a bell.

And his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd *knolling* a departing friend.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I, 1, 103 (Knight).

Clear from the church-tower clangs the bell,
Knolling souls that would repent
To the Holy Sacrament.
Bulwer, Fridolin (tr. from Schiller).

II. *intrans.* To sound, as a bell; ring.

If ever [you have] been where bells have *knoll'd* to church.
Shak., As you like it, II, 7, 114.

Remember that your fam-
Knolles in th' care o' th' world; what you doe quickly
Is not done rashly.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinamen, I, 1.

knoll¹ (nôl), *n.* [< *knoll*, *v.*] The ringing of a bell: as, the curfew *knoll*.

The far roll
Of your departing voices is the *knoll*
Of what in me is atepless.
Byron, Childe Harold, III, 96.

knoll² (nôl), *n.* [< ME. *knol*, < AS. *enol*, *enoll*, a top or summit (of a hill), = MD. *knolle*, D. *knol*, knob, protuberance, a turnip, = MHG. *knolle*, G. *knollen*, a knoll, elod, lump, knot, = Norw. *knoll* = Dan. *knoll*, a knoll, = Sw. *knöl*, a bump: prob. of Celtic origin: < W. *cnol*, a knoll, hillock, dim. of a more orig. form seen in Gael. *cnoc*, a hill, knoll, hillock, = Ir. *cnoc*, a hillock, a turnip (cf. def. 2); perhaps orig. a 'bump,' as in the related noun *knuckle*, *q. v.*, from the verb represented by W. *cnocio*, *cnoc*, Guel. *cnuc*, crack, etc.: see *knock*. Hence dial. (Sc.) *knoll*², *q. v.*, and prob. *noll*, the head, a dial. or slang word of which the proper spelling *knoll* was not recognized.] 1. The top or crown of a hill; more generally, a small, gently rounded hill or mound.

The labourers' homes,
A frequent haunt of Edith, on low *knolls*
That dimpling died into each other.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. A turnip. [Prov. Eng.]

knoller (nô'ler), *n.* One who tolls a bell.

knolly (nô'li), *a.* [< *knoll*² + *-y*.] Having knolls; marked by small rounded hills.

Mr. Upham briefly described the belts of *knolly* and hilly drift which have been traced through Minnesota.
Science, III, 695.

knop (nop), *n.* [Formerly also *enop*; < ME. *knop*, *knoppe*, < AS. **enop* = D. *knop*, a knob, bud, = OHG. *chnopf*, *cuopf*, *chnoph*, MHG. *knoph*, *knopf*, G. *knopf* = Dan. *knop* = Sw. *knapp*, bud, *knop*, knob, button, stud (cf. Dan. *knob*, a knot, bend, naut. knot). Also in variant forms *knob* (*q. v.*) and *knap*, ME. *enap*, < AS. *cuap* = Icel. *knapp* = Dan. *knop*, a knob, knob: see *knap*²; cf. also D. *knopp* = MLG. LG. *knöp* = MHG. *knouf*, G. *knouf* (MHG. dim. *knoufel*, *knoufel*), a knob, button. See also *knosp*.] 1. A small rounded projection; a stud; a button; a knob. [Now only in some specific uses. See below.]

Knoppis tyme of gold enameld.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7258.

But when our standard was set up,
So fierce the wind did bla', Willie,
The golden *knop* down from the top
Unto ground did fa', Willie.

Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII, 265).

2. A bud.

For brode roses and open also
Ben passed in a day or two;
But *knoppes* willie freshe be
Two dayes atte leest or thre.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1634.

The cedar of the house within was carved with *knops* and open flowers.
I KI, VI, 18.

3. *Eccles.*, a bulb on the stem of a chalice for convenience in holding it. It is found in some of the earliest known chalices.—4. In *arch.*, same as *knob*.—5. A large tub. [Prov. Eng.]—**Knop-and-flower pattern**, a name given to a pattern much used in Eastern (especially Persian) decoration, as of pottery, consisting of alternately a solid or compact flower and a minutely divided and delicate one.

knop¹ (nop), *v. t.* [< ME. *knoppen*; < *knop*, *n.*] To adorn with buttons, knobs, or projections of any sort.

Highe shoes *knopped* with dagges.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7260.

His *knopped* schon clouted full thykke;
His ton toteden [peeped] out as he the londe treddede.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 424.

knoppet, *n.* A Middle English form of *knop*.

knopper (nop'er), *n.* [(U., a gallnut, < *knopf*, a knob, knob: see *knop*.] A kind of gall formed from the immature acorns of *Quercus pedunculata* and *Q. sessilifolia*, abounding in Croatia, Styria, etc. These galls are largely used for tanning throughout Austria, and to some extent in Germany. They are also used in dyeing. Also *knopper-gall*.

knopweed (nop'wēd), *n.* Same as *knappweed*, 2.

knor¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *knur*.

knorned, *a.* See *knurned*.

knorrish (nor'ish), *a.* [< *knor*, now *knur*, + *-ish*.] Knotty; knarry. [Prov. Eng.]

knosp (nosp), *n.* [< G. *knosp*, a bud, < MHG. *knosp*, a knot, knob; akin to *knopf*, a knob, bud: see *knop*.] A bud or unopened leaf or flower, or an architectural ornament resembling a bud; a knob. [Rare.]

Thy thousands, trained to martial toil,
Full red would stain thy native soil,
Ere from thy mural crown there fell
The slightest *knosp* or pinnacle.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

knot¹ (not), *n.* [< ME. *knotte*, < AS. *enotta* = D. *knót* = MHG. *knote*; cf. OHG. *chnodo*, *chnoto*, MHG. *knode*, *knote*, G. *knoten* = Icel. *knútr* (for **knutr*?) = Dan. *knude* = Sw. *knut*, a knot; prob. = L. *nodus* (for **gnodus*), a knot (> E. *node*, *q. v.*), these kindred forms being somewhat complicated.

Hence *knit*, and, through Russ. from Icel., *knout*.] 1. An interlacement of parts of a cord, rope, or any flexible strip, formed by twisting the ends about each other, and then drawing tight the loops thus formed; also, a similar interlacing of two or more cords, threads, etc.; a bunch of threads or thread-like things entangled together.



a, bowline-knot; b, figure-of-eight knot.

Bind up this hair
In any simple *knot*. *Shelley, The Cenci*, v. 4.

Specifically—2. A piece of ribbon, lace, or the like folded or tied upon itself in some particular form, used as an ornamental adjunct to a costume, or to a sword, a cane, etc.: as, a *knot* of ribbon; a *breast-knot*; a *shoulder-knot*.—3. Something resembling a knot in its complication, its protuberance, or its rounded form.

John was new making several kinds of poppies and field-flowers to make her a present of *knots* for the day.
Gag, Letter, quoted in Thackeray's *English Humourists*.

The Queen, who sat
With lips severely placid, felt the *knot*
Climb in her throat, and with her feet unseen
Crush'd the wild passion out against the floor.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(a) The hard, cross-grained mass of wood formed in a trunk at the insertion of a branch; particularly, the round, gnarly formation resulting from a branch being broken off and the tissues growing around its stump. This stump often decays, or falls out in cutting, leaving a *knot-hole*.

As *knots*, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shak., T. and C., I, 3, 7.

(b) A node in a stem, or any node-like expansion in a stem, pod, etc.

The canes of Egypt, when they newly arise from their bed of mud and slime of Nilus, start up into an equal and continual length, and are interrupted but with few *knots*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 838.

(c) An excrescence on a trunk or root; a gnarl or *knur*. (d) A tuft, as of grass. (e) A flower-bud.

It [the citron-tree] bore some ripe ones, and some sour ones, some in the *knot*, and some in the blossom altogether.
Ep. Hackett, Abp. Williams, II, 88.

(f) In *lithol.*, a small concretion or aggregation of mineral matter, or imperfectly developed crystal, found occasionally in schistose rocks, appearing to be the result of contact metamorphism. *Knots* of this kind sometimes occur crowded together in large numbers, so as to give a knotty appearance to what otherwise would be a quite smooth slaty surface. Such slate is called *knotted slate* or *schist* (in German *knottenschiefer*). The *knots* are sometimes simply segregations of ferruginous material around a small fragment of the slate; sometimes more or less distinctly formed crystals, andalustite being the most common mineral thus occurring. This peculiar formation is well shown in the eastern Vosges and in the lake district of England. (g) In *mech.*, same as *knot*. (h) In *arch.*, same as *knob*. (i) In *brush-making*, a tuft of bristles ready to be fastened into a hole in the stock. (j) In *anat.*, a ganglion; a node; a plexus. (k) A defect in flint-glass, consisting of an opaque particle of earthy matter from the furnace, or abraded from the glass-pot, or a particle of glass-gall, or an imperfectly vitrified grain of sand. (l) In *phys. geog.*, an elevated and plateau-like region where several great chains of mountains unite: a term little used by geographers except in describing parts of the chain of the Andes.

The *Knot of Pasco*, a great ganglion, as it were, of the system [of the Andes].

Sir J. Herschel, *Physical Geography*, p. 130.

(*n*) *Naut.*: (1) A division of the log-line, so called from the series of pieces of string stuck through the strands and knotted at equal distances on the line, being the space between any consecutive two of such knots. When the 28-second glass is used, the length of the knot is 47.3 feet. See *log*. (2) A nautical mile. The length of a sea-mile varies with the latitude, according to some authorities; but the United States Hydrographic Office and United States Coast Survey have adopted 6,080.27 feet as its constant length, the English Admiralty 6,080 feet. See *mile*.

In order to remove all uncertainty and to introduce uniformity, this office adopted, several years ago, the value which results from considering the nautical mile as equal to the one sixtieth part of the length of a degree on the great circle of a sphere whose surface is equal to the surface of the earth. This value, computed on Clarke's spheroid, is: One nautical mile = 1853.248 metres = 6080.27 feet, a value which corresponds to the adopted length of the Admiralty *Knot* = 6080 feet.

Report U. S. Coast and Geod. Survey, 1831, p. 354.

(*n*) In *geom.*, a universal curve in three-dimensional space, which, upon being brought into a plane by any process of distortion whatever without the crossing of one part through another (that is, without passing through a nodal form), will always have nodes or crossings. A knot differs from a link in being unicursal, while a linking consists of two curves or ovals in space, which, after being brought into a plane by the above process, are always crossed the one with the other; a linking consists of three which are similarly joined together, independently of any linking of pairs of them. An *amphichiral knot* is one which is its own perversion—that is, whose image in a mirror does not differ from the knot itself in respect to right- or left-handedness. (*o*) In Essex, England, eighty rounds of the reel of baize, wool, or yarn. (*p*) In *her.*, a piece or two or

How evil an historian see you, that leave out the chief knot of all the discourse. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, II.

All the while, no doubt, and even as I write the phrsse, he [grndfather] moves in my blood, and whispers words to me, and sits efficient in the very knot and centre of my being. *R. L. Stevenson*, *The Manse*.

7†. In *hunting*, one of certain morsels of flesh from the fore quarters of a stag.

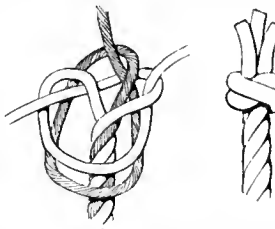
Sythen rytte thay the foure lymmes, & rent of the hyde, Then brek thay the bale, the balez out token, Lystilly forlancyng, & bere of the knot. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1334.

8. A rocky summit. [Prov. Eng.]—*Anglers' double knot*, a neat and secure knot used in joining gut-lengths. The ends are laid together pointing in opposite directions, and are passed round each other twice. When drawn together, the knot is oblong, and the ends may be cut off as close as can be done with a sharp knife without a possibility of their drawing. This knot is indispensable in making leaders for trout-fishing and casting-lines for salmon-fishing. *Morris*.—*Artificers' knot*. See *artificer*.—*Bowline-knot*, a common form of sailors' knot, in which the loop can be made of any size, and does not jam nor render. See cut under def. 1.—*Builders' knot*, a clove-hitch. See *hitch*, 6.—*Dacre knot*, in *her.*, a knot forming a device or badge used by the Dacre family, and often appearing as a heraldic bearing. See cut under def. 3 (*p*).—*English knot* (*naut.*), a method of tying two rope-ends or pieces of gut together by making an overhand knot in each around the other.—*Figure-of-eight knot*, a form of knot much used by sailors, shaped like the figure 8. See cut under def. 1.—*Flemish knot*. Same as *figure-of-eight knot*.—*Gordian knot*. See *Gordian*.—*Hard knot*, a knot tied in such a manner as not to be easily loosened.—*Harrington knot*, in *her.*, a knot or pattern made of interlacing bands, usually torted or twisted like ropes, showing two strands crossing each other saltierwise and passing through a lozenge; a badge of the ancient family of Harrington. Compare cut under *fret*, in which the interlacing strips are similarly disposed. See cut under def. 3 (*p*).—*Heneage knot*, in *her.*, a heart-shaped knot or twist of rope, the badge of the Heneage family. See cut under def. 3 (*p*).—*Herculean knot*, a knot which cannot be severed.—*Josephine knot*, a knot used to join two pieces of thread when both the ends are afterward needed for use. *Diet. of Needlework*.—*Light-wood knot*. See *light-wood*.—*Man-rope knot*, a knot made on the end of a rope by opening out the strands, and forming a double wall and double crown.—*Matthew Walker knot* (*naut.*), a knot made by interlacing the strands at the end of a rope in the manner shown in the cut, used especially for the lanyards of the lower rigging, to keep the end from drawing through the hole in the dead-eye; named from the inventor.—*Order of the Knot*, a military order of short duration, founded at Naples in the fourteenth century.—*Overhand knot*. See the cut below.—*Porters' knot*, a pad for supporting burdens on the head.

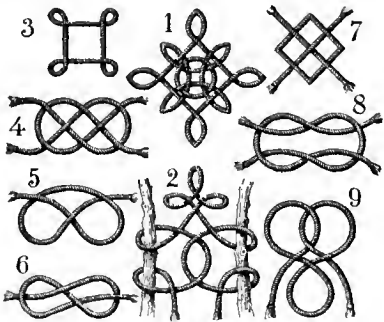
To a Coblers Aul, or Butcher's Knife, Or *Porter's Knot*, commend me; But from a Souldier's Lazy Life, Good Heaven pray defend me. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [17. 20].

One of the publishers to whom Johnson applied for employment . . . exclaimed, "You had better get a *porter's knot*, and carry trunks." *Macauley*, *Samuel Johnson*.

One Thames Street *porter* would take the whole seven and their bundles on his *knot*. *O'Keefe*, *Fontainebleau*, I. 1.



Matthew Walker Knot.



Heraldic Knots.

1, Lacy knot; 2, Dacre knot; 3, Bowen knot; 4, Wake (Ormond) knot; 5, Stafford knot; 6, knot of Savoy (of the Order of the Annunciation); 7, Harrington or true-love knot; 8, Bouchier knot; 9, Heneage knot.

more pieces of cord so intertwined as to form an ornamental figure. There are many forms which were in common use as badges of certain noble families in the middle ages, which have been adopted as bearings in heraldry proper. (*g*) In *lace-making*, a small and simple ornament projecting from the outer edge of the cordonnet, a variety of the fleur-volant. (*r*) Any figure the lines of which frequently intersect each other: as, a garden *knot* (a *parterre*).

The pilers wren y-peynt and pulched ful clene, And queyntel i-cornen with curiose *knottes*, With wyndowes well y-wrongt wide vp o-lofte. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), I. 161.

Flowers worthy of Paradise; which not nice art In beds and curious *knotts*, but nature hoon Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain. *Milton*, P. L., IV. 242.

Next the streete side, and more contiguous to ye house, are *knotts* in trayle or grasse worke, where likewise runs a fontaine. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, April 1, 1644.

(*s*) A cluster; a collection; a group. Not a soul, without thine own four *knot*, But fears and hates thee. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, IV. 2. A certain *knot* of ladies took him for a wit. *Addison*, *A Bean's Head*.

(*t*) A swirling wave. [Rare.] A *knot* of the sea washed our tub overboard, wherein our fish was a-watering. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 11. 4. A bond of association; a close union or tie: as, the nuptial *knot*.

His owne two hands the holy *knotts* did knitt, That none but death for ever can divide. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 37.

O night and shades! How are ye join'd with hell in triple *knot*! *Milton*, *Comus*, I. 581.

5. A difficulty, intricacy, or perplexity; something not easily solved; a puzzle.

It is too hard a *knot* for me. *Shak.*, T. N., II. 2, 42. A man shall be perplexed with *knotts*, and problems of business, and contrary affairs. *South*, *Sermons*.

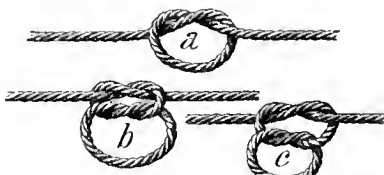
6. The point on which the action or development of a narrative depends; the gist of a matter; the nucleus or kernel.

The *knotts* why that every tale is told, If it be tarted till that lust be cold Of hem that han it after herked yore, The ssvour passeth ever lenger the more, For fulsomnesse of his prolixitee. *Chaucer*, *Squire's Tale*, I. 393.

To a Coblers Aul, or Butcher's Knife, Or *Porter's Knot*, commend me; But from a Souldier's Lazy Life, Good Heaven pray defend me. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [17. 20].

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a, overhand knot; b, square or reef knot; c, granny's-knot.

Square knot, a knot used in tying reef-points, so formed that the ends come out alongside of the standing parts and the knot does not jam. Also called *reef-knot*.—**Surgeons' knot**, a square or reef knot; used in tying a ligature around a cut artery.—**To cut the knot**. See *cut*.—**To tie with St. Mary's knot**, to hamstring. [Old slang, North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He has tied them a' *vi' St. Mary's knot*, A' these horses but barely three. *Dick o' the Cow* (Child's Ballads, VI. 72).

True-love or true-lovers' knot. (*a*) A kind of double knot, made with two bows on each side interlacing each other, and with two ends: the emblem of interwoven affections or of engagement.

I'll knit it up in silken strings, With twenty odd-conceited *true-love knots*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., II. 7, 46.

They grew till they grew into the church top, And then they could grow no higher; And there they tied in a *true lovers knot*, Which made all the people admire. *Fair Margaret and Sweet William* (Child's Ballads, II. 144).

Three Times a *True-Love's Knot* I tye secure; Firm be the *Knot*, firm may his Love endure. *Gay*, *Shepherd's Week*, Thursday, I. 115.

(*b*) In *her.*, same as *Harrington knot*. (See also *bow-knot*, *granny's-knot*, *side-knot*, *slip-knot*, *wall-knot*.) **knot**¹ (*not*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *knotted*, ppr. *knottling*. [*ME. knotten*; < *knōt*¹, *n.* The older verb is *knit*.] **I. trans.** 1. To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; form a knot or knots in or on: as, to *knot* a cord or a handkerchief.

But here's a queen when she rides abroad Is always *knottling* threads. *Sedley*.

For many weeks about my loins I wore The rope that haled the buckets from the well, Twisted as tight as I could *knot* the noose. *Tennyson*, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

2. To fasten or secure by a knot.

She has *knotted* the keys upon a string, And with her she has them t'en. *The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh* (Child's Ballads, I. 2s2).

At his side a wretched scrip was hung, Wide-patch'd, and *knotted* to a twisted thong. *Pope*, *Odyssey*, xlii.

Hence—3. To entangle; perplex.

They are caught in *knotted* law, like nets. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, II. III. 18.

4†. To unite or knit closely.

The party of the Papists in England are become more *knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves. *Bacon*, *War with Spain*.

5. To remove the knots from, as a woven fabric, by pulling them out with small pliers.—6. To cover the knots of: a preliminary process in painting on wood, so that the knots shall not show through.—7. To cover (metals, etc.) with *knottling*. See *knottling*, 3.

II. intrans. 1. To form knots or joints, as in plants.—2. To knit knots for fringe; produce fancy work made by tying knots in cords. Compare *knottling*, *knotwork*, *knotted-bar work*.—3. To gather in knots; unite as in a knot.

Keep it as a cistern, for foul toads To *knot* and gender in! *Shak.*, *Othello*, IV. 2, 62.

4†. To form flower-buds.

You cannot have an apple or a cherry but you must stay its proper periods, and let it blossom and *knot*, and grow and ripen. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 794.

knot² (*not*), *n.* [Also *gnat*, and dial. *knat*, *knēt*; said to be "named after King Canute [AS. *Cnūt*], who was very fond of it"; but no connecting ME. form appears, and if it existed it would give a mod. form (see *knoutberry*); there is no evidence that Canute was very fond of this bird, and no probability that so common a bird would be named after a particular person.] 1. The robin-snipe; the red-breasted or gray-backed sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*, a bird of the snipe family, *Scelopacidae*. It breeds within the arctic circle, and at other seasons than the summer is dispersed along most of the sea-coasts of the world. The knot is 10½ inches long, and 20½ inches in extent of wings. In summer the under parts are brownish-red; in winter, white. The upper parts of the adult are brownish-black, varied with tawny and white. The young are ashy above, varied with white, and with dark edgings of individual feathers. The knot usually goes in flocks, like other small waders, and when it is fat its flesh is delicious.

2. The ring-plover, *Agialitis hiaticula*, whose habits on the beach resemble those of the knot. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Belfast, Ireland.] **knoutberry** (*not*'ber²), *n.*; pl. *knoutberries* (-iz). [*knōt*¹ + *berry*¹. Cf. *knoutberry*.] The cloud-berry, *Rubus Chamemorus*.

knot (*nōt*), *n.* [Also *knōt*; appar. a sort of cross between *knot* and *node*.] In *mech.*, the point where cords, ropes, etc., meet from angular directions in funicular machines. More properly called *node*.

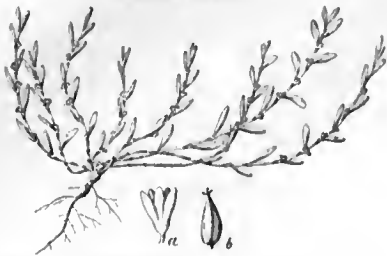
knotfulness (*not*'fūl-nes), *n.* In *geom.*, the number of knots of less knottiness of which a given knot is built up. See *knot*¹, 3 (*n*).

As soon as we come to 8 folds we have some knots which may preserve their knottiness even when this condition [taking the crossings alternately over and under] is not fulfilled. These ought, therefore, to be regarded as proper knots and to be included in the census as new and distinct types. This is a difficulty of a very formidable order. It depends upon the property which I have called *knottfulness*. *Tait*, *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edin.*, XXXII. III. 504.

knot-grass (*not*'grās), *n.* 1. A weed of almost world-wide distribution, *Polygonum ariculare*: so called from the numerous nodes in its stems and its thickly spreading habit. It is a tough trailing and branching plant, common in trodden ground, and often carpeting dooryards, etc. (Also called *knott-weed*, *goose-grass*, *cow-grass*, *doorweed*, etc.) An infusion of it was formerly supposed to retard bodily growth, whence Shakespeare calls it "hinderer knot-grass."

Get you gone, you dwarf! You minnows, of hinderer *knot-grass* made. *Shak.*, M. N. D., III. 2, 329.

We want a boy extremely for this function Kept under for a year with milk and *knotgrass*. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Coxcomb*, II.



Knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*). a, flower; b, fruit.

2. By extension, any plant of the genus *Polygonum*, properly *knotted*.—3. In occasional use, a plant of some other genus more or less similar. (a) Any of the species of *Ilecebrum* or *Paronychia*; a whitlow-wort. (b) A variety of the false oat, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, having a knotty rootstock. (Prov. Eng.) (c) The florin-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris*, var. *alba (stolonifera)*. (Prov. Eng.) This may be the plant mentioned by Milton.

The chewing flocks

Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of *knot-grass* dew-besprent. Milton, Comus, l. 542.

(d) Couch-grass: a use of doubtful appropriateness.—**Bird's knot-grass**, a name of *Polygonum aviculare*, obtained by translation.—**Coast or sea knot-grass**, *Polygonum maritimum*.—**Female knot-grass**, Lyte's name of the common mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.—**German knot-grass**, the knawel, *Sceleranthus annuus*.—**Male knot-grass**, Lyte's name for the common knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*, in distinction from *female knot-grass* (which see, above).

knotted, *n.* An obsolete form of *knott*.

knotted (not 'ed), *a.* [*knott* + -ed.] Full of knots; having many knots; knotty.

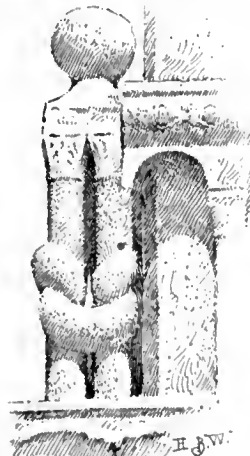
The splitting wind
Makes flexible the knees of *knotted* oaks.
Shak., T. and C., l. 3, 50.

The many-knotted water-flags,
That whistled dry and stiff about the marge.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

Specifically—(a) In bot., having a series of nodes, or node-like swellings; jointed: said of stems, pods, etc. (b) In zool., having one or more swellings; nodose. (c) Having intersecting figures; having lines or walks intersecting one another, marked with interlacings.

Thy curious-knotted garden. Shak., L. L. L., l. 1, 249.

(d) In lithol., containing or characterized by knots.—**Knotted-bar work**. Same as *macramé*.—**Knotted lace**, a name given to the old *punto a groppo*, a fringe or border made of knotted threads. *Macramé* lace is its modern representative.—**Knotted pillar**, in arch., a form of pillar sometimes occurring in the Romanesque style, so carved as to appear as if knotted in the middle.—**Knotted slate** or *schist*. See *knott*, 3 (f).



Knotted Pillars.—Basilica of St. Mark's, Venice.

knotted (not 'er), *n.* A fine strainer used to clear paper-pulp from clots or knots as it passes to the paper-making machine.

A sieve, or *knotted*, as it is called, which is usually formed of brass, having fine slits cut in it to allow the comminuted pulp to pass through, while it retains all lumps and knots.

Ure, Dict., III. 490.

knottiness (not 'i-nes), *n.* 1. The condition of being knotty; the state of having many knots or swellings.

By his [Hercules'] oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite; the *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue. Peacham, Drawing.

2. The quality of being knotty; difficulty of solution; intricacy; complication: as, the *knottiness* of a problem.

Knottiness of his style. Hare.

3. In geom., the minimum number of nodes in the projection of a knot on a plane or other single-sheeted, singly connected surface.

knotted (not 'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *knott*, *v.*] 1. A kind of fancy work made with twisted and knotted threads, and closely imitating some old forms of lace.

A piece of close *Knotted*, viz. 2 Boys holding Circles in their Hands, either being less than a Silver Penny, in which are perspicuously wrote the Lords Prayer in Latin and English.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [l. 17.

2. In *cloth-manuf.*, the operation of removing knots from cloths with tweezers.—3. A kind of cement especially useful for metals and as a covering for protection from the weather. It is made with red lead, carefully ground, and thinned with boiled oil and a little turpentine.

knotted-needle (not 'ing-nē'dl), *n.* A needle designed for use in making knotting. See *knotted*, 1.

A bottle-screw, a *knotted-needle*, and a ball of sky-color and white knotting. Doran, Annals of Eng. Stage, l. xii.

knottlet (not 'l), *n.* [*knottlet* (= MLG. *knutel* = OHG. *chnuttil*, *chnuttil*, MHG. *knütel*, *knüttel*, G. *knüttel*), a knot, knob; dim. of *knott*, *n.*] A knob. [Prov. Eng.]

He had a heved lyke a bulle, and *knottlles* in his frount, as they had bene the bygynnyng of hornes.

M.S. Lincoln, A. l. 17, l. 1. (Halliwell.)

knottled (not 'ld), *a.* [*knottlet* + -ed.] Stunted in growth. [Prov. Eng.]

knotty (not 'i), *a.* [*knott* + -y.] 1. Full of knots; having many knots.

In hir right hand (which to and fro did shake)
She bare a scourge, with many a *knotty* string.
Gascogne, Complaint of Philomene.

The oak,
Expanding its immense and *knotty* arms,
Embraces the light beach. Shelley, Alastor.

2. Hard; rugged.

When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together.
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother.

Art will prevail where *knotty* strength denies.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

3. Difficult; intricate; perplexing; involved.

You may be sure I was very young, & therefore very rash, or ambitious, when I adventur'd upon that *knotty* piece [his essay on Lucretius].

Evelyn, To Doctor Merie Casaubon.

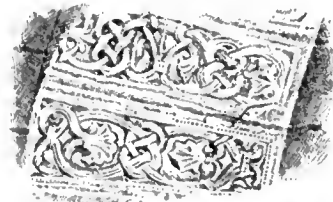
"Virtue! and Wealth! what are ye but a name!"
Say, for such worth are other worlds prepared?
Or are they both in this their own reward?
A *knotty* point! to which we now proceed.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 337.

knottweed (not 'wēd), *n.* 1. A plant of one of the species of knapweed or knobweed, *Centaurea nigra*, *C. Cyanus*, and *C. Scabiosa*: so called from the knot-like heads. [Prov. Eng.]—

2. A plant of the genus *Polygonum*, which includes the doorweed, the smartweeds and water-pepper, the prince's-feather, etc.; knot-grass or jointweed: so called from the knotty stem.—**Seaside knottweed**, *Polygonum maritimum*.—**Spotted knottweed**, *Polygonum Persicaria*, or lady's-thumb.

knott-wood (not 'wūd), *n.* 1. Wood that is full of knots.—2. Specifically, pine wood containing resinous knots, used for making a brilliant fire, or for light. [Southern U. S.]

knottwork (not 'wērk), *n.* An ornamental arrangement of cords knotted together, as in some



Knottwork, 12th century.—Cathedral of Angers, France.

kinds of fringe, in the cordons of a cardinal's hat, or represented in carving, painting, etc.

A fent at Dolton, Devon, formed of portions of a monolith carved with Saxon *knottwork*, etc.
Athenæum, No. 3191, p. 852.

knottwort (not 'wērt), *n.* 1. The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.—2. *pl.* A name given by Lindley to the plant family *Ilecebraceæ*. See *knott-grass*, 3 (a).

knoud (nou'd), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The gray gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*. [Local, Ireland.]

knout (nont, more properly nōt; Russ. pron. knōt), *n.* [*F. knout* = G. *knute*, < Russ. *knūtū* (Little Russ. and Pol. *knut*), a whip, scourge, < Icel. *knútr*, a knot; see *knott*.] A whip or scourge formerly used in Russia for the punishment of the worst criminals. Varying descriptions of it are given, and it was probably made in different forms; but its effect was so severe that few of those who were subjected to its full force survived the punishment. The emperor Nicholas substituted for the knout a milder whip.

knout (nont, or better nōt), *v. t.* [*knout*, *n.*] To punish with the knout or whip.

The freaks of Paul, who banished and *knouted* persons of every station, were safely displayed in Petersburg and Moscow. Brougham.

knoutberry, **cnoutberry** (nout'ber'i), *n.*; *pl.* *knoutberries*, *cnoutberries* (-iz). [*Knout*, *Cnout*, a mod. form. of AS. *Cnūt*, Canute, + *berry*.] The plant is traditionally connected with King Canute.] The dwarf mulberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*. [Prov. Eng.]

know (nō), *v.*; pret. *knaw*, pp. *known*, ppr. *knowing*. [*knaw*, *knawen*, *knawen*, *knawen*, *knawen* (pret. *knaw*, *knawz*, *pl.* *knawen*, pp. *knawen*, *knawen*, *knawen*), < AS. *cnāwan* (pret. *encōw*, pp. *cnāwēn*) = OHG. *cnāwan*, *knāwan*, *cnāwan*, *know*, = Icel. *kná*, *know* how to do, be able, = OBulg. *znati*, *know*, = L. *gnō* in *noscere*, orig. *gnoscere* (as in comp. *co-gnoscere*, *i-gnoscere*; perf. *novi*, pp. *notus*, in comp. *gnotus*) = Gr. *γινώσκω*, 2d aor. *γινώκα*, *know*, = Skt. *√jñā*, *know*: a secondary form of the root *gnā*, Teut. *kan*, in *ken*¹, *know*, *can*¹, *know*, be able, etc. The forms in E. derived from this secondary root are few (*know*, *acknow*, *knowledge*, *acknowledge*, and remotely *name*), but the forms from the primitive root *kan* are numerous: *can*¹, *con*¹, *con*², *cunning*¹, *cunning*², *count*, *uncouth*, *kith*, *kith*, *ken*¹, etc. The L. and Gr. words from the secondary root are very numerous in E.; e. g.: from Latin, *agnize*, *cognize*, *cognition*, *incognito*, *ignore*, *noble*, *note*, *denote*, *notary*, *notion*, *cognomen*, *nominal*, etc., *ignominious*, *narrate*, etc.; from the Greek, *gnome*¹, *gnome*², *gnosis*, *gnostic*, etc., *synonym*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To perceive or understand as being fact or truth; have a clear or distinct perception or apprehension of; understand or comprehend clearly and fully; be conscious of perceiving truly.

For when thou *knuest* the people loved thee, (thow drowest the a-bakke, for to helpe them in their neede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 40.

We *know* what we are, but *know* not what we may be.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5, 42.

What can we reason, but from what we *know*?
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 12.

In the night he dreamed that she was gone,
And *knowing* that he dreamed, tried hard to wake,
And could not.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 382.

There is an ambiguity in the words *know*, "knowledge," which Dr. Bain seems not to have considered: "to *know*" may mean either to perceive or apprehend, or it may mean to understand or comprehend.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 49.

We *know* things, and we *know* that we *know* them. How we *know* them is a mystery indeed, but one about which it is perfectly idle to speculate.

Mewart, Nature and Thought, p. 138.

2. In a general sense, to have definite information or intelligence about; be acquainted with, either through the report of others or through personal ascertainment, observation, experience, or intercourse: as, to *know* American history; he *knows* the city thoroughly.

And Merlin, that all this *knawe* wele, seide to the kyng
And vter how it was be-tid of this man.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 53.

How ye myght my name *knawen* verifie.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 444.

That I may *know* him and the power of his resurrection,
and the fellowship of his sufferings.
Phil. iii. 10.

Ambition feels no gift,
Nor *knows* no bounds.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 1.

Not to *know* me argues yourselves unknown.
Milton, P. L., iv. 830.

3. To recognize after some absence or change; recall to the mind or perception; revive prior knowledge of: as, he was so changed that you would hardly *know* him.

And the lady hirself was above on the walles that *knawe*
hem wele anon as she hem saugh.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

At nearer vie he thought he *knaw* the dead,
And called the wretched man to mind. Flatman.

4. To recognize in contrast or comparison; distinguish by means of previous acquaintance or information: as, to *know* one man from another; we *know* a fixed star from a planet by its twinkling; to *know* the right way.

When the wind is southerly I *know* a hawk from a hand-saw.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2, 397.

Each household *knoweth* their owne lands, and gardens,
and most lue of their owne labours.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 129.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those before and after.

5. To understand from experience or attainment; comprehend as to manner or method: with *how* before an infinitive: as, to *know* how to make something.

The illiterate, that *know* not *how*
To cipher what is writ in learned books.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 510.

[Formerly, by a Latinism, *how* was sometimes omitted, especially in poetry.

Sweet prince, the name of death was never terrible
To him that *knew* to live.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, II. 3.

He *knew*
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.
Milton, Lycidas, I. II.

How few among them that *know* to write or speak in a pure stile
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.]

8†. To have sexual commerce with. Gen. iv. 1. [A euphemism.]—*I know not what*, a phrase used as a noun or an adjective to express indefinite, and especially indefinitely large amounts.

Our Seamen are apt to have great Notions of *I know not what* Profit and Advantages to be had in serving the Mogul; nor do they want for fine Stories to encourage one another to it.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 507.

Not to know beans. See *bean*.—Not to know B from a bull's foot, broomstick battledore. See *B*.—To know a hawk from a hand-saw. See *hand-saw*.—To know the ropes. (a) To be qualified for the duties of a sailor by having learned the details of the rigging of a vessel. Hence—(b) To understand the details of a particular thing; have knowledge of the routine of any business. [Colloq.]—To know what's o'clock, to be well informed and equal to any emergency. [Colloq.]

Partial friends say I *know what's o'clock* tolerably well.
Thackeray, Pendennis, x.

To know what's what, to have clear knowledge or comprehension of a subject; be thoroughly posted; be sure of one's ground; have one's eye-teeth cut. [Colloq.]

He *knew what's what*, and that's as high
As metaphysical wit can fly.
Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 149.

II. *intrans.* 1. To possess knowledge; be informed; have intelligence.

If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself.
John vii. 17.

Sir John must not *know* of it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4, 19.

When want of learning kept the laymen low,
And none but priests were authoriz'd to *know*.
Dryden, Religio Laici, I. 373.

2. To take cognizance; acquire knowledge; get intelligence.

And for he *knew* on the crois and to Crist shref hym,
Sonnere hadde he saluacion thanne seinte Ion.
Piers Plouman (A), xi. 273.

Know of your youth, examine well your blood.
Shak., M. N. D., I. 1, 65.

3†. To be acquainted with each other.

You and I have *known*, sir. *Shak., A. and C., II. 6, 86.*
Sir, we have *known* together in Orleans.
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 4, 36.

I want to *know*, a New England colloquial phrase, equivalent to 'is it possible?' 'you surprise me!'—Not that I *know* of, not so far as I *know*; not to my knowledge.

Crab. Mr. Surface, pray is it true that your uncle, Sir Oliver, is coming home?
Joseph S. Not that I *know* of, indeed, sir.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

To *know* for, an old expression meaning the same as to *know* of, still used colloquially.

He might have more diseases than he *knew* for.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2, 6.

know¹† (nō), *n.* [*know*¹, *v.*] Knowledge.

That on the view and *know* of these contents . . .
He should the bearers put to sodain death.
Shak., Hamlet (fol. 1623), v. 2, 44.

know² (nou), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *knoll*.

O I hae been east, and I hae been west,
An' I hae been far o'er the *knowes*.
The Broom of Cowdenknowes (Child's Ballads, IV. 47).

know³†, *knowet*, *n.* Middle English forms of *knee*.

"Myself to medes wol the letre sowe,"
And held his hondes up, and fi on *knowe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1202.

knowable (nō'ā-bl), *a.* [*know*¹ + *-able*.] That may be known; capable of being apprehended, understood, or ascertained.

A thing exists for us only in its *knowable* relations.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 14.

Be it a single object or the whole universe, any account which begins with it in a concrete form, or leaves off with it in a concrete form, is incomplete; since there remains an era of its *knowable* existence undescribed and unexplained.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 93.

knowableness (nō'ā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being knowable.

know-all (nō'āl), *n.* [*know*¹, *v.*, + *obj. all*.] One who knows or professes to know everything; a wiseacre; generally used ironically.

knower (nō'ēr), *n.* One who knows.

If it be at all the work of man, it must be of such a one as is a true *knower* of himself.
Milton, Church-Government, I. 1.

For if writers be just to the memory of King Charles the Second, they cannot deny him to have been an exact *knower* of mankind, and a perfect distinguisher of their talents.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

knowing (nō'ing), *n.* [*ME. knowinge, enawing*, < *AS. enawung*, verbal *n.* of *enāwan*, *know*: see *know*¹.] Knowledge; acquaintance; ascertainment; power or means of ascertaining.

To the cotree of Ennope hym dighte
There as he had a frende of his *knowynge*.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 2156.

I have seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange; but this sore night
Hath trifled former *knowings*. *Shak., Macbeth, II. 4, 4.*

How he could be "kin" to Blastrode as well was not so clear, but Mrs. Abel agreed with her husband that there was "no *knowing*."
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Ixix.

knowing (nō'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of know*¹, *v.*] 1. Having perception or knowledge; intelligent; instructed.

As if the filth of poverty sunk as deep
Into a *knowing* spirit as the bane
Of riches doth into an ignorant soul.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Cherish, good Theophilus,
This *knowing* scholar.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, I. 1.

2. Conscious; intentional.

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberate, consulative, *knowing* act.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 770.

3. Shrewd; sharp; smart; in a special sense, having or simulating the appearance of possessing information which one is unwilling to communicate.

I don't quite like this chit. She looks *knowing*, methinks.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, III.

I have remarked that your *knowing* people, who are so much wiser than anybody else, are eternally keeping society in a ferment.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

4. Expressive of knowledge or cunning: as, a *knowing* look.—5. Smart-looking; stylish. [Colloq.]

Many young men who had chambers in the Temple made a very good appearance in the first circles, and drove about town in very *knowing* gigs.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xix.

Tom thought his cap a very *knowing* affair, but confessed that he had a hat. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 5.*

=*Syn.* *Astute, Sage*, etc. See *astute*. (See also *sagacious*.)
knowingly (nō'ing-ly), *adv.* In a knowing manner; with knowledge; intentionally; designedly: as, he would not *knowingly* offend.

How you speak!
Did you but know the city's usuries,
And felt them *knowingly*.
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 3, 46.

knowingness (nō'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being knowing or shrewd.

"Well done, little 'un," said Mr. Tulliver, laughing, while Tom felt rather disgusted with Maggie's *knowingness*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 1.

knowlacet, knowlaket, *n.* Middle English forms of *knowledge*.

knowlechet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *knowledge*.

knowledge (nol'ej), *n.* [*ME. knowlege, knowleche, knowleche, knowliche, knolych, knowlage, knowlache, knowlage, knowlache*, etc., knowledge, < *known*, *know*, + *-leche*, assimilated form of *-leke*, < *Icel. -leikr*, *-leiki* = *Sw. -lek*, a suffix used to form abstract nouns, = *AS. -lāc*, in *vedlāc*, wedlock, prob. identical with *lāc*, play, gift: see *lake*², *lake*⁴. The term *-leche* became assimilated, through *-lache*, to the suffix *-age*.] 1. The state of being or of having become aware of fact or truth; intellectual recognition of or acquaintance with fact or truth; the condition of knowing. Subjectively considered, knowledge implies clear conviction or a consciousness of certainty; but this consciousness does not constitute knowledge, and may be associated with error.

Knowledge is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. i. 2.

The essentials of Cognition, or *Knowledge*, may be summed up thus:—First. To know any single thing, we must be conscious of it as Differing from some things, and as Agreeing with other things. To this extent *knowledge* involves only what belongs to Sensation and Perception. Secondly. When *Knowledge* amounts to Affirmation there are usually at least two things taken notice of: and not only so, but the couple must be farther viewed, as coming under a third property, namely one of the Universal Predicates of Propositions—for example, Co-existence or Succession. "The sun is a luminous body," "night follows day"—are higher combinations than the mere *knowledge* of "Sun," "Night," "Day"; they unite simple or elementary cognitions into affirmations or propositions; and the binding circumstance is one of the comprehensive generalities called Co-existence and Succession. Thirdly. Into these Affirmations there must enter the active state or disposition termed Belief (or Disbelief).

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 592.

We have but faith; we cannot know;
For *knowledge* is of things we see;
And yet we trust it comes from thee,
A beam in darkness; let it grow.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.

With that certainty which is absolutely objective, i. e. with *knowledge*, psychology has no direct concern; it is for logic to furnish the criteria by which *knowledge* is ascertained.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 83.

2. A perception, judgment, or idea which is in accord with fact or truth; that which is known.

"Not all," quod she, "madame, that may not be;
ffor yet I haue no *knowledge* whiche he is."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 730.

I'll make this new report to be my *knowledge*;
I'll say I know it; nay, I'll swear I saw it.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, III. 1.

All government of action is to be gotten by *knowledge*, and *knowledge* best, by gathering many *knowledges*.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

For *knowledges* are as pyramides, whereof history is the basis: so of Natural Philosophy the basis is Natural History; the stage next the basis is Physic; the stage next the vertical point is Metaphysic.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

This *knowledge* of the cause of a phenomenon is different from . . . the *knowledge* of that phenomenon simply as a fact; and these two cognitions or *knowledges* have, accordingly, received different names. The latter . . . is called historical or empirical *knowledge*; the former is called philosophical, or scientific, or rational *knowledge*.
Sir W. Hamiltan, Metaph., III.

3. Acquaintance with things ascertained or ascertainable; acquired information; learning.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., IV. 7, 79.

I think by far the most important bill in our whole code is that for the diffusion of *knowledge* among the people.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 45.

4. Practical understanding; familiarity gained by actual experience; acquaintance with any fact or person: as, a *knowledge* of seamanship; I have no *knowledge* of the man.

Thys is gret meruell
That ye take a wif vnknow what is sche,
Neither haue *knowlich* of hir gouernail,
Ne of hir kinrede; strange is without fail!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 844.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *knowledge*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Huram sent him by the hands of his servants ships, and servants that had *knowledge* of the sea. 2 Chron. viii. 18.

This gentleman 's a stranger to my *knowledge*;
And, no doubt, sir, a worthy man.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, III. 1.

The wisest of Pagan Philosophers said that the greatest Learning was the *Knowledge* of one's self.
Howell, Letters, II. 77.

5. Specific information; notification; advertisement.

Ye schall warne the Maister and Wardens thereof, and han ynforme wher thei be, as fer forth as ye schall haue *knowlych*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The coast . . . is set with small watch-towers, which with smoke by day, and fire by night, do give *knowledge* unto one another of . . . suspected enemies.
Sandys, Trauailes, p. 10.

6. Cognizance; notice; recognition.

Why haue I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldest take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger? Ruth II. 10.

A state's anger
Should not take *knowledge* either of foos or women.
B. Jonson, Catiline, IV. 6.

Of your love too and care for us here, we never doubted; so are we glad to take *knowledge* of it in that fullness we do.
Robinson, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 163.]

7†. Acknowledgment.

We geelde us synful & sory
By *Knowliche* & confessionn.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

Adhesive, apprehensive, carnal, immediate, etc., *knowledge*. See the adjectives.—Habitual *knowledge*, in the *Scottish philos.*, knowledge latent in the memory and capable of being called up when an occasion presents itself. Also called *habitual cognition*.

Art is properly an *habitual knowledge* of certain rules and maxims.
South.

To one's *knowledge*, so far as one is informed.

To my *knowledge*,
I never in my life did look on him.
Shak., Rich. II., II. 3, 88.

=*Syn.* *Prudence, Discretion*, etc. (see *wisdom*); comprehension, discernment.

knowledget (nol'ej), *v.* [*ME. knowlegen, knowlechen, knowlechen, enawlechen*, etc., *know*, *acknowledge*; < *knowledge*, *n.* Cf. *acknowledge*.] 1. *trans.* To acknowledge; confess; avow.

For suche Autoritees, thei seyn that only to God schalle a man *knowleche* his Defautes, zeldynge him self gylyt.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 120.

He that hath shame of his syne *knowleche*th it.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibea.

The Turks . . . *knowledge* one God.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 58.

II. *intrans.* To confess. *Wyclif.*

knowledgeable (nɒl'ej-ə-bl), *a.* [*<* *knowledge* + *-able*.] 1. Knowing; intelligent; possessing knowledge or mental capacity. [*Colloq.*]

I'll noane deny that in a thing or two I may be more knowledgeable than Coulson. I've had a deal o' time on my hands i' my youth, and I'd good schooling as long as father lived. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxi.*

2†. Cognizable; intelligible.

Certain very knowledgeable marks.

Time's Storehouse, p. 49.

knowledge-box (nɒl'ej-bɒks), *n.* The head. [*Slang.*]

By Bedford's cut I've trimm'd my locks,
And coal-black is my knowledge-box,
Callous to all, except hard knocks
Of thumpers.

The Jacobin, xxii, 116.

knowledging, *n.* [*<* ME. *knowleging, knowleehing, etc.*; verbal *n.* of *knowledge, v.*] Knowledge; information.

Malice had my corsage
Nat that tyme turned to no thynge,
Thorogh to mochel knowledgyng.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 796.

Her meny hadde nen other knowlegynge,
But hir sckenes was of some thynge.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 277.

Knowltonia (nɒl-tɒn-i-ə), *n.* [*NL.* (R. A. Salisbury, 1796), named after Thomas Knowlton, once curator of the Botanic Garden at Eltham.] A genus of ranunculaceae plants, of the tribe *Anemoneae*, closely related botanically to *Adonis* and *Anemone*, but differing from both in its berry-like carpels. The 5 or 6 species are South African perennial herbs with the habit of the *Umbelliferae*, having rigid root-leaves ternately decomposed, those of the stem often reduced to bracts or wanting, and greenish or yellowish flowers on irregularly umbellate peduncles. They are acrid plants, and their property of producing blisters has long been known. The bruised leaves are used at the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for cantharides. The sliced root is said to be still more powerful. Reichenbach made this genus the type of a subgenus of the *Anemoneae*.

Knowltonia (nɒl-tɒn-i-ə), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Reichenbach, 1837), *<* *Knowltonia* + *-ae*.] A sub-section of the *Ranunculaceae-Anemoneae*, typified by the genus *Knowltonia*.

knowmant, *n.* A perverted form of *gnomon*, *Florio*.

known (nɒn), *p. a.* [*Pp.* of *know*, *v.*] Perceived; understood; recognized; familiar; especially, when used absolutely, familiar to all; generally understood or perceived.

This is not only Reason but the known Law of the Land.
Milton, Elkonoklastea, xi.

Death is the knowest and unknowest thing in the world, that of which men have the most thoughts and fewest meditations. *S. Ward, Sermons, p. 53.*

It is matter of great consolation to an envious person when a man of known honour does a thing unworthy of himself. *Steele, Spectator, No. 19.*

The range of the known embraces much more than the sensible. *G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, l. i. § 27.*

to make known, to announce; communicate; mention.
know-nothing (nɒ'nuθ'ing), *n.* and *a.* [*<* *know*, *v.*, + *obj. nothing*.] 1. *n.* One destitute of knowledge; one who is ignorant, or who professes ignorance, of anything; an ignoramus.—2. [*cap.*] A member of the so-called American party (which see, under *American*). See also quotation.

An elaborate code of signals and passwords was adopted, and all operations of the "Americans" were wrapped in profound secrecy. If a member of the order was asked about its practices or purposes, he answered that he knew nothing about them, and "Americans" for that reason, soon came to be called *Know Nothings*.
T. W. Barnes, Thurlow Weed, p. 224.

II. a. Very ignorant.

Their knowing and know-nothing books are scatter'd from hand to hand. *Tennyson, Despair.*

Know-nothingism (nɒ'nuθ'ing-izm), *n.* [*<* *Know-nothing*, 2, + *-ism*.] The doctrines or principles of the Know-nothings.

Know-Nothingism was, therefore, something more than a lamentable aberration; the republic was seriously menaced by it, and it violently shook one of its main pillars.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), p. 105.

knowperts (nɒ'pɜrts), *n.* [Perhaps for *knowpwort*; cf. *knapperts*.] The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*. See *crowberry*. [*Scotch.*]

Producing of heather, ling, blueberries, *knowperts*, and cranberries. *George MacDonald, What a Mine's Mine.*

knowt (nɒnt), *n.* [*Cf.* *knott*.] Same as *doe*³.

Knoxia (nɒk'si-ə), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus), named after Robert Knox, who lived twenty years in Ceylon and wrote a history of the island.] A genus of rubiaceae plants, forming with *Pentstemon* the tribe *Knoxieae*. The genus is specially characterized by a 4-toothed calyx, a 2-lobed stigma, and a dilated funiculus to the ovules. There are 8 or 9 species, inhabiting India, Java, the Philippine Islands, China, and tropical Australia. They are herbs or undershrubs with

ovate or lanceolate opposite leaves fasciated in the axils, and stipules connate with the petioles in a sheath. The flowers are small, pink or lilac, and usually sessile along the branches of a cyme which lengthen after flowering. The plants are ornamental in cultivation, and have been introduced into England as greenhouse-plants.

Knoxieae (nɒk-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), *<* *Knoxia* + *-eae*.] A tribal division of the natural order of plants *Rubiaceae*, consisting of the genera *Knoxia* and *Pentstemon*, being tropical herbs or undershrubs of the Old World, with connate stipules and terminal inflorescence.

knt. An abbreviation of *knight*.

knub (nub), *n.* [Also *nub*, *q. v.*; a var. (= *L.G. knobbe*, > *G. knobbe, knuppe*, a knob) of *knob*.] 1. A blunt end or piece; a small lump.—2. See the extract.

One-seventh of this weight [of common cocoon] is pure cocoon, and of that not more than one-half is obtainable as reeled silk, the remainder consisting of surface floss and of hard gummy husk or *knub*. *Encyc. Brit., XXII, 60.*

knubt (nub), *r. t.* [*A var.* of *knob*, or from the same ult. source; cf. *knapt*.] To beat; strike with the knuckles.

knubble¹ (nub'l), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *knubbled*, ppr. *knubbling*. [*Freq.* of *knub, v.*] To handle clumsily. [*Prov. Eng.*]

knubble² (nub'l), *n.* [*Dim.* of *knub, n.*, var. of *knob*.] A small knob. [*Prov. Eng.*]

knucchet, *n.* A Middle English form of *knitch*.

knuck (nuk), *n.* [*Abbr.* of *knuckle*.] Same as *knuckle*, 3. [*New Eng. or colloq.*]

knuckle (nuk'l), *n.* [*<* ME. *knokel, knokil*, *<* AS. **cnuel, *cnuecl* (Somner, Benson, Lye, Bosworth; not authenticated) = OFries. *knokke, knokke* = MD. *knokkel, D. kneukel, knokkel* = MLG. *knokel, L.G. knukkel, knüchel* = MHG. *knöchel, knüchel, G. knöchel* = Dan. *knogte, knokkel* = Sw. dial. *knjokel, knuekle*, a joint: dim. of a simple form not found in E., namely, MD. *knokke*, a knuckle, knob, knot, D. *knok, knook, knuekle*, a bone, = MLG. *knocche, G. knochen*, a bone, = Sw. *knoge* = Dan. *kno*, knuekle (cf. leel. *knüi*, knuekle); cf. W. *cnuc*, a bunch, knob, knot, *cnuch*, a joint; prob. ult. akin to *knock*, and thus akin also to E. *knack, knag*¹: see *knack, knock*.] 1. The joint of a finger, especially that between the metacarpal bone and the first phalanx.—2†. The knee or knee-joint.

Thou, Nilus, wert assigned to stay her pains and travails
past.

To which, as soon as to come with much ado, at last
With weary *knuckles* on thy brim she sadly knecled down.
Golding.

3. A joint, especially of veal, consisting of the part of the leg called the knee. It is the part of the animal which corresponds to the hock of a horse, or the human heel, together with more or less of the leg above this joint.

I never prosper
With *knuckles* o' veal, and birds in serrol sops.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

4†. The joint of a plant; a node.

Divers herbs . . . have joints or *knuckles*, as it were stops in their germination; as have gilly-flowers, pinks, fennel, corn, reeds and canes. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 589.*

5. A joint of cylindrical form, with a pin as axis, as that by which the straps of a hinge are fastened together.—6. In *ship-building*, an acute angle on some of the timbers.

This angle, which is continued around the stern until the curvature of the buttock breaks continuously into the inward inclination of the ship's side, is termed the *knuckle*.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 107.

7. *pl.* Pieces of metal, usually brass (hence specifically known as *brass knuckles*), worn by lawless persons over the knuckles to protect them in striking a blow, and also to make a blow more effective. See *knuckle-duster*.

knuckle (nuk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *knuckled*, ppr. *knuckling*. [*<* *knuckle, n.*] 1. *trans.* To touch or strike with the knuckle; to pommel. [*Rare.*]

I need not ask thee if that hand, when armed,
Has any Roman soldier mailed and *knuckled*.
H. Smith, Address to a Mummy.

The light porter . . . *knuckling* his forehead as a form of homage.
Dickens, Hard Times, ii. 1.

II. intrans. To bend the knuckles; hold the knuckles (that is, the hand) close to the ground, in playing marbles; usually with *down*. A player is required to *knuckle down* in order to keep him from gaining undue advantage by "hunching" nearer the mark.

As happy as we once, to kneel and draw
The chalky ring, and *knuckle down* at taw.
Cropper, Tirocinium, l. 307.

He [Kemble] could stoop to *knuckle down* at marbles with young players on the highway; and to utter jokes to them with a Cervantine sort of gravity.
Doran, Annals of Eng. Stage, II, xix.

To knuckle down. (a) See above. (b) To apply one's self earnestly, as to a task; engage vigorously, as in work. (c) To submit, as in a contest; give up; yield.

So he *knuckled down* again, to use his own phrase, and sent old Hulker with peascodike overtures to Osborne.
Theakeray, Vanity Fair, xlii.

To knuckle under. Same as *to knuckle down* (c).

But when the upper hand is taken . . . it naturally happens that we *knuckle under*, with an ounce of indignation.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, liv.

knuckle-bow (nuk'l-bō), *n.* That part of the guard attached to the hilt of certain swords which covers the fingers, reaching in a curved form from the cross-guard or shells, where the blade joins the handle, to the pommel, or nearly to the pommel. The knuckle-bow was introduced at the time of the complete disappearance of the steel gauntlet, and is frequent in the rapier of the seventeenth century and in the small sword of the eighteenth century. It is usually made fast to the pommel, but in rare cases its own stiffness supports it without reaching the pommel. Also *knuckle-guard*. See *cut* under *hilt*.

knuckled† (nuk'ld), *a.* [*<* *knuckle, n.*, + *-ed*².] Jointed.

It [the reed or cane] hath these properties; that it is hollow, [and] that it is *knuckled* both stalk and root.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 656.

knuckle-deep† (nuk'l-dēp), *adv.* Up to one's knuckles; with the whole hand in; so as to be deeply implicated or involved. [*Rare.*]

You shall find St. Paul (1 Cor. vi. 5) offend against this bill, and intermeddle *knuckle-deep* with secular affairs by inhibiting the Corinthians very sharply for their chicanery, pettifoggery, and common barrety in going to law one with another.
Ip. Hacket, Alp. Williams, ii. 170.

knuckle-duster (nuk'l-dus'tēr), *n.* Same as *knuckle, 7*. It is said, upon English authority only, that "this brutal invention is American, but has been made familiar in England in police cases between the officers and sailors of American vessels" (*S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 320*).

knuckle-guard (nuk'l-gärd), *n.* Same as *knuckle-bow*.

knuckle-joint (nuk'l-joint), *n.* 1. An anatomical joint forming a knuckle, as one of the joints of the fingers; in a whale, the shoulder-joint.—2. In *mech.*, any flexible joint formed by two abutting links.

knuckle-timber (nuk'l-tim'bēr), *n.* *Naut.*, the foremost top-timber of the bulkheads.

knuckly (nuk'li), *a.* [*<* *knuckle* + *-y*¹.] Having prominent knuckles or finger-joints.

Blue veined and wrinkled, *knuckly* and brown,
This good old hand is clasping mine.
Springfield Rep., Nov. 5, 1866.

knucks (nuks), *n.* [*Abbr.* of *knuckle*, with ref. to *knuckling* at marbles.] A children's game played with marbles. [*Local, U. S.*]

knuff† (nuf), *n.* [*Prob.* a var. of *gnoff, q. v.*] A lout; a clown.

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and elouted soon,
Shall till up Dunsendale
With slaughtered bodies soon.
Sir J. Hayward.

knur, knurr (nɜr), *n.* [Also sometimes *nur, nurr*; early mod. E. *knurre*, *<* ME. *knorre, knor* = OD. *knorre*, a hard swelling, a knot on wood, D. *knor, knob*, = MLG. *knorre* = MHG. *knorre* (also *knurre*), G. *knorren*, a lump, bunch, protuberance, knot (in a reed or straw), = Sw. dial. *knur, m., knurra, f.*; cf. G. dial. *knorz*, a knob, knot, = Dan. *knort*, a knot, *knarl, knag*; cf. also D. *knorf*, a knot; ult. a var. form of *knarl, gnarl*, in same sense.] It. A knot: same as *knarl*. See *knarl*.

In some kind of timber, like as in marble also, there be found certain *knurs* like kernels, as hard they be as nalle-heads, and they plague sawes wheresoever they light upon them.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

2. In the game of hockey, same as *nur*.

knurl (nɜrl), *n.* [*A dim.* form of *knur*, as *knarl* of *knarl*. Cf. *knurned*.] 1. A knot; a hard substance; a nodule of stone; a protuberance in the bark of a tree.—2. A deformed dwarf; a humpback. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

The miller was strappin', the miller was ruddy; . . .
The laird was a widdlefu' bleerit *knurl*.
Burns, Meg o' the Mill.

knurled (nɜrld), *a.* [*<* *knurl* + *-ed*². Cf. *knarled, gnarled*.] 1. Gnarled; full of knurls or knots.—2. Shrunken up. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

knurlin (nɜr'lin), *n.* [*For* **knurling*, *<* *knurl* + *-ing*³.] A stunted person; a deformed dwarf. [*Scotch.*]

Wee l'ope, the *knurlin*, 'till him rives
Horatian fame. *Burns, On Pastoral Poetry.*

knurly (nɜr'li), *a.* [*<* *knurl* + *-y*¹. Cf. *knarly, gnarly*.] Knurled; gnarly; lumpy; as, a *knurly* apple.

Till by degrees the tough and *knurly* trunk
Be rived in sunder.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II, iv. 2.

knurned, *a.* [ME. *cnurned*, *knorned*; < **knurn*, **knorn* (appar. equiv. to *knurl*, < *knur*), + *-ed*.] Knotty; knobby; gnarled.

He . . . sege no synge of resette . . .
Bot lyge boukkez & brenz, vpon bothe halue,
& ruge knokied knarrez, with knorned stoncz.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2166.

knurr, *n.* See *knur*.

knurred (nér'd), *a.* [*knur* + *-ed*.] Knotted or studded. *Davies*.

Three gates of warfare wyl then bee manncied hardly
With steels bunch chayne knob clingd, *knurd* and nar-
roie lincked.
Stanikurst, Æneid, l. 231.

knurry (nér'i), *a.* [*knur* + *-y*.] Full of knurs or knots; gnarly.

And as (with vs) vnder the Oaked barke
The *knurry* knot with branching veines we marke
To be of substance all one with the Tree.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 4.

Now I am like the *knurry*-bulked oak.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland.

ko, *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal contraction of *quoth*.

koa (kō'ā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A common and very valuable forest-tree of the Sandwich Islands, *Acacia Koa*. Its wood is excellent for fuel and for construction, and especially for fine cabinet-work, its polished surface being handsomely marked with wavy lines. It is much used for veneers. The bark is employed for tanning.

koala (kō-ā'ā), *n.* [Also *coala*; native Australian.] A marsupial mammal of Australia, *Phascolarctos cinereus*. It is related to the wombats and phalangers, but is now commonly placed in another family, *Phascoractidae*. It is an arboreal animal, whose general



Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*).

aspect recalls both the sloths and the bears. The form is stout and clumsy, with no visible tail, a short snout, bushy ears, thick woolly pelage, and feet formed like hands for grasping limbs of trees. In the fore foot two of the digits oppose the other three, and in the hind the inner toe serves for a thumb. The fur is ashy-gray. The koala has one cub at a time, which is carried about by the parent for a while after leaving the pouch. The animal feeds on leaves and twigs of trees. The natives pursue it in the trees, where it is despatched with a club, or shaken off a branch to be killed or disabled by the fall. Also called *native sloth*, *native bear*, and *kangaroo-bear*.

kob (kob), *n.* [African. Hence NL. *Kobus*, *koba*.] An African antelope of the genus *Kobus*; a water-antelope, of which there are several distinct species known by different names. The sing-sing, *Antelope koba* or *Kobus sing-sing*, is a large species of western Africa, reddish-brown above and white below, with annulated horns forming together a lyre-shaped figure. The water-buck, *K. ellipsiprymnus*, is a large animal of southern and eastern Africa, of a brown color, with a white ellipse on the rump. It stands 12 or 13 hands high, and has horns 2 feet or more in length. Other kobs are the leche-antelope, *K. leche*; the pookoo, *K. vardoni*; and the musnu, *K. leucotis*. See *Kobus*, 1.

koba (kō'ā), *n.* Same as *kob*.

kobalt, *n.* See *cobalt*.

kobang, koban (kō'bang), *n.* [Jap., lit. 'small division,' < *ko*, little, + *ban* (= Chin. *fan*), a cutting or division.] An oblong gold coin with rounded corners, formerly current in Japan. It was about 2 inches long and 1 1/2 inches broad, weighed originally about 200 grains troy, and was consequently worth from 15 to 16 bu, though in the early days of foreign trade with Japan it was valued at only 4 bu (equivalent to one ryo or ounce of silver). This unfavorable rate of exchange having almost drained the country of its gold, the government became alarmed, and after adopting several palliative measures ultimately reduced the



Kobang. (Size of the original.)

weight of the kobang to 51 grains troy, with an average fineness of 0.650. Also spelled *cobang*. Compare *obang*.

kobaoba (kō-ba-ō'ā), *n.* [African.] The long-horned white rhinoceros of Africa, *Rhinoceros (Ateolodus) simus*.

kobellite (kō'bel-it), *n.* [After Franz von Kobell, a German mineralogist and poet (1803-82).] A mineral of a blackish lead-gray or steel-gray color. It is a sulphid of antimony, bismuth, and lead.

kobold (kō'bold), *n.* [= D. *kobold* = Sw. Dan. *kobolt*, < G. *kobold*, < MHG. *kobolt*, a spirit of the hearth, a fairy, goblin; perhaps < MHG. *kobe*, G. *koben*, a room, cabin (= AS. *cofa*, E. *cove*), + *-wald* (reduced to *-olt*, *-old*, as in *herold* = E. *herald*) (= AS. *-wald*, ruler, < *walten*, wield, rule; the sense being equiv. to AS. *cofgod*, in pl. *cofgodas*, lares, penates, household gods—a word containing the same initial element (E. *cove*).] Less prob. < ML. *cobalus*, a goblin, demon, < Gr. *κόβαλος*, an impudent rogue; see *goblin*. Hence prob. *cobalt*, q. v.] In Germany, an elemental spirit, or nature-spirit of the earth, corresponding to this element as undines, sylphs, and salamanders respectively correspond to water, air, and fire; a gnome or goblin. Kobolds are supposed to inhabit mines and other underground places. When regarded as present in houses, the kobold is more frequently called a *poltergeist* ('racket-sprite'), in allusion to its mischievous pranks.

Kobresia (kō-brē'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), named after Von Kobresia of Augsburg, who collected a rich cabinet of natural history which was purchased by King Ludwig of Bavaria.] A genus of glumaceous plants of the natural order *Cyperaceae*, tribe *Sclerieae*, type of an old division *Kobresieae*. It differs from *Scleria* in having the spikelets always disposed in a terminal spike and the leaves frequently cespitose at the base of the stem. Eight species have been recognized, which should probably be reduced to three or four, inhabiting the northern and mountainous parts of Europe and Asia. They are low cespitose perennials with grass-like leaves and often leafless scapes, closely resembling sedges.

Kobresia (kō-brē'si-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lestibondo, 1819), < *Kobresia* + *-ae*.] A division of the *Cyperaceae* including, besides *Kobresia*, a number of old genera (*Elyna*, *Catagyna*, *Opetiola*, *Diaphora*, etc.), most of which are now embraced in *Scleria*, *Kobresia*, or *Eriospora*, that is, in the tribe *Sclerieae*, but some belong to *Cyperus* and other genera not included in that tribe.

Kobus (kō'bus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1846), < *kob*, q. v.] 1. A genus of African antelopes of the family *Bovidae*, subfamily *Antelopinae*, forming part of a small group sometimes named *Cervicaprinae*; the water-bucks. It includes a number of water-antelopes called *kobs*. *Cervicapra* is a synonym.—2. [l. c.] An antelope of the genus *Kobus*; a kob.

Kochia (kō'ki-ā), *n.* [NL. (Roth, 1799), named after W. D. J. Koch, director of the Botanical Garden at Erlangen.] A genus of chenopodiaceous plants of the tribe *Chenoleae*, characterized by a turbinate perianth, the lobes broadly winged in the fertile flowers. About 30 species are known, inhabiting central Europe, temperate Asia, northern and southern Africa, and Australia, besides a single species in India and another in western North America. They are herbs, often woody at the base, with alternate entire leaves and inconspicuous flowers, some of which are hermaphrodite, others entirely female, the fertile expanding into horizontal wings in the fruit. Two Australian species, *K. aphylla* and *K. sedifolia*, are evergreen shrubs 2 to 3 feet high, and are cultivated under the name of *broom-cypress*. Other Australian species, *K. eriantha*, *K. pubescens*, and *K. villosa*, are valuable fodder-plants in the arid regions of that continent. The last-named is called the *cotton-bush* on account of its downy adventitious excrescences, and is highly valued. The American species, *K. prostrata*, partakes of this quality, and affords excellent winter grazing in the west when no grass can be obtained; in common with another related plant, *Eurotia lanata*, it there receives the name of *white sage*.

Kochia (kō'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Kochia* + *-ae*.] In Endlicher's botanical system, a subtribe of the tribe *Chenopodieae*, order *Chenopodaceae*, characterized by the absence of floral bracts, and embracing 13 genera, a number of which are now regarded as synonyms, and those still retained fall under several of the modern tribal divisions. One of these genera, *Cryptocarpus*, is excluded from the order entirely and referred to the *Nyctagineae*.

kodt, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *quoth*.

"Y well queyt the," *kod* the screeff.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 28).

koel (kō'el), *n.* [Hind. *koyal*, *kōlā*, Prakrit *koelo*, < Skt. *kōkila*, cuckoo; see *cuckoo*.] A cuckoo of the genus *Eudynamis*, as the Indian koel, *E. orientalis*. Also *koil*, *kuil*.

Koeleria (kē-lē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), named after Georg Ludwig Köler, professor at Mainz, and author of a work on grasses.] A genus of grasses falling within the tribe *Festuceae* or fescue family, and the subtribe *Eragrostae*, distinguished by a spike-like cylindrical or somewhat interrupted panicle, and more or less hyaline-scarious flowering glumes. They are annual or perennial caespitose grasses with narrow flat or almost setaceous leaves. There are 15 species, chiefly natives of Europe, temperate Asia, and northern Africa, but a few occur in other parts of the world, notably one species, *K. cristata*, in North America and also in South Africa, as well as in Europe and elsewhere. This widely distributed species is a valuable "bunch-grass" of the arid regions of western America. The closely allied *K. glauca* of Australia can be sown to advantage on coast-land.

Koelreuteria (kel-rō-tē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Laxmann, 1770), named after Joseph Gottlieb Köelreuter, professor of natural history at Carlsruhe.] A genus of ornamental Chinese trees with bladder-like fruit, belonging to the natural order *Sapindaceae*, and type of Radlkofer's tribe *Koelreutericae*, distinguished by its 5 valvate sepals, 3 to 4 spreading petals, inflated loculicidal capsule, pinnate leaves, and ample, terminal, many-flowered, branching panicles of yellow flowers. Two species are now recognized, one of which, *K. paniculata*, a small tree with coarsely toothed leaflets



Branch of *Koelreuteria paniculata*, with fruit.

a, perfect flower; *b*, male flower; *c*, fruit cut longitudinally, showing two seeds.

and large bladder-like pods, is extensively planted in parks in both Europe and America, where it is hardy, and very handsome in leaf, flower, and fruit.

Koelreuteria (kel-rō-tē'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1888), < *Koelreuteria* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Sapindaceae*, typified by the genus *Koelreuteria*, and embracing in addition the genera *Stocksia* and *Erythrophyssa*.

Koenigia (kē-nij'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named after Johann Gerhard König, a pupil of Linnæus, and later a traveler and collector of plants.] A genus of polygonaceous plants, type of the tribe *Koenigieae*, being delicate dwarf herbs with hyaline bracts, small obovate entire leaves, and minute flowers, chiefly fasciated among the upper leaves, the lobes of the perianth and stamens generally three. Two very closely allied species, perhaps only varieties of one, occur, the one widely distributed throughout the arctic and subarctic regions, the other confined to the Himalaya mountains.

Koenigieae (kē-nij'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Koenigia* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Polygonaceae*, of which *Koenigia* is the type. They are low herbs with dichotomous inflorescence, the flowers capitate or densely fasciated in the forks. It embraces besides *Koenigia* four other genera, all natives of California, one of which is also found in Chitt.

kof, *a.* Same as *cof*.

koff (kof), *n.* [D. *kof*, a two-masted vessel.] A small Dutch sailing vessel.

koffle, *n.* See *caffle*.

koftgar (kof'tgär), *n.* [Hind.: see *koftgari*.] In India, an inlayer of steel with gold. See *koftgari*.

koftgari (kof'tgä-ri), *n.* [Hind. *koftgari*, < *kofta*, pounded, + *-gari*, doing, making, < *-gar*, doer.] Inlaid East Indian metal-work in steel and gold; a variety of damaskeening. The pattern is drawn out on the surface of the steel, and a wire of soft pure gold is hammered in. The chief center of the art is Gujerat in the Panjab. Also called *koft* or *kuft-work*.

koft-work (kof'twërk), *n.* Same as *koftgari*. *Art Jour.*, 1884, p. 198.

Kogia (kō'ji-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of pygmy sperm-whales, of the subfamily *Physeterinae*,

and family *Physeteridae*. They have from 9 to 12 lower teeth, and 2 rudimentary upper teeth, or none; the symphysis menti less than half the length of the jaw; the cervical vertebrae ankylosed; and 7 cervical, 13 or 14 dorsal, and 30 to 50 or 51 lumbar and caudal vertebrae. Several nominal species, from 7 to 10 feet long, are described, but not satisfactorily distinguished from *K. brevirostris* of southern seas.

Kohathite (kō'hath-it), *n.* [*< Kohath* (see def.) + *-ite*².] In *Jewish hist.*, a descendant of Kohath, the second son of Levi. The Kohathites were one of the three great families of the Levites (Num. iii. 17-37), and had charge of bearing the ark and its furniture in the march through the wilderness.

kohl (kōl), *n.* [*Also kuhl*; *Ar. kohl*: see *alcohol*.] A powder used in the East from time immemorial in the toilet, to darken the orbits of the eyes, etc., properly consisting of finely comminuted antimony.

Kohl is also prepared of the smoke-black produced by burning the shells of almonds.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 41.

Eyes pencilled with *kohl* seen larger and more oblong.

R. F. Burton, tr. of Arabian Nights, VII. 250, note.

kohlrahi (kōl-rā'bi), *n.* [*< G. kohlrabi, kohlrabe, formerly kolrabi, after It. carolo rapa: see cole-rape.* The *G. form kohlrabi* simulates the *It. pl. caroli rapa*, or the *L. rabi*, gen. of *rapum*. The plant is also called in pure *G. kohlräbe*, *< kohl* (*< L. caulis*), cabbage, + *rübe*, = *L. rapum*, turnip.] The turnip-stemmed cabbage, or turnip cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*, var. *gongyloides* (*caulo-rapa*). It is a frequently cultivated variety of the cabbage-plant, in which the stem above the ground swells into a large bulb-like formation which serves the purposes of a turnip, resembling in quality the Swedish variety, or rutabaga.

koiianaglyphic, *a.* Same as *calanaglyphic*.
koiolon (koi'lon), *n.* [*< Gr. kōilon, neut. of kōilos, hollow: see caeliac, etc., carel*.] In the *anc. Gr. theater*, the auditorium; the caeua. See cuts under *caeva* and *diazoma*.

kok¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *cock*¹.
kok², *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *cook*¹.
kok³ (kok), *n.* An Indian rat, *Mus kok*.

kokako (kō-kā'kō), *n.* [Native New Zealand name.] The New Zealand wattle-crow, *Calliastur or Glaucopsis cinerea*. See *Glaucopsis*.

kokil (kō'kil), *n.* [*Skt. kokita, Hind. koklā: see koel, cuckoo*.] A large green-billed cuckoo of India, *Zanclus tristicus*. Also called *mal-koha*.

kokoket, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuckoo*.
kokoon (kō-kōn'), *n.* A tree of the genus *Koona*.

Koona (kō-kō'nā), *n.* [NL. (Thwaites, 1853), from the Cingalese name of the species that grows in Ceylon.] A genus of large tropical trees growing on the islands of Ceylon and Borneo, belonging to the polypetalous order *Celastrineae*, distinguished from related genera by a 3-celled ovary and winged seeds destitute of aril or albumen. These trees have a yellow bark, opposite coriaceous leaves, and small yellowish-lurid flowers with twisted petals, arranged in axillary paniced cymes. The fruit is a 3-sided and 3-celled capsule, 1 to 3 inches long. *K. Zeylanica*, the kokoon or koona-tree of Ceylon, is used by the inhabitants, who make a kind of snuff from the bark for the cure of headache, and express an oil from the seeds which they burn in lamps. The only other species is a native of Borneo, and is little known.

kokra-wood (kōk'rā-wūd), *n.* Same as *coco-wood*, 1.

kokum-butter, kokum-oil, *n.* See *cocum-butter*.
kokwoldt, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuckold*¹.
kola-nut, kolla-nut, *n.* See *cola-nut*.

Kolarian (kō-lā'ri-an), *a.* [*< Kōli + -arian*.] Relating to the Kōlis and kindred tribes, regarded as an aboriginal race in India, older than both Dravidian and Aryan.

Koli (kō'li), *n.* [*Hind.: see coolie*.] A member of an aboriginal tribe in the hills of central India, whither they were driven by the early Aryan settlers. They are scattered widely, as cultivators and laborers, throughout southern India, but have preserved their original language, customs, and superstitions. See *coolie*.

kolinsky (kō-lin'ski), *n.* The chorok, red sable, or Siberian mink, *Putorius sibiricus*, about 15 inches long, with a bushy tail 8 or 10 inches long, the fur uniformly buff or tawny, somewhat paler below, varied with black and white on the head. The fur is known as Tatar sable; it is usually dyed to imitate other kinds. The tail is used for artists' pencils. The Tatar name is *kulon*.

kolloxylene (kō-lōk'si-lin), *n.* Guncotton. *Eissler*, *Mod. High Explosives*, p. 120.

komeceras, komoceras (kō-mes'-, kō-mos'-e-ras), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. komē, the hair, + keras, horn*.] In *mammul.*, a horn or pseudo-horn formed of matted or felted hair of the skin covering the core. This horn is annually de-

veloped and shed, as in the American pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*. *J. E. Gray*.

kon¹, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *con¹* for *can¹*.

kon², *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *con²*.
kong, *n.* See *kung*¹.

kongsbergite (kōngs'berg-it), *n.* [*< Kongsberg* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A variety of silver amalgam, containing 95 per cent. of silver, found at Kongsberg in Norway.

Koninckia (kō-ning'ki-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Prof. de Koninck of Liège.] 1. A genus of corals of the family *Favositidae*. *Edwards and Haimé*, 1849.—2. Same as *Koninckina*.

Koninckina (kō-ning-ki-nā), *n.* [NL. (Suess, 1853), *< Koninckia + -ina*¹.] The typical genus of *Koninckia*. *K. leonhardi* is a species from the Upper Trias of the Austrian Alps.

Koninckinidæ (kō-ning-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Koninckia + -idæ*.] A family of fossil brachiopods, based on the genus *Koninckina*.

koninckite (kō-ningk-it), *n.* [After Prof. de Koninck of Liège.] A hydrated iron phosphate from Visé in Belgium.

konistra (kō-nis'trā), *n.* [*< Gr. κονίστρα* (see def.), *< κονίτιον, koniēon, cover with dust, < κόνις, dust, = L. cinis, ashes: see cinereous*.] In the *anc. Gr. theater*, the orchestra; properly, a circular area between the stage and the auditorium or koilon, raised slightly above the level of a surrounding space or passage, which was usually paved and coped with stone. The thymele stood in the middle of the konistra, which was so called because its floor consisted of ashes or ashes and earth compounded, beaten down to a hard and smooth surface. This disposition of the ancient theater was usually changed, under the Romans, for an even pavement of stone; but notable examples survive, as at Epidaurus and Sicily. See cut under *diazoma*.

konite, *n.* See *conite*.
kōnlite (kōn'lit), *n.* [After Mr. Kōnlein, a superintendent of coal-works at Uznach.] A soft reddish-brown hydrocarbon occurring in folia or in grains with brown coal at Uznach in Switzerland.

konningt, konyngt, *n.* and *a.* Middle English forms of *cunning*¹.

koot, *n.* See *coel*.

koochahbee (kō-chā'bē), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] The larvæ of a dipterous insect, *Ephydra californica*, prepared and used for food by the Indians. See *Ephydra*.

The worms are dried in the sun, the shell rubbed off by hand, when a yellowish kernel remains like a small grain of rice. This is oily, very nutritious, and not unpleasant to the taste; and under the name of *koo-chah-bee* forms a very important article of food. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 432.

koodoo (kō'dō), *n.* [African.] The striped antelope, *Antelope strepsiceros* or *Strepsiceros kudu*, found in many parts of Africa from Abyssinia to Cape Colony. It is much hunted, and has been almost exterminated in the latter region. The koodoo is a large handsome animal, the male standing about



Koodoo, or Striped Antelope (*Strepsiceros kudu*).

13 hands high at the withers, with horns 3 or even 4 feet long, spirally twisted, and 2½ feet apart at their sharp points. The coat of old males is grayish-brown, indistinctly marked; that of young males and of females is a more reddish brown, with 8 or 10 long white stripes on each side. The koodoo frequents covered country, especially in the vicinity of rivers. Also *koodo, kudu, coudou*.

kook (kūk), *v. t.* See *cook*³.

kookery, kookree, *n.* See *kukeri*.

Kooleen, *n.* See *Kulin*.

koolokamba (kō-lo-kam'bā), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of anthropoid ape, *Troglodytes koolokamba*, described by Du Chaillu as inhabiting the forests of equatorial Africa, and named *T.*

aubryi by Gratiolet and Alix. It is related to the gorilla, chimpanzee, and uschiogo.

koomiss, *n.* See *kumiss*.

koorbash (kōr'bash), *n.* [Also *kourbash*, and formerly *coorbash, coorbash*; *< Ar. kurbāš, < Turk. qirbāch, kirbāch, a whip, a scourge*.] A whip of hippopotamus- or rhinoceros-hide, used in Egypt and other parts of Africa.

He tried the argument of an unlimited application of the *koorbash*—in this case a frightfully thick thong of hippopotamus-hide. *E. Sartorius, In the Soudan*, p. 129.

koorbash (kōr'bash), *v. t.* [*< koorbash, n.*] To beat with a koorbash.

Koord, *n.* See *Kurd*.

Koordish, *n.* See *Kurdish*.

kooskoos, *n.* See *couscous*.

kooso, koosso, *n.* See *cusso*.

kopeck, kopek, *n.* See *copeck*.

koppa (kop'pā), *n.* [*Gr. κόππα, < Phen. (Heb.) qōph*.] A letter of the original Greek alphabet, *q*, analogous in form and corresponding in position and use to the Phœnician and Hebrew *koph* and the Latin *q*, *q*. See *episemon*, 2. The *κάρρα* (*κ, κ*) was substituted for it in the words in which it had been used, but the sign was retained as a numeral with its ancient value of 90.

koppite (kop'it), *n.* [After Prof. Hermann Kopp of Heidelberg.] A rare mineral, related to pyrochlore in composition, found at Schelingen in the Kaiserstuhl, Baden.

Kopp's law of boiling-points. See *boiling-point*.

kopra, koprah, *n.* See *copra*.

Kopsia (kop'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1826), named after a Dutch botanist, Jan Kops, professor at Utrecht.] A genus of tropical Old World trees or shrubs, belonging to the natural order *Apocynaceae*, or dogbane family, tribe *Plumbeiceae*, having a hypocrateriform or salver-shaped corolla, calyx destitute of glands, corolla-lobes twisted and overlapping to the right, opposite leaves, and white or pink flowers in short terminal cymes. It was made by Don the type of his tribe *Kopsieae*. Only four species are known, native in the Malayan peninsula and archipelago. *K. fruticosa* is very ornamental in cultivation, and produces flowers several times in a year.

Kopsiæ (kop-si'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1838), *< Kopsia + -iæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Apocynaceae*, typified by the genus *Kopsia*.

kora, *n.* See *koray*.

Koran (kō'ran or kō-rān'), *n.* [Also rarely *Coran*, *Qurān*, formerly also *Core*; with the *Ar. article, Alkoran, Alcoran* (*q. v.*); = *Turk. Pers. qurān, < Ar. qurān, qorān, book, reading, < qarā, read*.] The book which contains the religious and moral code of the Mohammedans, and by which all their transactions, civil, legal, military, etc., are regulated. It consists of revelations uttered by Mohammed at intervals during many years, and written down on loose leaves, the collection of which was completed after his death in 114 surahs or chapters. Its style is regarded as the standard of classical Arabic.

He Anathematizeth the *Core*, that is, Mohammed's Scripture, and all his learning, laws, Apocryphal narrations, traditions, and blasphemies. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 264.

Koranic (kō-ran'ik), *a.* [*< Koran + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Koran.

Half afterwards enrolled himself in the same order and became a professor of *Koranic* exegesis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 367.

korazint, *n.* See *corazin*.

Kordofan gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*².

Korean, *a.* and *n.* See *Corcan*.

korker (kōr'kēr), *n.* Same as *cork*⁴.

koro (kō'rō), *n.* [A native name.] An inferior light-colored kind of trepang.

In the Gulf of Carpentaria we did not find any other than the *koro*, or gray slug. *Captain Flinders, Voyage*.

koroscopy (kō-ros'kō-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. κόρη, the pupil of the eye, + σκοπέω, view*.] The shadow-test for the refraction of the eye. See *refraction*.

korybant, *n.* An occasional form of *corybant*.

kos (kos), *n.* [*Heb.*] A Jewish measure of capacity, equal to about 4 cubic inches.

kosher (kō'shēr), *a.* [Also *cosher*; *Heb., lawful*.] Pure; clean; lawful; conforming to the requirements of the Talmud; used by Hebrews; as, *kosher bread, kosher meat*, etc.: opposed to *tref*.

The whole difference between *kosher* and *tref* (lawful and forbidden, clean and unclean meat) lies in the observance of, or departure from, certain . . . Talmudic ordinances concerning the knife to be used for slaughtering, its shape, . . . and the like. *The Century*, XXIII. 913.

kosmeterion (kos-mē-tē'ri-on), *n.*; *pl. kosmeteria* (-iā). [*Gr. κοσμητήριον* (see def.), *< κοσμεῖν, adorn: see cosmetic*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a public storehouse for the various ornaments and accessories used in the celebration of religious festivals, processions, etc., as at Sicily.

kosmic, kosmogony, etc. See *cosmic, etc.*

koss, n. See *cozz*.
kosso (kos'ō), *n.* See *cusso*.

Kosteletzky (kos-te-lets'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1835), named after V. F. Kosteletzky, a Bohemian botanist.] A genus of malvaceous plants of the tribe *Hibisceae*, closely related to *Hibiscus*, from which it differs chiefly in having only one ovule in each cell of the ovary. Eight species have been described, inhabiting the warmer parts of America, several in Mexico and Texas, and one (*K. Virginica*) extending as far north as the salt marshes of New Jersey and New York. This last, which is a well-known plant, is a tall perennial herb, sometimes 4 or 5 feet high, with ample heart-shaped or halberd-shaped 3-lobed leaves, and large rose-purple flowers, often 2 inches in width.

Kozta's case. See *case*¹.

kotei, n. An obsolete form of *coat*².

koto (kō'tō), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese musical instrument, consisting of a long box over which are stretched thirteen strings of silk, each five feet in length and provided with a separate bridge. It is played with both hands, like the harp. The tuning is effected by shifting the position of the bridge, and semitones are obtained by pressing the string behind the bridge.



Japanese Woman Playing the Koto.

ed by shifting the position of the bridge, and semitones are obtained by pressing the string behind the bridge.

kotow, kowtow (kō-tou' or -tō'), *n.* [Also *kotoo, kootoo, kotou*; < Chin. *k'ow t'ou*, or *k'eu t'eu*, lit. 'knocking the head' (sc. on the ground, in reverence): *k'ow*, knock; *t'ou*, colloq. form of *show*, the head.] A knocking of the forehead on the ground while kneeling, as an act of homage, reverence, worship, respect, etc. It is the ceremony of prostration performed in China by persons admitted to the imperial presence, in religious ceremonies, before magistrates, by an inferior to a superior, especially in making a humble apology, etc. Before the emperor and in worship the person performing the *kotow* kneels three times, and touches the ground with the forehead three times after each kneeling.

kotow, kowtow (kō-tou' or -tō'), *v. i.* [Also *kotoo, kootoo, kotou*; from the noun.] To knock the forehead on the ground while kneeling, as an act of reverence, worship, apology, etc.; perform the *kotow*; hence, to fawn or be obsequious; cringe.

I should like to show him I like him, and I have saluted and *kowtowed* to him whenever I had a chance.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 94.

kotri (kot'ri), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian magpie, *Dendrocyitta vagabunda* or *Fagabunda rufa*.

kottet, v. A Middle English form of *cut*.

kotwal, n. See *cutwal*.

kotyliskos (kot-i-lis'kos), *n.*; pl. *kotyliskoi* (-koi). [< Gr. *κοτύλιος*, dim. of *κόρυς*, a little cup: see *cotyle*.] In *Gr. archaeol.*, a small toilet vase resembling the aryballus, but elongated and contracted instead of rounded at the bottom.



Kotyliskos.

koukri, n. Same as *kukcri*.

koulán (kō'lan), *n.* Same as *kulan*.

See *dziggetai*.

koumiss, koumys, n. See *kumiss*.

koupholite (kō'fō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *κοιφός*, light (in weight or movement), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A variety of the mineral prehnite found in the Pyrenees, occurring in masses with cavernous structure, consisting of thin fragile scales.

kourbash (kōr'bash), *n.* See *koorbash*.

kouskous, n. See *couscous*.

kousloppet, n. A Middle English form of *cowslip*.

kosso, n. See *cusso*.

koutht, n. A Middle English variant of *kith*.

To mt neighbors swithe ma,
Radnes to ml kouth als-awa.
MS. Cott. Vespas, D. vii. f. 19. (Halliwell.)

kouthet, kowthet. Middle English forms of *could*, preterit of *can*.

kowghie, n. A Middle English form of *coc*.

kowrie-pine (kou'ri-pin'), *n.* See *kauri-pine*.

kowtow, n. and *v.* See *kotow*.

koychet, n. [ME.; origin obscure.] A thief (?).

Fifteen *koyches* [var. *theses*, Camb. MS.] com in a stounde
Al slap, and gaf thay me thys wounde.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS. (Halliwell.)

kraal (král or kräl), *n.* [S. African D., perhaps < Sp. *corral* = Pg. *curral*, a pen or inclosure for cattle, a fold: see *corral*. The name may have been picked up from the Portuguese. Otherwise a native African name.] In South Africa, primarily, a collection of huts arranged around a circular inclosure for cattle, or the inclosure itself; hence, any closely built village, especially one within a stockade, or a farming establishment or ranch. Also spelled *kravel*.

krablite (krab'lit), *n.* [< *Krabla*, a volcano in Iceland.] Another name of the mineral or mineral aggregate baulite.

krafti, kraftyt. Obsolete spellings of *craft*, *crafty*.

kraket, v. A Middle English form of *crack*.

kraken (krä'- or krä'ken), *n.* [Also sometimes *krauken*; < Dan. *kraken*, < Norw. *krake*, a fabled sea-monster: little used in Norw., but appar. a particular use of *krake*, a pole, stake, post, a stunted crooked tree, a hook, also a stunted animal or person, = Icel. *kraki*, a pale, stake, post, = Dan. *krage*, a climbing-pole, = Sw. *krake*, a stunted horse; prob. ult. akin to E. *crook*.] A mythical sea-monster said to appear at times off the coast of Norway. The popular notion of the kraken dates back at least to the time of Pontopidan (1698-1764), who wrote a description of it. One of the giant squids, as a cephalopod of the genus *Architeuthis*, might furnish a reasonable basis for the myth.

To believe all that has been said of the Sea-Serpent or the Kraken would be credulity; to reject the possibility of their existence would be presumption.

Goldsmith, Animated Nature, iv. 3.

Then, like a *kraken* huge and black,
She crushed our ribs in her iron grasp!
Longfellow, The Cumberbund.

The *kraaken* or great sea snake of the Norwegian fjords.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 283.

krama (krä'mä), *n.* [Gr. *κράμα*, a mixture, esp. mixed wine, < *κραννίνα* (root *κρα*), mix: see *crasis, crater*.] The mixture of water and wine used in the eucharist, especially by the Greek and Roman Catholic churches. See *krasis*.

krame, n. See *crame*.

Krameria (krä-mē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linneus), named after J. G. H. Kramer, an Austrian physician and botanist.] A polypetalous genus of American herbs or undershrubs, referred by modern botanists to the order *Polygalaceae*, or milkwort family, but with such anomalous characters as to have been erected by some botanists into an order by itself, the *Krameriacae* or *Krameriacae*. It has 4 or 5 nearly equal sepals, 5 unequal petals, a 1-celled ovary containing 2 ovules, a globose indehiscent echinate fruit, and seeds destitute of albumen. The flowers are borne in terminal racemes. The number of species is set down by different authors at from 20 to 25, all growing in the warmer parts of America, but ranging from southern Florida and Texas to Chili. *K. triandra*, the ratany, a shrub found in the mountainous parts of Peru, Bolivia, and Chili, from 3,000 to 8,000 feet altitude, produces the medicinal ratany-root of commerce (see *ratany*), and all the species are said to possess intensely astringent properties. *K. pauciflora*, from Mexico, is an ornamental shrub.

Krameriacæ (krä-mē-ri-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Krameria* + *-acæ*.] An order of plants, consisting of the genus *Krameria* only, now referred to the *Polygalaceae*: same as the *Krameriacæ* of Reichenbach.

krang, kreng (krang, kreng), *n.* [Also *crang*; < D. *krang*, a carcass.] In *whaling*, the carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed.

krantzite (krant'sit), *n.* [Named after Dr. A. Krantz, a mineral-collector.] A mineral resin from Nienburg in Hanover, near amber in composition.

krasis (krä'sis), *n.* [Gr. *κράσις*, mixing: see *crasis*.] The act of adding a little water to the wine used for the eucharist: a primitive practice recognized in all ancient liturgies except the Armenian, mentioned by St. Justin Martyr (writing about A. D. 139) and other early writers, and believed by most liturgiologists to date from Christ's institution of the sacrament. Also called *mixture*.

krater, n. See *crater, 1*.

kraurite (krä'rit), *n.* [< Gr. *κραύρος*, brittle, friable, + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, same as *dufrenite*.

kraurosis (krä-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κραυρόσθαι*, become brittle or dry, < *κραύρος*, brittle.] In *pathol.*, a dry, shriveled condition of a part.

Krause's membrane. See *membrane*.

krawl, n. See *kraal*.

kreasote, n. See *creosote*.

kreatic, a. See *creatic*.

kreatine, kreatin, n. See *creatine*.

kreatinine, kreatinin, n. See *creatinine*.

kredemnon (krē-dem'non), *n.*; pl. *kredemna* (-nä). [< Gr. *κρήδευον*, Doric *κράδευον* (see def.), < *κράς*, a form of *κάρα*, the head, + *δεν*, bind, tie.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of veil which was drawn over the hair in such manner that the ends hung down on each side.

kreel (krēl), *n.* Another spelling of *creel*.

kreittonite (kri'ton-it), *n.* [< Gr. *κρείττων*, *κρείττων*, compar. of *κράσις*, strong (= E. *hard*), + *-ite*.] A variety of garnet, or zinc spinel, from Bodenmais in Bavaria, containing 17 per cent. of iron sesquioxide.

kremersite (krem'er-sit), *n.* [Named after one *Kremers*, who analyzed it.] A chlorid of iron, potassium, ammonium, and sodium, found as a sublimation product at Vesuvius.

kremlin (krem'lin), *n.* [< F. *kremlin* (with aecom. F. term. -in) = G. *kremli*, < Russ. *kremli*, a citadel, fortress.] In Russia, the citadel of a town or city; specifically [*cap.*], the citadel of Moscow, including within its walls the imperial palace and arsenal, churches, monasteries, and other imposing buildings.

A *Kremlin*, or, to use the Russian form of the word, a "Kremle," is merely a walled inclosure with towers at the corners, situated in a commanding position near the center of a city, and intended to serve as a stronghold, or place of refuge, for the inhabitants in time of war.
The Century, XXXVI. 10, note.

Kremnitz white. See *white*.

kreams (kremz), *n.* Same as *Kremnitz white*.

kreng, n. See *krang*.

krennerite (kren'er-it), *n.* [Named after Prof. J. A. Krenner of Budapest.] A rare tellurid of gold and silver occurring in orthorhombic crystals at Nagyag in Transylvania. Sometimes called *bunsenite*.

kreosote, n. See *creosote*.

kreestet, n. An obsolete form of *crest*.

kreutzer, kreuzer (kroit'sér), *n.* [G., so called because the type of the coin was originally a cross; < *kreuz*, a cross: see *cross*¹.] 1. A coin formerly current in Germany, struck in silver and copper, and worth less than 2 United States cents.—2. A modern copper coin of Austria,



Obverse.
Austrian Kreuzer.



Reverse.
(Size of the original)

the one hundredth part of the florin, equal to nearly half of a United States cent.

Also spelled *creutzer*.

krewelle, a. An obsolete spelling of *creel*.

krieger (krē'kér), *n.* [< G. *kriecher*, a creeper, croucher, < *kriechen*, creep: see *creep*.] A name in Rhode Island, Long Island, and New Jersey of the pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata*. Also called *squat-snipe* and *squatier*.

kries, n. Another spelling of *creese*.

Krigia (krij'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1791), named after David Krig, who collected plants in Maryland near the beginning of the 18th century.] A genus of North American liguliflorous composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceae*, subtribe *Hyoserideae*, with yellow flowers, usually on leafless scapes, a few-bracted involucre, many-ribbed achenes, and pappus of 5 to 8 small chaffy scales, alternating with as many bristles. They are low herbs with milky juice and radical leaves in a rosette on the ground, with the aspect of small-flowered dandelions. The genus embraces only five species, all of which are found in the United States, belonging to three sections—*K. Virginica*, a common little plant of eastern North America from Canada to Texas, being the type. *K. Dandelion*, with much larger flowers and globose tubers, was formerly placed in a distinct genus, *Cynthia*.

Krigiæ (kri-jī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Karl Heinrich Schultz, 1835), < *Krigia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of composite plants created for the reception of the genera *Krigia* and *Luthera*, the latter of which is equivalent to *Cynthia*, now merged in *Krigia*.

krikei, n. An obsolete form of *creek*¹.

kriosphinx, n. See *criosphinx*.

kris, n. Another spelling of *creese*.

Krishna (krish'nä), *n.* [Skt., < *krishna*, black, dark.] In later *Hindu myth.*, a much-worshiped deity, son of Devaki, appearing also as a leading character in the great epic of the Mahābhārata, as chief of a people and charioteer of Arjuna, to whom he addresses the philosophic poem called *Bhagavad-Gītā*. The grounds of his

dification are obscure. He is worked into the general system of Hindu religion as an incarnation of Vishnu.

krisuvigite (kris'ō-vē-gīt), *n.* [*< Krisuvig* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A variety of the basic copper sulphate brochantite, found at Krisuvig in Iceland.

kritarchy (krit'ār-ki), *n.* [*< Gr. κριτής, a judge, + ἀρχή, rule.*] The rule of the judges over the people of Israel. [Rare.]

Very possibly there may be German professors of Divinity who . . . trace the Jewish history before Samuel to the Lays of Samson, Jephthah, Gideon, and other heroes of the *kritarchy*. *Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xvii.*

krobylos (krō'bi-los), *n.* [*< Gr. κροβίλος* (see def.)] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a roll or knot of hair on the head. By some authorities it is taken as the knot or tuft of hair above the forehead familiar in the Apollo Belvedere (see cut under *Hellenistic*); the latest students, however, consider it to be a gathering of the hair behind the head, often held in place by a pin or other ornament.

The hair was tied in a large knot above the forehead. . . . Whether this knot was the *krobylos* is not determined. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI, 454.

kroket (krok'et), *n.* [*Cf. crocket.*] The oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostrilegus*. [Local, Scotch.]

kroehnkite (krēn'kit), *n.* [Named after B. Kroehnk.] A hydrous sulphate of copper, occurring in blue crystalline masses in Chili.

krome (krōm), *n.* Same as *croma*.

krone (krō'ne), *n.*; pl. *kroner* (-nēr). [Dan., lit. a crown, = *E. crown*.] 1. A silver coin of Denmark, of the value of 1s. 1½d. English, or about



Obverse. Reverse. Danish Krone. (Size of the original.)

27 United States cents, containing 100 øre: the unit of the Danish coinage. There are gold coins of 10 and 20 kroner.—2. A silver coin of Norway and Sweden, of the same value.

Kronia (kron'ī-ā), *n. pl.* [*Gr. Κρόνια, neut. pl. of Κρόνος, pertaining to Kronos: see Kronos.*] An ancient Greek festival in honor of Kronos, held at Athens in the month Hecatombeon (July and August), and resembling in its character of merriment the Roman Saturnalia.

Kronos (kron'os), *n.* [Also *Cronus*; *Gr. Κρόνος* (see def.), a name in later times regarded erroneously as a var. of *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic*.] In *Gr. myth.*, the ruler of heaven and earth before Zeus, a son of Ouranos (Uranus, Heaven) and Ge (Earth), and father by Rhea of Hestia, Demeter, Hera, Hades, Poseidon, and Zeus. He was driven by his sons from the throne, Zeus being put in his stead. He was identified by the Romans with Saturn.

Kroo, Kru (krō), *n.* [African.] One of a stalwart negro race on the coast of Liberia, distinguished for skill as seamen.

Krooman (krō'man), *n.*; pl. *Kroomen* (-men). Same as *Kroo*.

krotalon (krō'tā-lon), *n.* Same as *crotaalum*.

Kru, *n.* See *Kroo*.

krugite (krō'gīt), *n.* [So called after a mining director named *Krug* von Nidda.] A variety of polyhalite from Neu-Stassfurt, Germany.

kruller, *n.* See *cruller*.

krummhorn (krūm'hörn), *n.* [*G.*, *< krumm*, = *E. crump*¹, crooked, + *horn* = *E. horn*.] 1. A medieval musical instrument of the clarinet class, having a curved tube and a melancholy tone.—2. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop with short, slender metal pipes, and a tone like that of the clarinet. Also called *clarinet-stop*, *cro-morna*, and corruptly *cremona*.

Krupp gun. See *gun*¹.

kryet, *v.* A Middle English form of *ery*.

kryolite, *kryolith*, *n.* See *cryolite*.

kryometer (kri-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. κρύος, cold, + μέτρον, measure.*] A thermometer adapted for measuring very low temperatures.

Thermometers for low temperatures are called *Kryometers* (cold meters), and to make the state of the fluid more visible the latter is colored with iodine. *Thausing, Beer* (trans.), p. 38.

krypto-. See *crypto-*.

ksart, *n.* A former spelling of *czar*.

The Russian *tsar* in Moscow; or the sultan in Bizance. *Milton*, P. L., xi, 394.

Kshatriya (kshat'ri-yā), *n.* [*Skt.*, *< kshatra*, rule, authority.] The second or military caste

in the social system of the Brahmanic Hindus, the special duties of the members of which are bravery, generosity, rectitude, and honorable conduct generally.

kuckuct, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuckoo*.

kudos (kū'dos), *n.* [*Gr. κῦδος, glory, renown*; a poetical word, found chiefly in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, from which it has passed, as a bit of classical slang, into some *E. use.*] Glory; fame; renown. [Humorous.]

I hear now that much of the *kudos* he received was undeserved. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, I, 192.

He decided for the corner chosen by Abraham, and distributed the *kudos* amongst the clans. *R. F. Burton, El-Medīnah*, p. 386.

kudos (kū'dos), *v. t.* [*< kudos, n.*] To bestow *kudos* on; glorify. [Humorous.]

Kudos'd egregiously in heathen Greece. *Southey, Nondescripts*, i.

kudumba (ku-dum'bū), *n.* See *cadamba*.

kuet, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuet*¹.

Kufic, *a.* and *n.* See *Cufic*.

kuftan (kuf'tan), *n.* Same as *caftan*.

kuft-work (kuf'twērk), *n.* Same as *koftguri*.

kuge (kōng'ā), *n.* [*Japan.*, = *Chin. kung kia*, 'public' or 'ducal families'.] A court noble of Japan, as distinguished from a *daimio* or territorial noble, or such court nobles collectively. See *buke*².

kuhl, *n.* See *kohl*.

Kuhnia (kū'ni-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnæus), named after Dr. Adam Kuhn of Philadelphia, from whom Linnæus received the plant.] A genus of American herbs, of the composite family, tribe *Eupatoriaceæ*, and subtribe *Adenostyleæ*, having the scales of the involucre imbricated in several series, the lobes of the corolla short, the bristles of the pappus plumose, the heads middle-sized and paneled, and the leaves alternate. Three species have been distinguished by some authors, but others reduce them to one. They are all natives of North America, the typical form, *K. eupatorioides*, being a common plant throughout most of the United States. It is a branching perennial herb with a large deep root, lanceolate leaves, and yellowish-white flowers.

Kuhnieæ (kū-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Karl Heinrich Schultz, 1850), *< Kuhnia* + *-æ*.] A division of composite plants, embracing the genera *Kuhnia*, *Liatris*, and others now included in the tribe *Eupatoriaceæ*.

kuichua (kwich'wā), *n.* [*Braz.*] A kind of wild cat, *Felis macrurus*, found in Brazil, notable for the length of its tail. It is one of a number of spotted cats, resembling the ocelot, indigenous to South America.

kuichunchullí (kwi-chōn-chōl'yē), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] The root of a species of *Ionidium* (probably *I. parviflorum*) growing in Quito, Ecuador. It is said to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and in large doses emetic and cathartic, and is used in South America as a remedy in certain cutaneous affections.

kuittle, *v. t.* See *cuittle*.

kukang (kō-kang'), *n.* [*Javanese.*] The Javan slow lemur or slow-paced lori, *Stenops (Nycticebus) javanicus*, a prosimian quadruped of the family *Lemurida* and subfamily *Nycticebina*. It is of clumsy form, with fore and hind limbs of about equal length, the inner digit on each foot reversed, large eyes, and apparently no tail.

kukeri (kō'kēr-i), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A sword used by the Goorkhas of India. The blade is much broader at the point than at the hilt, more or less curved, and usually has the sharp edge on the concave curve. By some it is thought to have been originally a missile weapon, and its form a "survival" of the boomerang or some similar throwing-stick. Also *kookery*, *kookree*, *koukri*, *kukkri*, etc.

Kuklux (kū'klus), *n.* [Short for *Kuklux Klan*.] 1. Same as *Kuklux Klan*.

The abuse and intimidation of the blacks by the night-riders of the *Kuklux* had already begun. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II, 43.

2. A member of the *Kuklux Klan*.

They arranged to have an initiation not provided for in the ritual. . . . The "procedure" was to place the would-be *Ku Klux* in an empty barrel, . . . and to send him whirling down the hill. *The Century*, XXVIII, 402.

Kuklux (kū'klus), *v. t.* [*< Kuklux, n.*] To subject to outrage by the methods of the *Kuklux Klan*.

Kukluxism (kū'klus-izm), *n.* [*< Kuklux* + *-ism*.] The methods of the *Kuklux Klan*; outrage by whipping, expelling from home, or murder.

Kuklux Klan (kū'klus klan). [A fantastic name made up by the originators of the association; *< Gr. κύκλος, a circle* ("the Knights of the Golden Circle" and other names involving *circle* having been previously used as the title of secret associations in sympathy with the Con-

federacy), + *E. clan*; the peculiar form and spelling being chosen on account of the alliterative mystery, esp. of the abbreviated form *K. K. K.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a secret oath-bound organization, also called simply *Kuklux*, which arose in the Southern States after the civil war of 1861-65, among the participants in or sympathizers with secession, the members of which (or persons passing as members) perpetrated many outrages, by whipping, expelling, or murdering persons obnoxious to them, especially negroes and new-comers from the north. Such outrages, by this and similar organizations called "the Invisible Empire," "the White League," etc., continued with more or less frequency for more than ten years after the war.

kulan, *n.* See *dziggcto*.

kuli (kō'li), *n.* [*See coolie.*] In southern India, hire; wages. Also spelled *culy*.

Kulin (kō'lēn), *n.* In India, one of an order of Brahmaus regarded as of superior sanctity and invested with extraordinary privileges, including the right to marry many wives, in consideration of large dowries and the support of the wife by her parents in their own home. Also written *Koolcen*.

The privilege of maintaining a plurality of wives is restricted to very few — except in the case of *Koolcen* Brahmaus, that superlative aristocracy of caste. *J. W. Palmer, The Atlantic*, XVIII, 733.

Kulinism (kō'lēn-izm), *n.* In India, the privilege and influence of the Kulin Brahmaus, especially in respect of marriage and dowries. Also written *Koolcenism*.

kullus (kul'us), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] In the Jain and other architectural styles of India, a pinnacle in the form of a vase, as that surmounting the amalaka or ornamental covering of a Jain or a Dravidian tower.

kumbecephalic (kum'bē-ke-fal'ik), *a.* Same as *ymboccephalic*.

I suggested . . . the name *kumbecephalic*, or boat-shaped; a name subsequently adopted by other cranialogists for this type of skull. *D. Wilson, Prehist. Annals Scotland*, I, 236.

kumberbund, *n.* Same as *cumberbund*.

kumiss, kumyss (kō'mis), *n.* [Also written *koomiss, kumys, koumiss, koumys* (and first in *E. cosmos: see cosmos*²); = *F. koumiss*, *< Russ. kumysū (kumysū)* = Little Russ. *kumiz (kumyz)* (> *Pol. komiz, kumys* = *MGr. κάμος*), *< Tatar kumiz*, fermented mares' milk.] 1. A common beverage of the nomads of northern Asia, consisting of fermented mares' milk, resembling sour buttermilk, but clear and free from greasiness. The Kirghiz and others distil an intoxicating liquor from it.—2. A fermented dietetic and sanitary drink made in western countries, in imitation of the preceding, from cows' milk with sugar and yeast, and allowed to ferment until it becomes effervescent and slightly alcoholic.

kümmel (küm'el), *n.* [*< G. kümmel*, lit. cumin; see *cumin*.] A cordial made especially in the Baltic provinces of Russia, flavored with cumin, caraway, or fennel, and generally much sweetened. The best quality is called *mulsch*.

These hors-d'œuvre are accompanied with draughts of *can-de-vie* and *kummet*; for the Russians drink their strong liquors before dinner. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII, 853.

kummerbund, *n.* See *cumberbund*.

kumquat, *n.* See *cumquat*.

kumshaw, *n.* See *cumshaw*.

kumyss, *n.* See *kumiss*.

kundah-oil (kōn'dā-oil), *n.* The oil extracted from *Carapa Touloucouna*. Also written *coonda-*, *coondi-*, *kunda-*, and *kundoo-oil*. See *Carapa*, I.

kunkur (kung'kēr), *n.* Same as *kankar*.

kuntée, *n.* Same as *coontee*.

kupferschiefer (küp'fēr-shē'fēr), *n.* [*G.*, *< kupfer*, = *E. copper*, + *schiefer*, slate: see *shiver*².] A dark-brown or black shale, often bituminous, and in some parts of Germany, especially at Mansfeld in the Harz, sufficiently charged with copper ore to be worked with profit for that metal. It belongs to the Permian series.

kupferite (küp'fēr-īt), *n.* [Named after a Russian physicist, *Kupffer*.] A magnesium silicate belonging to the amphibole or hornblende group. It occurs in prismatic masses having an emerald-green color, due to the presence of a small amount of chromium.

Kurd, Koord (kōrd), *n.* [= *F. G. Kurde* = *Russ. Kurdū*, *< Turk. Ar. Kurd.*] A member of a pastoral and predatory Aryan race, which gives its name to Kurdistan, a region of Asia lying partly in Turkey and partly in Persia. The Kurds speak an Iranian language, and are mostly Sunni Mohammedans. Rarely spelled *Curd*.

Kurdish, Koordish (kôr'dish), *a.* [*< Kurd + -ish*]. Of or pertaining to Kurdistan or the Kurds.

kuril (kû'ril), *n.* [Named from the Kurile Islands.] The black hagen of the Kuriles, *Puffinus curilicus*. It is a kind of petrel, of the family Procellariidae.

Kurilian (kû-ri'l'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< Kurile* (Russ. *Kuriletzi*, a Kurilian) + *-ian*]. I. *a.* Pertaining to the Kurile Islands in the North Pacific, lying between the southern extremity of Kamchatka and Yezo in Japan. The Kuriles (twenty-two in number) now belong entirely to Japan, the northern part (the Little Kuriles) having been ceded to it by Russia in 1875 in exchange for the southern half of Saghalin.

II. *n.* A native of the Kurile Islands. The Kurilians of the northern islands resemble the Kamchadales, and those of the southern are Ainu. See *Ainu*.

kuriseet, *n.* See the second extract.

The renegade Wogan, with twenty-four of Ormond's *kurisees*.
Letter of Cromwell, Dec. 19, 1649.

What *kurisees* are, I do not know; may be cuirassiers, in popular locution: some nickname for Ormond's men, whom few loved.

Carlyle, *Cromwell's Letters* (ed. 1871), II, 198.

Kuroshiu (kô-rô-shê'wô), *n.* [*Jap.*, *< kuro*, black, + *shiu*, tide.] The Black Current or Gulf Stream of Japan. Beginning about 20° N. latitude, near the Bashee Islands, between Luzon and Formosa, it flows northward along the eastern shores of Formosa and the south of Loochoo, till it reaches the 26th parallel of latitude, where it divides, the main current flowing north-east to the eastern shores of Kinshin, Shikoku, and the main island of Japan. About latitude 38° it bends more to the east, and continues to the Aleutian Islands and the North American coast, where it is known as the Pacific drift. On the coasts of Japan its temperature is always 4° or 5° higher than that of the neighboring waters, but it decreases in temperature and depth as it runs northward and eastward. Its breadth, which is 40 miles near Japan, increases as it approaches the American coast.

kursaal (kôr'säl), *n.* [*G.*, *< kur*, = *E. cure* (*< L. cura*), + *saal* (= *AS. sal*), a hall, *> F. salle, salon*: see *salon, saloon*]. A public hall or room for the use of visitors at many German watering-places or health resorts. Reading-rooms and rooms for recreation are usually associated with the kursaal.

kursi, kursy (kêr'si), *n.*: pl. *kursies* (-siz). [*Ar. kursi, korsi* (*< Hind. kursi*), a chair.] A small low table, usually octagonal, upon which an eating-tray is put at meal-time: a common arrangement in the Moslem East. The kursi itself is often very richly ornamented, especially with inlaid work of ivory, ebony, and metals; but sometimes it is of carved wood, or of metal filigree.

Kurtidæ (kêr'ti-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Kurtus + -idæ*]. A family of acanthopterygian fishes represented by the genus *Kurtus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) In Günther's ichthyological system, the only family of the third division of *Acanthopterygii* (*Kurtiformes*), embracing both true *Kurtidæ* and *Pempheridæ*. (b) In late systems, fishes of a compressed oblong form, with a short submedian dorsal fin, a long anal, and an air-bladder lodged within dilated convex ribs forming rings.

Kurtiformes (kêr-ti-fôr'méz), *n. pl.* [*< Gr. kurtós*, curved, + *L. forma*, form.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the third division of the order *Acanthopterygii*, having only one dorsal fin, which is much shorter than the long anal, and no superbranchial organ.

Kurtus (kêr'tus), *n.* [*NL.* (Bloch, 1787), *< Gr. kurtós*, curved, arched.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, in which the back is gibbous in front of the dorsal fin, representing the family *Kurtidæ*. *K. indicus* is an example. Also *Kyr-tus*.

Kushitic (kû-shit'ik), *a.* Same as *Cushite*.

kuskus, kusskuss, *n.* Same as *cuscus*².

kusst, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *kiss*.

kussier, kussir (kô'si-êr, kô'sér), *n.* [*Cf. Turk. küss* (*kyüss*), a drum, kettledrum.] A Turkish musical instrument with five strings stretched over a skin covering a kind of basin.

kussynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion*.

kusti (kus'ti), *n.* [*Pers. kusti*]. A woolen cord worn by Parsees of both sexes, consisting of seventy-two threads, that being the number of the chapters of the *Izashne*, with two branches having twelve knots for the months of the year.

A long coat or gown is worn over the sadara, extending to the knees, and fastened round the waist with the *kusti*, or sacred cord, which is carried round three times and fastened in front with a double knot.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII, 325.

kutch, *n.* See *cutch*².

kutch, *a. and n.* See *cutch*.

kutcherry, *n.* See *cutchery*.

kuteera gum. See *gum*².

kuthi, *n.* An obsolete form of *kith*.

kuthet, *v.* A variant of *kithc*.

kutia (kôt-yä'), *n.* [*Russ. kutya, kutiya*]. A dish made of boiled rice or other grain with honey or hydromel and raisins. Nearly everywhere in the Greek Church this dish is eaten after a funeral or a service for the dead, having been taken to the church or cemetery and placed on the reading-desk during the service. The ingredients are thought to be symbolic, the rice meaning the resurrection, the honey the joy of eternal life, etc. The custom is probably derived from funeral ceremonies of the ancient Greeks.

kuttar (kut'är), *n.* [*Hind.*] A sort of short dagger, peculiar to India, having a handle consisting of two parallel bars with a crosspiece connecting them. The hand is inserted to grip the crosspiece, and the bars serve as a guard to the wrist.

kuwazoku, kuazoku (kwä-zô'kü), *n.* [*Jap.*, *< kuwa* (= *Chin. hwa*), a flower, flowery, + *zoku* (= *Chin. tsuk*), class.] 1. The noble class: a collective name in Japan for both the kuges or court nobles and the daimios or territorial nobles, since the surrender to the mikado, in 1872, of the lands and retainers of the latter. — 2. One of this class.

kvass (kvas), *n.* [= *F. kvas* = *G. kvass*, *< Russ. kwasu*, a drink so called.] A fermented drink in general use in Russia, taking the place of the beer of other countries. Common kvass is made from an infusion of raised rye flour or dough, or of other flour or baked bread, with malt. Finer kinds are made from apples, raspberries, or other fruit, without malt.

ky, kye (ki), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal plural of *cow*¹.

In places ther is fodder abundance,
The *ky* may otherwhiles be withdrawe.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

'Tween the gloamin' and the mirk,
When the *kye* comes hame.

Hogg, *When the Kye Comes Hame*.

kyabooa-wood, kyabuca-wood, *n.* See *kyabooa-wood*.

kyack¹ (kyak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A her-ring. [*Maine*.]

kyack² (ki'ak), *n.* See *kayak*.

kyanise, kyanising. See *kyanize, kyanizing*.

kyanite (ki'a-nit), *n.* See *cyanite*.

kyanize (ki'a-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *kyanized*, pp. *kyanizing*. [*< Kyan*, a proper name: see *def. of kyanizing*]. To treat (wood) by the process of kyanizing. Also spelled *kyanise*.

kyanizing (ki'a-ni-zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *kyanize, v.*] A process for preventing the decay of wood, patented by J. H. Kyan in 1832. It consists in filling the pores of the wood with a solution of corrosive sublimate, which coagulates the vegetable albumen, and renders the wood impervious to air or moisture. Also spelled *kyanising*.

kyanol, kyanole (ki'a-nol, -nöl), *n.* [*< Gr. kva-nós*, blue, + *-ol, -ole*]. In *chem.*, aniline.

kyanophyl, *n.* Same as *cyanophyl*.

kyathos (ki'a-thos), *n.* See *egathus*.

kydt. Another form of *kid*².

kye, *n. pl.* See *ky*.

kyesthein (ki-es'thê-iu), *n.* [Also variously *kyestein, kiestein*, etc.; a word of indeterminate form and etymology, but taken, in the form *kyesthein*, as irreg. *< Gr. kvêiv*, be pregnant, + *ithyá*, a garment, taken for 'pellicle.'] A cloud appearing in the middle of certain urines. After they have stood a day or two it rises to the top to form a pellicle, which subsequently breaks and falls. It was at one time thought to be diagnostic of pregnancy, but it occurs under other conditions.

kyket, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *keck*.

kyle¹ (kil), *n.* [*< Gael. caol, caoil*, a frith, a channel.] A sound; a strait: often used in the plural: as, the *Kyles* of Bute. [*Scotch*.]

kyle² (kil), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A lamp of primitive pattern, designed to be suspended in an open fireplace. [*Cape Cod, Massachusetts*.]

kylix (ki'liks), *n.* [*< Gr. kýlix*, a cup, vase (see

def.)] In *Gr. antiq.*, a vase or cup of elegant form, used for drinking. The kylix was usually broad and shallow, with or without a slender foot, and provided with two handles not extending above the rim. Also written *cylix*.

kyloe (ki'lô), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the cattle of the Hebrides.

Our Highlandmen brought in a dainty drove of *kyloes*.
Scott, *Pirate*, xv.

kymelynt, kymnelt, *n.* See *kimnel*.

kymograph (ki'mô-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. kýma*, a wave, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument by means of which variations of fluid pressure, as of the blood in some one of the vessels of a living animal, can be measured and graphically recorded. The most common form consists of a cylinder made to revolve at a uniform rate, and carrying a smoked paper on which a style writes, or unsmoked paper on which a light pen is made to write. Also *kymographion*.

kymographic (ki-mô-gráf'ik), *a.* [*< kymograph + -ic*]. Of or pertaining to a kymograph: as, *kymographic* clockwork.

Mercurial *kymographic* tracing from carotid of dog, showing form of curve on a large scale.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV, 106.

Kymric, Kymry. See *Cymric, Cymry*.

kynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *kind*¹.

kyndt, kyndet. Obsolete forms of *kind*¹, *kind*².

kyndelicht, *a.* An obsolete variant of *kindly*.

kyngt, *n.* An obsolete form of *king*¹.

kyphoscoliotic (ki-fô-skô-li-ot'ik), *a.* [*< kypho-sis* + *scoliosis* (-ot-) + *-ic*]. Pertaining to or exhibiting kyphosis and scoliosis.

kyphosis (ki-fô'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. kýφωσις*, a being humpbacked, *< kýφωσθαί*, be humpbacked, *< kýφός*, humpbacked, bent forward, *< κίπτειν*, bend.] In *pathol.*, a curvature of the spine, convex backward. Also written *cyphosis*.

kyrbasia (kêr-bä'si-ä), *n.* [*< Gr. κυρβάσις*, a Persian bonnet or hat.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, same as *cidaris*, I.

The *kyrbasia*, or *kidaris*, was a high pointed hat of Persian origin.
Encyc. Brit., VI, 454.

Kyrie (kir'i-e), *n.*: pl. *Kyries* (-ez). [Short for *Kyrie eleison*.] 1. The Kyrie eleison, especially in its western form (with *Christe eleison*), and the repetitions collectively, as used at the beginning of the Roman mass or as at the beginning of the Anglican communion office. — 2. The musical setting of these words.

Kyrie eleison (kir'i-e e-lä'i-son). [*Gr. Κύριε ἐλέησον*, Lord, have mercy: *Κύριε*, Lord; *ἐλέησον*, aor. impv. of *ἐλεειν*, have mercy or pity: see *Christe eleison*.] 1. Literally, Lord, have mercy! a brief petition, founded on nearly identical Scriptural phrases (for example, Ps. cxxiii, 3, Mat. xx, 30), used as a response in the primitive liturgies and in the eucharistic and other offices of Oriental churches to the present day.

In the Latin Church *Kyrie eleison* (thrice) is followed by *Christe eleison* (thrice), and this again by *Kyrie eleison* (thrice). The formula is always said in this Greek wording, but the intermediate *Christe eleison* is unknown to the Eastern Church. The Oriental Kyrie is used in the *irenica* at the beginning of the liturgy and in other litanies. The Western Kyrie (a remnant of the *irenica*) is used by the Roman Church at mass just after the introit, and also in the breviary offices and in litanies. In the Sarum missal it also occurred near the beginning of the service, and this use of it is represented in the communion office of the Book of Common Prayer by the responses after the commandments, "Lord, have mercy upon us, and incline our hearts to keep this law." In the same book it occurs in the form "Lord, . . . Christ, . . . Lord, have mercy upon us," in the litany, and before the collect for the day at morning and evening prayer. This is also called the *lesser litany*.

2. The first movement or division in a musical setting of a Roman Catholic mass or the Anglican communion office, the text being the petitions above mentioned.

kyriolexy (kir'i-ô-lek-si), *n.* [*< Gr. κυριολεξία*, the use of literal expression, *< κύριος*, having authority, authorized, regular, + *λέξις*, speaking: see *lexicon*. Cf. *kyriologic*.] The use of literal as opposed to figurative expressions, or of words in clear and definite senses. [Rare.]

kyriologist, kyriological, *a.* See *kyriologic*.

kyrret, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarry*².

kyrsint, *v. and a.* A corrupt form of *christen*, *Christian*.

kyte¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *kite*¹.

kyte², *n.* See *kite*².

kytht, *n.* A Middle English form of *kith*.

kythet, *v.* See *kithc*.

kyxt, *n.* A Middle English form of *kec*.



Kylix. (From an example in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.)



1. The twelfth letter and ninth consonant of the English alphabet. It had a similar place in the Latin, Greek, and Phœnician alphabets, from which the character has come to us. The scheme of its forms in those alphabets, with the Egyptian characters from which they are perhaps ultimately derived (see *L*), is as follows:



The *l*-sound is made with the tongue in the same general position against the roof of the mouth as *d* and *t* and *n* (see these letters), and hence is called, like them, a dental (or gingival, or lingual, or tongue-point) sound. Its characteristic peculiarity of utterance is that it involves a breach of the close *d*-position at the side or sides of the tongue, the intoned breath escaping there, while the tip of the tongue remains in contact. This breach may be made on either side of the tongue, or on both sides at once: the habits of different individuals, and perhaps of different communities, varying in this regard. Other *l*-sounds, agreeing with ours in the lateral breach of mute contact, but differing in the position of the tongue, are found in some other languages: as, the palatal *l* of French and Italian (the French *l mouillé*, now mostly converted into a simple *y*-sound; the Italian *gl*), the lingual or cerebral *l* of Sanskrit, and so on. *L* is the most sonorous and continuable, or most vowel-like, of our consonant-sounds; and hence it has come, by the loss of an accompanying vowel, to have itself the value of a vowel in a very large number of English unaccented syllables—especially after a mute, as in *fickle*, *wriggle*, *bottle*, *noddle*, *apple*, *babble*; less often after consonants of other classes, as in *muscle*, *muzzle*, *raffle*, *devil*, and colloquially in such as *kernel*, *gunnet*, *pommel*. The sign *l* never has any other than its own proper sound; but it is silent in a few words, as *baln*, *half*, *talk*. In the recent history of our language the sound *l* is a peculiarly stable one, hardly exhibiting transition into any other; more anciently, and in other tongues, it exchanges sometimes with *d* (as Latin *lacrima*, Greek *δακρυ*), but especially with *r* (thus, in Sanskrit, the *l* is to a large extent a later alternative to an *r*); in many French words it appears converted into *u* (as *maux*, plural of *mal*, *beau* beside *bel*, *belle*, and so on); in Italian, after mutes, into *i*, as *piano*, Latin *planus*, etc. In virtue of its general phonetic character, *l* is a semivowel (so far as that term is admitted), and is often classed as such, along with *r*, or with *r* and *y* and *z*. More popularly, it is ranked as a "liquid," with *m* and *n* and *z*, nothing more being implied in the classification (a loose and unscientific one) than its special sonorosity and continuability.

2. A symbol—(a) in *chem.*, for *lithium*: also *Li*; (b) in Roman numerals, for 50, and with a line drawn above it (*L*) for 50,000.—3. An abbreviation—(a) [*l.* c.] in *music*, of *la* (in solmization); (b) of *Latin*; (c) in stage-directions, of *left*; (d) [*l.* c.] of *liber*, a book, as a division of a literary work; (e) [*l.* c. or *cap.*] of *libra*, pound sterling, when written after the figures (when before the figures, it has the conventional form *£*): as, 100*l.* = £100; (f) [*l.* c.] in a ship's log-book, of *lightning*; (g) [*l.* c.] in references, of *line*: as, Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 72; (h) [*l.* c.] of *logarithm*; (i) [*l.* c.] in *astron.*, of *longitude* (*l* denoting the heliocentric and *λ* the geocentric longitude); (j) [*l.* c.] of *lege*; (k) [*cap.* or *l.* c.] in *anat.*, of *lumbar*: used in vertebral formulæ.—The three *L*'s (*naut.*), lead, latitude, and lookout: a phrase used by seamen to signify that a careful use of the first (in sounding), a knowledge of the second, and the vigilant performance of the third will prevent a vessel from running ashore.

L² (*ell*), *n.* [Prop., as a word, spelled *ell*; from the letter *L*.] 1. A part of a house or other structure projecting at a right angle from the main body, so as to form with it the figure of the letter *L*: as, the building has an *L* of 20 feet.

The milk-pans tilted to sun against the underpinning of the *L*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 134.

2. A rectangularly bent pipe-connection. *E. H. Knight*. Also *ell* in both senses.

la¹ (*lā*), *interj.* [Also *law*; var. of *lo*, < AS. *lā*, *interj.*: see *lo*.] An expression of mild admiration, wonder, or surprise, and formerly of asservation: as, *O la!* that is strange. [Now vulgar.]

Truly, I will not go first; truly, *la!* I will not do you that wrong. *Shak.*, *M. W.*, I. 1, 322.

La! miss, why, it is witchcraft.

C. Reade, *Love me Little*, l.

La you!, behold; see there.

La you now, you hear!

Shak., *W. T.*, II. 3, 50.

la² (*lä*), *n.* [See *gamut*.] In solmization, the syllable used for the sixth tone of the scale—that is, the submediant. In the major scale of C this tone is A, which is therefore sometimes called *la*, especially in Italy and France. Abbreviated *l*.

la³ (*lä*). [See *le*.] The feminine form of the definite article in French, occurring in some names and phrases used in English.

La. In *chem.*, the symbol for *lanthanum*.

laager (*lä'gër*), *n.* [*D.*, var. of *leger*, a camp: see *laager*², *lager*.] In South Africa, an encampment; an inclosure for temporary defense of the wagons of a traveling party.

laager (*lä'gër*), *v. t.* [*< laager, n.*] To arrange in such a way as to form a defensive inclosure; arrange so as to form a laager: as, to *laager* wagons. [*S. African*.]

laast, *n.* A Middle English form of *laer*.

labf (*lab*), *v.* [*< ME. tabben*, < *OD. labban*, *blab*, tell tales: cf. *G. labbe*, lip, mouth. Cf. *blab*¹, *babble*.] **I. intrans.** To blab; babble; tattle.

Of hir tonge a *labbing* shrewe is she.

Chaucer, *Prolog.* to *Squire's Tale*, l. 10.

II. trans. To blab.

Thing that wolde be pryve publissh thow hit neuere,
Nother for loue *labbe* hit out ne lacke hit for non euere.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 39.

lab (*lab*), *n.* [*< ME. labbe*; from the verb.] A blabber; a tattler; a telltale. [*Prov. Eng.*]

I am no *labbe*,

Though I it say, I am nought leef to gabbe.

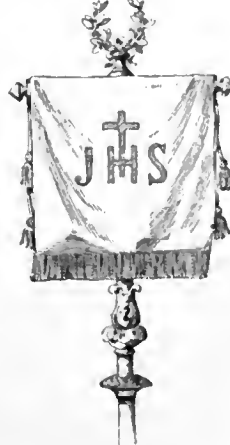
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 323.

Labadism (*lab'a-dizim*), *n.* [*< Labadie* (see *Labadist*) + *-ism*.] The doctrines and practices of the Labadists.

Labadist (*lab'a-dist*), *n.* [*< Labadie* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A follower of Jean de Labadie (1610-74), a Jesuit, afterward a mystic Protestant preacher in France and Holland. The Labadists were Christian communists. Among their tenets were denial of the obligation of sabbath observance, on the ground that life is a perpetual sabbath; belief in the direct influence of the Holy Spirit; and belief in marriage as a holy ordinance valid only among believers, the children of the regenerate being born without original sin. The sect disappeared about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Labarraque's fluid or solution. See *fluid*.

labarum (*lab'a-rum*), *n.* [*LL.*, in *LG.* *λάβαρον*, also *λάβαρον*, *λάβαρον*; origin obscure; according to Baillet (*Diet. Celtique*), < Basque *labaria*, a standard; according to Larramendi (*Diet. trilingue*), of Cantabrian origin, < *labaru*, anything with four heads or limbs, such as the cruciform framework of a military standard. Cf. *LL. eantabrum*, a standard, a variant reading of *labarum* in some passages, neut. of *Cantaber*, Cantabrian, pl. *Cantabri*, the Cantabrians; see *Cantabrian*.] 1. A Roman military standard adopted by the later emperors as the imperial standard. It consisted of a staff or lance carrying a purple banner on a cross-bar. This banner usually bore the effigy of the general or emperor; but Constantine the Great, after his conversion, placed upon it, woven in gold, the cross and the monogram (christogram) or emblem of Christ, *☩* or *☩*, consisting of the Greek letters *XP* (*Chr*), standing for *Christ*. In later times the



Ecclesiastical Labarum.

name was given to the monogram itself, or to the cross in the monogram.

2. A standard or banner of similar form, borne in ecclesiastical processions of the Roman Catholic Church.—3. Figuratively, a moral standard, guide, or device.

It is now the Pagans who have seized the *labarum* of duty and self-sacrifice. *F. P. Cobbe*, *Peak in Dartem*, p. 5.

Labatia (*la-bat'i-i*), *n.* [*NL.* (Swartz, 1797), named after a French monk and botanist Jean Baptiste Labat.] A genus of tropical American trees belonging to the gamopetalous order *Sapotaceæ*, tribe *Poutericæ*, having a 4-parted calyx, 5 fertile and 5 abortive stamens, a 4-celled ovary, and fleshy fruit. Five species are known, natives of the West Indies and Brazil.

labbe¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *lab*.

labbe², *la-beet*. A contraction or corruption of *let be*. See *let*. *Chaucer*.

Hee'l purchase induction by simony,

And offers her money her incumbent to be.

But still she replied, good sir, *la-bee*,

If ever I have a man, square-cap for me.

Cleaveland, *Poems* (1561). (*Nares*.)

labber (*lab'er*), *v.* [*Prob. for *lapper*, freq. of *lap*¹.] **I. trans.** 1. To liek; lap.—2. To splash. [*Prov. Eng.* in both senses.]

II. intrans. 1. To bathe.—2. To loll out the tongue. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

labdanum (*lab'da-num*), *n.* See *ladanum*.

labecedization (*lä-bä-sä-di-zä'shon*), *n.* [*< la + be + ce + de* (see *bebazation*) + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Same as *bebazation*.

la-beet. [*ME.*] See *labbe*².

labefaction (*lab'ë-fak'tä'shon*), *n.* [*< L. labefactio(n)-*, a shaking, loosening, < *labefacere*, cause to totter, shake; see *labefaction*.] A weakening or loosening; a failing; decay; downfall; ruin. [*Rare*.]

There is in it [the "Beggars Opera"] such a *labefaction* of all principles as may be injurious to morality.

Johnson, in *Boswell* (ed. 1791), l. 527.

labefaction (*lab'ë-fak'shon*), *n.* [= *OF. labefaction*, < *L.* as if **labefactio(n)-*, < *labefacere*, pp. *labefactus*, cause to totter, shake, weaken: see *labefy*.] Same as *labefaction*.

To private difficulties and causes of *labefaction*, such as these, must be added several notable measures of confiscation which took place within the same limits of time.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, v.

labefy (*lab'ë-fi*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *labefied*, *ppr. labefying*. [*< L. labefacere*, cause to totter, shake, weaken. < *labere*, totter, give way, + *facere*, do, make.] To weaken or loosen; enfeeble; impair. [*Rare*.]

label¹ (*lä'bel*), *n.* [*< ME. label*, *labell*, *labelle*, *lubl*, < *OF. label*, *labeau*, also, with an inserted liquid or nasal, *tambel*, *lombel*, *lambeau* (*ML. reflex labellus*, *labella*, *labellus*, *labellus*), a rag, tatter, shred, *F. lambean*, shred, piece, strip, flap, with dim. suffix, < *OHG. lappa*, *MIIG. lappe*, *G. lappen*, a rag, shred, = *AS. læppa*, *lappa*, a lap, flap, fold: see *lap*². Cf. *lapel*, ult. = *label*.]

It. A small loosely hanging flap; specifically, a pendant like a broad ribbon hanging from a head-dress; a lappet.

And a knit night-cap made of coarsest twine,

With two long *labels* button'd to his chin.

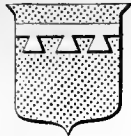
Bp. Hall, *Satires*, IV. il. 24.

The Priests' habits.—Long robes of white taffeta; long white heads of hair; the High-Priest a cap of white silk shag close to his head, with two *labels* at the ears.

Beaumont, *Masque of Inner-Temple*.

2. In *her.*: (a) One of the ribbons that hang down from a miter or the electoral crown. See *infula*, 3 (b). (b) A fillet resembling a barrulet with three or more pendent drops or points, which were originally straight with parallel sides, but are now usually shaped like a dovetail. It is used as a bearing, but especially as a difference, as in cadency, to indicate the oldest son. Some authorities say that the label when used for cadency should have seven points while the great-grandfather of the bearer is alive, five while his grandfather is alive, and three while the father lives. In nearly all

cases the label, whether a bearing or a difference, has an odd number of points. These points are also called *lambeaux*. In a very few cases the label is borne bendwise. A label of three (or more) points crossed has, instead of the ordinary lambeaux, small crosses pointing downward, which may be Latin crosses reversed or Greek crosses. A label of three (or more) pomegranates pendent has, instead of lambeaux, rounded fruit represented as burst open. A label of three (or more) tays pendent has, instead of lambeaux, strips intended to represent the parchment ribbons to which seals are affixed in ancient documents. A label with the points erect, or a label reversed, is seldom used by itself, but in connection with an ordinary label, in which case the blazon is a label counterpoised with another, the points erect, or two labels indorsed, or more rarely bars-gemel patté. See *lambeau*. Also called *file* and *lambel*.



Label of three points.

The said Sir William said on his oath, in the tenth year of Henrie the fourth, that before the times of Edward the third the *labell* of three points was the different appropriate and spurtenant for the cognizance of the next heir.

Holtshed, Rich. II., an. 1390.

3. A slip of paper or any other material, bearing a name, title, address, or the like, affixed to something to indicate its nature, contents, ownership, destination, or other particulars.

Post. When I waked, I found

This label on my bosom.

Luc. Read, and declare the meaning.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5, 430.

4. A narrow slip of parchment or paper, or a ribbon of silk, affixed to a diploma, deed, or other formal writing, to hold the appended seal.

Ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the label to another deed.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 1, 57.

5. In law, a paper annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicil.—6. A small reserved space in a work of art, or the like, forming a panel or cartouche, used for containing a name, monogram, or other mark for identification.—7. In medicinal arch., a projecting tablet or molding over a door or window. See *dripstone*, 1. Also called *label-molding*.—8. A long, thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end and a center-hole at the other, commonly used with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, etc.

Then haste thou a *labell*, that is shapen like a rule, saue that it is strait and hath no plates on either ende.

Chaucer, Astrolabe.

9†. Border; verge; marge.

On Ascension Eve, May 15th, being in the town of Dover (standing as it were on tip-toes, on the utmost edge, brink, and *label* of that land which he was about to surrender), King John, by an instrument or charter, . . . granted to God, and the church of Rome, . . . the whole kingdom of England and Ireland.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iv. 13.

label¹ (lā'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *labeled* or *labelled*, ppr. *labeling* or *labelling*. [*<* *label*¹, *n.*] 1. To affix a label to; mark with a label: as, to *label* a package to be despatched by express.—2. To designate or describe by or on a label; characterize by inscription: as, the bottle was *labeled* poison.—3†. To set forth or describe in a label (in the legal sense).

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty; it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil *labelled* to my will: as, item, two lips, indifferent red.

Shak., T. N., i. 5, 265.

4. In arch., to furnish with labels or hood-moldings. See *label*¹, *n.*, 7.

If a castle appear in the distance, with its donjon keep, its towers, and *labelled* windows, its mullions and corbels.

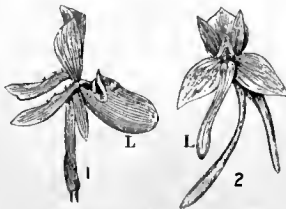
R. P. Ward, De Clifford, xii.

label² (lā'bel), *n.* [*<* *L. labellum*, a little lip: see *labellum*.] In bot., same as *labellum*, 1.

labeler, **labeller** (lā'bel-ēr), *n.* One who affixes labels to anything.

labeling-machine (lā'bel-ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for affixing paper labels, advertisements, or covers to cans, bottles, boxes, or packages.

labellum (lā-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *labella* (-ā). [*L.*, dim. of *labrum*, a lip: see *labrum*.] 1. In bot., one of the three divisions of an orchidaceous corolla, differing from the others in shape or direction, and not seldom spurred; the lip. Theoretically it is the petal nearest the axis, but by a half-twist of the



L, Labellum of (1) *Cyripedium pubescens* and (2) *Platantnera rotundifolia*.

ovary it becomes the outer petal, nearest the bract. The term is applicable to similar petals in other flowers. Also *label*.

2. In entom., a part of the mouth of an insect, by some considered to be the epipharynx. In *Diptera* the labellum is one of a pair of tumid lobes terminating the theca of the proboscis.

label-machine (lā'bel-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for punching, printing, gumming, and cutting out labels for cans, bottles, boxes, etc., from a continuous roll of paper.

labent (lā'bent), *a.* [*<* *L. laben(t)-s*, ppr. of *labi*, fall, slide. Cf. *labile*, *lapse*.] Sliding; gliding.

[Rare.]

Labeo (lā'hē-ō), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *L. labco*, one who has large lips, *<* *labium*, lip: see *labium*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, a genus of cyprinoid fishes.—2. In entom., a genus of hymenopterous parasites of the proctotrupid subfamily *Dryinina*, having the occiput deeply concave, and vertex and neck separated by a sharp angle. There are two species, one European and one North American. The genus was founded by Haliday in 1833.

Labia¹ (lā'bi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *Gr. λαβή*, a handle, or *λαβίς*, a handle, forceps, *<* *λαβάνειν*, *λαβείν*, take. Cf. *labis*.] A genus of earwigs of the family *Forficulidae*, having the body short and the antennæ with fewer than twelve joints. *L. minor* is the little earwig, a European species found in manure-heaps and hotbeds. Leach, 1815.

labia², *n.* Plural of *labium*.

labial (lā'bi-al), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. labial* = *Sp. Pg. labial* = *It. labiale*, *<* *ML. labialis*, pertaining to the lips, *<* *L. labium*, lip: see *labium*.] **I. a.** 1. In anat. and zool., pertaining to the lips or to a lip-like part; situated on or by a lip; having a lip-like character, as in shape, position, or office: as, a *labial* vessel or nerve; a *labial* fold or process.—2. In entom., pertaining to the labium, or lower lip of an insect.—3. Formed by the lips, as a sound. See *Il*, 1.

The Hebrews have been diligent in it, and have assigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, which guttural.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 198.

4. Giving forth tones produced by the impact of a stream of air upon a sharp edge or lip: applied to musical instruments such as the flute or the flue-pipes of an organ.—**Labial appendages.** Same as *brachial appendages* (which see, under *brachial*).—**Labial glands.** See *gland*.—**Labial palpi**, in entom., two organs, each consisting of from one to four joints, attached to basal lobes on the sides of the ligula or to the front margin of the mentum. See cuts under *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*, and *mouth-part*.—**Labial pipe**, in music, an organ-pipe with lips; a flue-pipe.—**Labial segment**, that primary body-ring which in insects bears the labium or united second maxilla. The gene, occiput, and cervical sclerites have been variously supposed to represent this segment, which in spiders is transferred to the thorax. See *postoral*.

II. n. 1. A letter or character representing an articulate sound which in speaking is accompanied by a proximate or complete closure of the lips. The labials in English are the mutes *p*, *b*, the nasal *m*, and the fricative *f*, *v* (usually made between lips and teeth, and hence called more exactly *labiodentals*); and the semivowel *w* and vowels *oo* (*o*) and *ou*, as involving a rounding of the lips, are often ranked in the same class. 2. In herpet., one of a series of plates or scales which lie along the edge of the lips, especially in *Ophidia*, those of the upper lip being the *superior labials*, those of the lower lip the *inferior labials*.—3. In entom., one of the labial palpi.

Labiales (lā-bi-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lindley, 1833), pl. of *ML. labialis*, labial: see *labial*.] In Lindley's earlier system of botanical classification (1833), a group of plants in the cohort *Persoonata*, embracing the orders *Labiate*, *Verbenaceæ*, *Myoporineæ*, and *Sclaginææ*, in all of which the corolla is more or less labiate. In his later system the *Labiales* are embraced chiefly in his *Echiales*.

labialism (lā'bi-al-izm), *n.* [*<* *labial* + *-ism*.] A tendency to labial pronunciation — that is, to change articulate sounds to labials or to labiodentals; labialization.

In one set [of cognate words] we see the phenomenon of *labialism*, in the other assibilation, but no touch of *labialism*.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 810.

labialization (lā'bi-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*<* *labialize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of labializing; conversion to a labial.

The phenomena of palatalization and *labialization*.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 57.

labialize (lā'bi-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *labialized*, ppr. *labializing*. [*<* *labial* + *-ize*.] To make labial; give a labial character to; change to utterance with the lips.

A tendency to *labialize* back vowels.

Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 515.

There is reason for believing that this *labializing* tendency is very old — as old indeed as the Indo-European language itself.

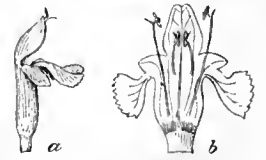
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 810.

labially (lā'bi-al-ī), *adv.* In a labial manner; by means of the lips.

Labiatæ (lā-bi-ā'tē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. L. Jus-sieu, 1789), fem. pl. of *labiatus*, lipped: see *labiate*.] The mint family, a very important and extensive natural order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, with a labiate corolla, and a four-lobed ovary, changing to four seed-like monospermous fruits. This order contains about 2,600 species, mostly herbs, undershrubs, or shrubs, rarely arborescent, with opposite or whorled leaves, usually square stems, and a thyrsoid or whorled inflorescence. They are spread throughout the world, being most strongly represented in the Mediterranean and eastern regions, but abounding in all temperate latitudes. Many of the species are valued for their fragrance, as lavender and thyme; others for their stimulating qualities, as mint and peppermint; others as aromatics, as savory, basil, and marjoram; several are used as febrifuges, as the *Ocimum viride* of Sierra Leone. Rosemary is used in the manufacture of Hungary water, and its oil is that which gives the green color to bear's grease and like pomtums. Betony, ground-ivy, hearhound, and others have bitter tonic qualities. Numerous species possess great beauty, as various kinds of sage, *Gardogia*, and *Dracocephalum*.

labiate (lā'bi-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. labié* = *Sp. Pg. labiado* = *It. labiato*, *<* *NL. labiatus*, lipped, *<* *L. labium*, lip: see *labium*.] **I. a.** Lipped; having parts which are shaped or arranged like lips.

(a) In bot.: (1) Lipped; nearly always, two-lipped: the same as *bilabiate*: said of a gamopetalous corolla or gamosepalous calyx. Compare *labiose*. (2) Pertaining to the *Labiateæ*. (b) In anat. and zool., formed like a lip; labial in shape, office, or appearance. (c) In entom., having thickened, fleshy margins: applied to an orifice, as the end of the proboscis of a house-fly.



Labiate Corolla of *Brunella vulgaris*. a, corolla, seen from the side; b, same laid open, front view.

II. n. A plant of the natural order *Labiateæ*. **labiated** (lā'bi-ā-ted), *a.* [*<* *labiate* + *-ed*.] Same as *labiate*.

Labiatifloræ (lā-bi-ā-ti-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. pl. of *labiatiflorus*: see *labiatiflorous*.] In bot., according to De Candolle, Gray, and others, a series of the natural order *Compositæ*. The flowers are mostly hermaphrodite, and the corolla is divided into two lips. It was regarded by Lindley and Endlicher as a suborder, and is coextensive with the tribe *Mutisiaceæ*.

labiatiflorous (lā-bi-ā-ti-flō'rus), *a.* [*<* *NL. labiatiflorus*, *<* *labiatus*, labiate, + *L. flos* (*flor*), flower.] Having the flowers with labiate corollas: said only of the *Labiatifloræ*.

labidometer (lab-i-dom'e-tēr), *n.* [*<* *Gr. λαβίς* (*labís*), a forceps (see *labis*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] In obstet., a scale adapted to the handles of the forceps, which indicates the distance of the blades from each other when applied to the head of the child. *Dunghison*.

Labidura (lab-i-dū'rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of **labidurus*, *<* *Gr. λαβίς* (*labís*), a holder, forceps, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A suborder of *Orthoptera*, distinguishing the *Forficulidæ* alone from other orthopterous insects: a synonym of *Euplexoptera* and of *Dermaptera* in a limited sense.

labiella (lā-bi-el'ā), *n.*; pl. *labiellæ* (-ē). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. labium*, a lip: see *labium*.] In *Myriapoda*, a median single or multiple piece of the deutomala, situated between the malulellæ. *A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 200.

labile (lab'il), *a.* [= *OF.* and *F. labile*, *<* *L. labilis*, apt to slip, transient, *<* *labi*, fall, slip: see *labent*.] Unstable; liable to err, fall, or apostatize. [Rare.]

But sensibility and intelligence, being by their nature and essence free, must be *labile*, and by their ability may actually lapse, degenerate, and by habit acquire a second nature.

Cheyne, Regimen, v.

lability (lā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *OF.* *labileté*, *<* *ML. labilita(t)-s*, instability, *<* *L. labilis*, apt to slip: see *labite*.] The quality of being labile; liability to lapse or err. *Coleridge*. See quotation under *labile*. [Rare.]

labimeter (lā-bim'e-tēr), *n.* An erroneous form of *labidometer*.

labiodental (lā'bi-ō-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *L. labium*, lip, + *den(t)-s*, tooth: see *dental*.] **I. a.** Formed or pronounced by the coöperation of the lips and the teeth.

II. n. An articulate sound produced by the coöperation of the lips and the teeth, or the letter or character representing such sound. The labiodentals are *f* and *v*.

labiose (lā'bi-ōs), *a.* [*L. labium*, lip, + *-osc.*] In *bot.*, having the (distinct) petals so arranged as to imitate a labiate corolla.

labipalp (lā'bi-palp), *n.* [*NL. labipalpus*, *L. labium*, lip, + *NL. palpus*, a feeler: see *palp.*] A labial palp or feeler of an insect or a mollusk.

labipalpus (lā-bi-pal'pus), *n.*; pl. *labipalpi* (-pī). [*NL.*] Same as *labipalp*.

labis (lā'bis), *n.* [*MGr. LGr. λαβίς*, a spoon, *Gr.* a holder, handle, forceps, tongs, < *λαβίβαιν*, *λαβίβιν*, take.] In the Greek and other Oriental churches, a small spoon, usually of silver, and with a cruciform handle, used to administer the eucharistic elements (the species of bread dipped in that of wine: see *intinction*) to the laity. The name is derived from the fact that the Greek word *labia* (*λαβίς*) is used in the Septuagint in the passage Isa. vi. 6 for the tongs with which the angel took the live coal from off the altar and gave it to the prophet, the 'live coal' being a frequent name in early Christian times for the eucharist. Before it was applied to the spoon, this name was given to the hand or fingers of the communicant. The labis is not in ordinary use in the Armenian Church. Also called *cochlear* and *eucharistic spoon*. See *spoon*.

labium (lā'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *labia* (-i). [*L.*, a lip, also *labrum*, a lip, prob. akin to *E. lip*: see *lip.*]

1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a lip or lip-like part. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*: (1) Either lip, upper or under, of the mouth, respectively called *labium superiorem* and *labium inferiorem*. (2) Either lip, inner or outer, on each side of the vulva, respectively called *labium internum* and *labium externum*; generally named in the plural—the former, right and left, being the *labia minora* or *nymphæ*; the latter, right and left, being the *labia majora*. (3) Either lip, upper or lower, of the grooved border of the spiral lamina of the cochlea: the upper is called *labium vestibulare*, from its relation to the scala vestibuli; the latter, *labium tympanicum*, from its relation with the scala tympani. (b) In *entom.*, specifically, the lower lip of an insect, the upper being called the *labrum*. It is morphologically the third pair of gnathites united together on the median line, and believed to correspond to the second pair of maxillæ of a crustacean. The labium is a composite organ, whose composition varies much in different groups of insects. Hence there is great confusion in the names of the parts of which it is composed. The term is now applied to the whole under lip, which may or does consist of parts named (1) stipes, mentum, and palpi; the palpi themselves bearing the lingua, paraglossæ, and palpi labiales; or (2) submentum, mentum, and ligula, the last bearing the glossa, paraglossæ, and labial palps. See these terms, and cuts under *mouth-part*.

It is hardly open to doubt that the mandibles, the maxillæ, and the labium answer to the mandibles and the two pairs of maxillæ of the crustacean mouth.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 343.

(c) In *Arachnida*, the shield forming the floor of the mouth, which in spiders is very conspicuous, and is often, but incorrectly, called the *labrum*. (d) In *Arthropoda* generally, the lower lip, attached to the mentum; a coalesced second pair of maxillæ, forming the lower part of the mouth; the metastoma, as of a crustacean. See cut under *Atacidae*.

The resemblance between the labium and a pair of maxillæ which have coalesced is obvious.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 347.

(e) One of the lips or labiate prolongations of the neuropodium of a polychæton worm, between which is the aperture of the trichophore. (f) In *conch.*, the inner or columellar lip of a univalve shell, the outer lip being called the *labrum*. See cut under *univalve*. (g) The lip of an organ-pipe. See *lip*.

2. In *bot.*: (a) The lower or anterior lip of a bilabiate corolla. (b) In *Isoetes*, a lip-like structure formed by the lower margin of the foveola.

—3. [*cap.*] A genus of ichneumon-flies, with one small New Guinean species, *L. bicolor*. *Brullé*, 1846.—*Labia cerebri*, the lips of the brain; the margins of the inner surface of the two hemispheres, overlapping the corpus callosum like lips, each forming the border of the gyrus fornicatus.

lablab (lab'lab), *n.* The Egyptian or black bean, *Dolichos Lablab*, a native of India, widely cultivated, and naturalized in most warm countries. The species as named includes several varieties, formerly treated as species of a genus *Lablab*, as *L. vulgaris* and *L. cultratus*; also *L. perennans*, the white China lablab, and *D.* or *L. lignosus*, the horse-eye bean.

labor, **labour** (lā'bor), *n.* [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. *E. labour*, < *ME. labour*, *laboure*, *labor* (?), < *OF. labor*, *labur*, *labour*, *labour*, *F. labour* = *Sp. labor* = *Pg. laor* = *It. labore*, < *L. labor*, *labos* (*labōr*), labor, toil, work, exertion; perhaps remotely akin to *robur*, strength: see *robust*.]

1. Work done by a human being or an animal; exertion of body or mind, or both, for the accomplishment of an end; effort made to attain useful results, in distinction from exercise for the sake of recreation or amusement.

Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath.

Shak., *Macbeth*, II. 2, 38.

What is obtained by labour will of right be the property of him by whose labour it is gained. *Johnson*, *Rambler*.

Death is the end of life; ah, why
Should life all labour be?

Tennyson, *Lotus-Eaters*, Choric Song.

Labour, I should say, is any painful exertion of mind or body undergone partly or wholly with a view to future good. *Jevons*, *Pol. Econ.*, v.

2. Specifically, bodily toil; physical exertion for the sake of gain or reward; the use of muscular strength for the satisfaction of wants, in distinction from purely mental exertion and from the productive use of capital. *Skilled labor* is that employed in arts and handicrafts which have to be learned by apprenticeship or study and practice; *unskilled labor* is that requiring no preparatory training. Nearly all work of both classes is included in the phrase *manual labor*.

A habit of labor in the people is as essential to the health and vigor of their minds and bodies as it is conducive to the welfare of the state. *A. Hamilton*, *Works*, I. 257.

3. Work done or to be done; that which requires exertion or effort; a work; a performance; an achievement: as, the twelve labors of Hercules.

By one labour, he left to posterity three notable bookes. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 128.

Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them. *Rev.* xiv. 13.

These brought back

A present, a great labour of the loom.

Tennyson, *Princess*, i.

4. The laboring class; productive work as represented by those devoted to it: as, the claims or rights of labor; the labor-market.

When labor quarrels with capital, or capital neglects the interests of labor, it is like the hand thinking it does not need the eye, the ear, or the brain.

J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 268.

5. The pangs and efforts of childbirth; parturition; travail. The first stage of labor is from the beginning to the complete dilatation of the os uteri; the second stage consists in the expulsion of the child, and the third in that of the afterbirth.

Rachel travailed, and she had hard labour.

Gen. xxxv. 16.

6 (Sp. pron. lā-bōr'). In the quicksilver-mines of California, any place where work has been or is going on; especially, in the plural, those parts of the mine from which ore is being extracted in some quantity; workings.—**Commissioner of Labor**. See *commissioner*.—**Division of labor**. See *division*.—**Hard labor**, in law, compulsory mechanical employment, or other work requiring continuous physical exertion, imposed on some criminals in addition to imprisonment.—**Hard-labor Bill**. See *Blackstone's Hard-labor Bill*, under *bill*.—**Knights of Labor**. See *knights*.—**Labor of love**. See *love*.—**Premature labor**, labor which takes place before the normal date of termination of pregnancy, but late enough to make possible the survival of the child. Sometimes defined as labor in the last three months of pregnancy.—**Statute labor**, in Scotland, the amount of work appointed by law to be furnished annually for the repair of highways. = *Syn.* 1. *Toil*, *Drudgery*, etc. (see *work*); effort, pains.

labor, **labour** (lā'bor), *v.* [*ME. labouren*, *laboren*, *labren*, < *OF. laborer*, *laburer*, *labourer*, *F. labourer* = *Pr. laborar*, *laorar*, *lavar* = *Sp. labrar* = *Pg. lavar* = *It. laborare*, *lavorare*, < *L. laborare*, intr. labor, strive, exert oneself, suffer, be in distress, tr. work out, elaborate, < *labor*, labor: see *labor*, *n.* Cf. *collaborate*, *elaborate*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To make a physical or mental effort to accomplish some end; exert the powers of body or mind for the attainment of some result; work; strive. The word often implies painful or strenuous effort.

Six days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work.

Ex. xx. 9.

Against my soul's pure truth, why labour you

To make it wander in an unknown field?

Shak., *C. of E.*, iii. 2, 37.

How much soever I laboured to keep them company,
I could not possibly perform it. *Coryat*, *Cruicities*, I. 77.

Oh, my heart

Labours a double motion to impart

So heavy tidings!

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, v. 3.

Ever will I labor as I can

To make my ill forebodings come to nought.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 107.

2. Specifically, to exert the muscular power of the body for the attainment of some end; engage in physical or manual toil.

In sudore et swynk thou schalt thi mete tillic,

And labore for thi lyfode, for so vr lord bigte.

Piers Plowman (A), vii. 219.

Thei maken the Ox to labour 6 zeer or 7, and than thei etc him.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 170.

Adam, well may we labour still to dress

This garden, still to tend plant, herb, and flower,

Our pleasant task enjoind.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 205.

3. To be burdened; be oppressed with difficulties; proceed or act with difficulty: used absolutely, or followed by *under* or (formerly) *of*.

Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden,
and I will give you rest.

Mat. xi. 28.

The vulgar labour under a high degree of superstitition.

Bacon, *Fable of the Blowpipe*.

If we labour of a bodily disease, we send for a physician. *Burton*, *Anat. of Med.*, To the Reader, p. 46.

Absolute monarchy labours under the worst of all disadvantages. *Brougham*.

4. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; be in travail.

My Muse labours,

And thus she is deliver'd.

Shak., *Othello*, ii. 1, 128.

5. To move forward heavily and with difficulty; specifically, of a ship, to roll and pitch heavily in a seaway, or in such a manner as to bring a dangerous strain upon the masts, rigging, and hull.

And let the labouring bark climb hills of seas

Olympus-high, and duck again as low

As hell's from heaven! *Shak.*, *Othello*, ii. 1, 189.

To labor on the way, to go on; plod on.—To labor with, to argue or plead earnestly with: as, we labored with him for hours, but could not persuade him.—To take the laboring oar, to undertake the most toilsome or efficient part in an employment or enterprise.—*Syn.* 1. To struggle, plod, drudge, slave, suffer.

II. trans. 1. To cause to work; exercise.

Labour not either your mind or body presently after meals. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

2. To work at; specifically, to till; cultivate. [Now rare.]

Concerning the tillage of the Island they made answer, moreover, that no part of it was plowed or laboured.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 129.

Labouring the soil, and reaping plenteous crop.

Milton, *P. L.*, xii. 18.

Diodorus Siculus states that the Celtiberians divided their land annually among individuals, to be laboured for the use of the public.

Sir J. Lubbock, *Orig. of Civilisation*, p. 310.

3. To produce by labor; make or work out with effort; expend labor on; strive for. [Archaic.]

The artificer and art you might command,

To labour arms for Troy. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, viii. 525.

The largest mantle her rich wardrobes hold,

Most priz'd for art, and labour'd o'er with gold.

Pope, *Iliad*, vi. 114.

No time will be lost to labour your return.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 432.

4. To urge; labor with.

He hath been laboured by his nearest kinsfolk and friends in Germany to have left the States, . . . but he would not.

Quoted in *Motley's United Netherlands*, I.

5. To beat; belabor.

Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,

And labour him with many a sturdy stroke.

Dryden, tr. of *Virgil's Georgics*, iii. 668.

labor² (lā-bōr'), *n.* [*Sp.*, lit. labor: see *labor*¹, *n.*] A Mexican land-measure, equal to 177 acres.

A labor, in Mexican law, is composed of one million square varas, that is to say one thousand varas on each side. *Hall*, *Mexican Law*, p. 104.

laborant (lab'ō-rant), *n.* [*L. laboran(t)-*, pp. of *laborare*, labor, work: see *labor*¹, *v.*] One who labors; a workman; specifically, a working chemist.

Then we caused the laborant with an iron rod dexterously to stir the kindled part of the nitre.

Boyle, *Works*, I. 604.

laboratory (lab'ō-rā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *laboratories* (-riz). [= *F. laboratoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. laboratorio*, < *ML. laboratorium*, a place for labor or work, < *L. laborare*, labor, work: see *labor*¹, *v.*]

1. A room, building, or workshop especially fitted with suitable apparatus for conducting investigations in any department of science or art, or for elaborating or manufacturing chemical, medicinal, or any similar products: as, a chemical or pharmaceutical laboratory; hence, also, figuratively, any place where or in which similar processes are carried on by natural forces.

Why does the juice which flows into the stomach contain powers which make that bowel the great laboratory, as it is by its situation the recipient of the materials of future nutrition? *Paley*, *Nat. Theol.*, vii.

The roots of many of these ancient volcanoes have been laid bare. We have been, as it were, admitted into the secrets of these subterranean laboratories of nature.

Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, ii. 36.

Medical investigation was carried on actively and successfully in all the [Medical] School laboratories, four out of the fifteen subjects relating to human food.

Rep. of Pres. of Harvard College, 1887-8, p. 16.

2. *Milit.*, an establishment for the manufacture of rockets, port-fires, fuses, percussion-caps, quick- and slow-matches, friction-primers, electric primers, etc., designed for military operations. In Great Britain laboratories are in charge of officers of the Royal Artillery; in the United States they are under the officers of the Ordnance Department.

laboratory-forge (lab'ō-rā-tō-ri-fōrj), *n.* A small and compact forge adapted to laboratory use, as for operations with the blowpipe.

laboratory-furnace (lab'ō-rā-tō-ri-fēr' nās), *n.* A small and compact form of furnace for the laboratory or workshop, such as the Bunsen-burner furnace or the blast gas-furnace.

labored, laboured (lā'bōrd), *p. a.* [*< labor¹, labour, + -ed².*] 1. Laboriously formed; made or done with laborious pains or care.

The third Georgic seems to be the most laboured of them all; there is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and chariot race.

Adisson, Virgil's Georgics.

2. Bearing the marks of constrained or forced effort; not easy, natural, or spontaneous: as, a labored style of composition; a labored painting.

The Curling Hair in tortured Ringlets flows,

Or round the Face in labour'd Order grows.

Gay, The Fan.

laborer, labourer (lā'bōr-ēr), *n.* [*< ME. laborer, labourer, < OF. (a) laboreor, laboreour, laboureur, F. laboureur = Sp. laborador = Pg. lavrador = It. lavoratore, < ML. laborator, a laborer, < L. laborare, labor; (b) OF. also laborier, labourier, < ML. laborarius, a laborer, < L. labor, labor; see labor¹, v.*] One who labors or works with body or mind, or both; specifically, one who is engaged in some toilsome physical occupation; in a more restricted sense, one who performs work which requires little skill or special training, as distinguished from a skilled workman; in the narrowest sense, such an unskilled workman engaged in labor other than that of a domestic servant, particularly in husbandry.

And right anon he changede his aray,

And cladde him as a poure labourer.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 551.

When down he came like an old o'ergrown oak,

His huge root hewn up by the labourer's stroke.

Drayton, David and Goliath.

The number of useful and productive laborers is everywhere in proportion to the quantity of capital stock which is employed in setting them to work, and to the particular way in which it is so employed.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I, Int.

As year by year the labourer tills

His wonted glebe, or lops the glades.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, ci.

laboring, labouring (lā'bōr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *labor¹, v.*] 1. Toil; exertion; effort.

Mr. Winthrop was chosen governour again, though some

laboring had been, by some of the elders and others, to have

changed. Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 360.

2t. Tillage; cultivation.

In labouring of lands, is hys [Virgil's] Bucoliques [fig- ured].

Spenser, Shep. Cal., October, Glosse.

laboringly, labouringly (lā'bōr-ing-li), *adv.* In a laboring manner; with difficulty: as, to breathe laboringly.

laborious (lā-bō'ri-us), *a.* [= *F. laborieux = Pr. laborios = Sp. Pg. It. laborioso, < L. laboriosus (LL. also labosus), full of labor, toilsome, < labor, labor; see labor¹, n.*] 1. Requiring much labor, exertion, or perseverance; toilsome; not easy: as, laborious duties; a laborious undertaking.

With what compulsion and laborious flight

We sunk thus low. Milton, P. L., ii. 80.

2. Using exertion; practising labor; diligent in work or service; assiduous: as, a laborious husbandman or mechanic; a laborious minister or pastor.

Shall these amend thee, who are themselves laborious in

evil doings? Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

3. Characterized by labor or effort; marked by or manifesting labor.

Their very abstinence and laborious excuses confess it

was foul and faulty. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), p. 875.

Laborious orient ivory sphere in sphere.

Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

=*Syn.* 1. Difficult, arduous, wearisome, fatiguing, onerous.—2. Industrious, painstaking, active, hard-working.

laboriously (lā-bō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a laborious manner; with labor, toil, or difficulty.

laboriousness (lā-bō'ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being laborious or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty.—2. Diligence; habitual assiduity.

Labour or pain is commonly reckoned an ingredient of

industry; and laboriousness is a name signifying it.

Barrow, Works, III. xviii.

laborless, labourless (lā'bōr-less), *a.* [*< labor¹, n., + -less.*] Not requiring arduous effort; not laborious; easily done. [Rare.]

They intend not your precise abstinence from any light

and labourless work.

Brerewood, On the Sabbath (1630), p. 48.

labor-market (lā'bōr-mār'ket), *n.* The supply of unemployed labor considered with reference to the demand for it.

laborous (lā'bōr-us), *a.* [*< labor¹, n., + -ous.*] An obsolete variant of *laborious*.

With very trael, and with laborous paines,

Alwaies in trouble and in tediousness.

Wyatt, Complaint upon Lone.

laborously (lā'bōr-us-li), *adv.* Laboriously.

He [Julius Cæsar] laborously and studiously discussed

controversies. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 10.

labor-pains (lā'bōr-pānz), *n. pl.* The pains of childbirth.

labor-saving (lā'bōr-sā'ving), *a.* Saving labor; adapted to supersede or diminish the labor of men: as, a labor-saving machine.—**Labor-saving furniture, in printing.** See *furniture*.

laborsome, laboursome (lā'bōr-sum), *a.* [*< labor¹, n., + -some.*] 1t. Made with great labor and diligence.

He hath . . . wrung from me my slow leave,

By laboursome petition. Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 59.

2. Apt to labor or to pitch and roll, as a ship in a heavy sea. Hamersly.

labor-time (lā'bōr-tim), *n.* A quantity of labor reckoned in units of time.

The labor-time which we take as the measure of value is the time required to produce a commodity under the normal social conditions of production with the average degree of skill and intensity of labour. Thus labour is both the source and the measure of value.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 212.

labor-union (lā'bōr-ū'nyon), *n.* A union or society of workmen for the purpose of mutual support and encouragement; a trades-union.

labor-yard (lā'bōr-yārd), *n.* An adjunct to a charitable lodging-house, or to a workhouse, where wood-sawing or other labor is done.

labra¹, *n.* An incorrect form of *labrum*. Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 166.

labra², *n.* Plural of *labrum*.

Labracidæ (lā-bras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Labrax (Labrac-) + -idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Labrax*: by most ichthyologists regarded as a subfamily of *Serranidæ*. See *Labracine*.

Labracinæ (lab-rā-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Labrax (Labrac-) + -inæ.*] A subfamily of *Serranidæ*, typified by the genus *Labrax*, having 2 dorsal fins, the first with 9 spines, and a short anal with 3 spines. It includes the common bass of Europe, the striped-bass of North America, and related species. See cut under *Labrax*.

Labracine (lab'rā-sin), *a. and n.* [*< Labrax (Labrac-) + -inæ.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Labracinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Labracinæ*.

Labrador duck, falcon, etc. See *duck, etc.*

Labrador feldspar. Same as *labradorite*.

Labrador hornblende. Same as *hypersthene*.

Labradorite (lab'rā-dōr-it), *n.* [*< Labrador (see def.) + -ite².*] A lime-soda feldspar (see *feldspar*), one of the species intermediate between the lime feldspar, anorthite, and the soda feldspar, albite, but more closely allied to the former. It is a common constituent of igneous rocks, especially of those of the basaltic type. It is rarely found crystallized, but usually in masses, and these often show a brilliant change of colors; on this account it is sometimes used as an ornamental stone. The finest specimens come from the coast of Labrador, whence the name.

labradoritic (lab'rā-dōr-it'ik), *a.* [*< labradorite + -ic.*] Pertaining to or containing labradorite.

labral (lā'brāl), *a.* [*< labrum + -al.*] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the labrum.

Labrax (lā'braks), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λάβραξ, a fish, the sea-wolf, < λάβρος, furious, fierce, greedy.*] 1. The typical genus of *Labracinæ* and of *La-*

bracidæ, including the labrax of the ancient Greeks, and the lupus of the ancient Romans or the sea-bass of the English, *L. lupus*, also called *sea-dace* and *sea-perch*. Some related fishes of the United States, as the rockfish or striped-bass and the common white perch, formerly placed in this genus, are now referred to other genera. Also called *Dicentrarchus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

labret (lā'bret), *n.* [*< L. labrum, lip, + -et.*] A piece of stone, bone, shell, or other material, inserted into the lip or into the cheek near

the mouth, which is pierced for the purpose: an ornament or conventional symbol used by many savage races. It is sometimes held fast by the retraction of the edges of the wound, and is sometimes easily removable. Such ornaments often have a religious significance. They have been or are still used in western America, from Peru to the Arctic ocean, and also in Brazil and in central Africa.

labretifery (lā-bre-tif'e-ri), *n.* [*< labret + L. ferre = E. bear¹.*] The practice of wearing labrets. [Rare.]

Dr. W. H. Dall then read a paper on . . . "The Geographical Distribution of *Labretifery*." *Science*, IV. 345.

labrid (lā'brid), *n.* A fish of the family *Labridæ*. Also *labridan*.

Labridæ (lab'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Labrus + -idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Labrus*. Various limits have been assigned to this family. (a) Same as *Labroides* of Cuvier. (b) In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Acanthopterygii pharyngognathæ*, having pseudobranchie, three and one half gills, and cycloid scales. Also called *Cyclotolidæ*. (c) In other systems, fishes of the same type as the last, excepting those without ventral fins (*Siphonognathidæ*) and those with teeth imbricated upon and coalesced with the jaws (*Scaridæ*). It includes more than 400 marine fishes, its representatives being very numerous in the tropical and warm seas. The best-known are the wrasses of England, the tautog or blackfish and cunner of the eastern United States, and the fathead of California. Also called *Labroideæ*, *Labroidæ*. See cut under *Labrus*.

labridan (lab'ri-dan), *n.* Same as *labrid*.

labrinthi, *n.* A former spelling of *labryinth*.

labroid (lā'broid), *a. and n.* [*< Labrus + -oid.*]

I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Labridæ* or *Labroidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Labridæ* or of the superfamily *Labroidæ*.

Labroidæ (lā-broi'dē-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Labrus + -oidæ.*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, equivalent to the *Labroides* of Cuvier and *Labridæ* of Günther, comprising the families *Labridæ* (c), *Siphonognathidæ*, and *Scaridæ*.

Labroides (lā-broi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Labrus + Gr. εἶδος, form.*] In Cuvier's ichthyological system, the fourteenth family of acanthopterygian fishes, with oblong and scaly body, a single dorsal supported in front by spines (each of which is generally furnished with membranous appendages), jaws covered with fleshy lips, the lower pharyngeals united, and the intestinal canal with only two very small cæca, or none.

Labrosauridæ (lab-rō-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Labrosaurus + -idæ.*] A family of carnivorous dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Labrosaurus*, with cavernous opisthocelous anterior vertebrae, slender pubes, of which the anterior margins are united, and elongated metatarsal bones.

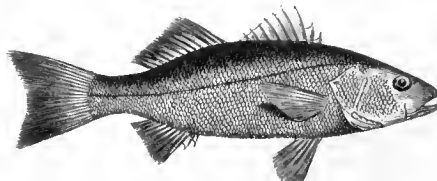
Labrosaurus (lab-rō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λαβρός, furious, fierce, greedy, + σαῦρος, a lizard.*] The typical genus of *Labrosauridæ*.

labrose (lā'brōs or lā-brōs'), *a.* [*< L. labrosus, with large lips, < labrum, lip; see labrum.*] Having thick lips.

labrum (lā'brum), *n.*; *pl. labra* (-brā). [*L., a lip, edge, margin, akin to labium, a lip; see labium.*] In *zool.*, a lip or lip-like part. Specifically—

(a) In *entom.*, the so-called upper lip of an insect (the lower being the *labium*): a plate lying in front of the clypeus, and terminating the upper part of the head anteriorly. It generally has a vertical motion, but may be immovably attached. The labrum covers and partly conceals the organs of the mouth; it is found in most insects, but in *Diptera* it is partly or wholly aborted. Illiger called this organ the *clypeus*, applying the term *labrum* to a narrow posterior division of the upper lip generally known as the *appendicula*. See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Insecta*. (b) In *Crustacea* and *Arachnida*, a lobe forming the upper border of the mouth. In the spiders this lobe is very small, and the term *labrum* is often applied incorrectly to the labium, or large shield forming the floor of the mouth. See cut under *Daphnia*. (c) In *conch.*, the outer lip of a univalve shell, the inner lip being called the *labium*. See cut under *univalve*.—**Forcipate labrum.** See *forcipate*.

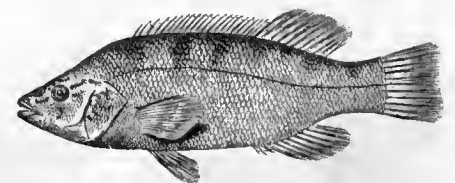
Labrus (lā'brus), *n.* [NL. (Artemi), *< L. labrum, lip; see labrum.*] The typical genus of *Labridæ*: so called from the thick fleshy lips. Very different limits have been assigned to it. The old ichthyologists referred many very diversiform species to it, but it has



Common Bass (*Labrax lupus*).

been successively restricted till it is now limited to the wrasses of Europe and contiguous coasts of Africa.

laburnine (lā-bēr'nin), *n.* [*< Laburnum + -ine².*] A poisonous alkaloid found together



Wrasse-fish (*Labrus maculatus*).

with cytisin in the seeds of the common laburnum, to which their medicinal properties are partly due.

laburnum (lā-bēr'num), *n.* [*< L. laburnum, the laburnum.*] 1. A small leguminous tree, *Cytisus Laburnum*, a native of the Alps and neighboring mountains, much cultivated for the beauty of its pendulous racemes of yellow pea-shaped flowers. Its seeds contain two poisonous alkaloids, cytisin and laburnine. The heart-wood is dark-colored, coarse-grained, but hard and durable, and much in demand among cabinet-makers and turners, whence the names *ebony of the Alps* and *false ebony* given to it. Also called *goldchain* and *bean trefoil*.

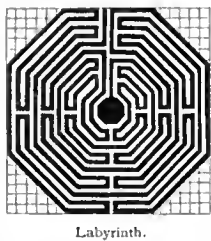
And pale *laburnum's* pendent flowers display Their different beauties. *Dodsley, Agriculture, II.*

Laburnum, dropping-wells of fire.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

2. One of numerous other species of the same genus, or of some similar plants of other genera. The Scotch laburnum of the gardens, with larger leaves and flowers, is *Cytisus alpinus*. The evergreen or Nepál laburnum is *Piptanthus Nepalensis*. The New Zealand laburnum is either of the two varieties of *Sophora tetraptera*.

labyrinth (lab'i-rinth), *n.* [Formerly also *labirinth*; = *F. labirynth* = *Sp. labirinto* = *Pg. labirintho*, *labyrintho* = *It. labirinto*, *< L. labyrinthus*, *< Gr. λαβύρινθος*, a structure having many intricate passages, a maze, prob. *< λαίρα* (also written, less prop., *λάβρα*), an alley, lane: see *laura*.] 1. An intricate combination of passages running into one another from different directions, in which it is difficult or impossible to find the way from point to point, or to reach the place of exit from the interior, without a clue or guide; a maze. The name was anciently given to an edifice with a complicated system of passages connecting a great number of chambers. At the present day it is used especially of a geometrical arrangement of paths or alleys between high hedges in a park or garden, which lead confusedly back and forth, many of them ending in a cul-de-sac, but, when correctly followed, terminating in a central space, often occupied by a pavilion or the like. The most authentic and celebrated ancient labyrinth was that in Egypt near Arsinoë or Crocodilopolis on Lake Mæris, having 3,000 rooms in two tiers, one of which was subterranean. The Cretan labyrinth, ascribed to Dædalus, was the abode of the fabled monster Minotaur. In medieval churches the labyrinth, formed of tiles or slabs of different colors in the pavement usually of the nave, was a frequent feature. Such labyrinths were formed on a square, circular, or octagonal plan, and were sometimes of such extent that it required 2,000 steps or more to follow their course. These labyrinths were considered emblematic of Christ's progress from Jerusalem to Calvary, and were followed with certain forms of prayer by the pious on their knees, either as a penance or in lieu of a pilgrimage. A number of them survive, as in the cathedrals of Chartrea and Bayeux, France; but many of the most important have been destroyed, for the reason that, having become mere objects of curiosity, they furnished occasion for disturbance of the religious services. The best-known modern labyrinths are that of the garden of Versailles in France and "the maze" of Hampton Court near London.



Labyrinth.

He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles; The many mazes through the which he goes Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes. *Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 684.*

Hence—2. Any confused complication of objects, lines, ideas, etc.; any thing or subject characterized by intricate turnings or windings; a perplexity.

No thread is left else To guide us from this labyrinth of mischief. *Fletcher, Double Marriage, II. 3.*

Whereby men wander in the darke, and in labyrinthes of error. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 32.*

The ingenuous Reader, without further amusing himselfe in the labyrinth of controversall antiquity, may come the speediest way to see the truth vindicated. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.*

Though you cannot see when you take one step what will be the next, yet follow truth, justice, and plain dealing, and never fear their leading you out of the labyrinth. *Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 286.*

In the elephant, the porpoise, the higher apes, and man, the cerebral surface appears a perfect labyrinth of tortuous foldings. *Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 114.*

3. The internal ear; the essential organ of hearing. It consists of a series of communicating cavities in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, called the *osseous labyrinth*, and of the membranous labyrinth contained in it. The osseous labyrinth consists of the cavity known as the vestibule, the three semicircular canals, and the cochlea. The vestibule communicates with the tympanum by the fenestra ovalis, which is closed by a membrane and the foot of the stapes. The fenestra rotunda opens from the beginning of the cochlea into the tympanum. It is closed by a membrane. See *ear*, *cochlea*.

4. In *ornith.*, same as *tympanum*, 4.—5. In *mining*, a form of apparatus used in concentrating

or dressing slimes. It consists of a series of troughs through which the muddy water from the dressing-floors is made to flow, the particles of ore held in suspension in the water settling themselves according to size and specific gravity. This form of apparatus was formerly much more important than it now is.

6. A long chamber filled with deflectors or diaphragms placed alternately, used to cool and condense the fumes of mercury, other vapors, or smoke.—**Labyrinth fret**, or **labyrinth ornament**, in *arch.* See *fret*.—**Membranous labyrinth**, a complex membranous sac contained in the osseous labyrinth, to the walls of which it is loosely attached. It consists of the utriculus with the three semicircular canals, the ductus and saccus endolymphaticus, the sacculus, canalis reuniens, and canalis cochleæ. It contains endolymph, and is surrounded by perilymph. To it are distributed the fibers of the auditory nerve.

labyrinth (lab'i-rinth), *v. t.* [*< labyrinth, n.*] To shut up, inclose, or entangle in or as in a maze or labyrinth. [*Rare.*]

To entangle, trammel up, and snare Your soul in mine, and labyrinth you there. *Keats, Lamia, II.*

labyrinthal (lab-i-rin'thal), *a.* [*< labyrinth + -al.*] Same as *labyrinthian*.

The labyrinthal ice mazes of the Arctic. *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 30.*

labyrinthi, *n.* Plural of *labyrinthus*, 1. **labyrinthian**, **labyrinthean** (lab-i-rin'thi-an, -thē-an), *a.* [*< L. labyrinthēus*, *< Gr. *λαβύρινθεος*, pertaining to a labyrinth, *< λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth: see *labyrinth*.] Winding; intricate; perplexed. Now generally *labyrinthine*.

Instrument to his Labyrinthian projects. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.*

Mark how the labyrinthian turns they take, The circles intricate, and mystic maze. *Faung, Night Thoughts, ix. 1181.*

labyrinthibranch (lab-i-rin'thi-brangk), *n.* One of the *Labyrinthibranchii*. *Sir John Richardson.*

labyrinthibranchiate (lab-i-rin'thi-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*< Gr. λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ate*.] Having labyrinthine gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Labyrinthibranchii*.

Labyrinthibranchii (lab-i-rin'thi-brang'ki-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth, + *βράγχια*, gills.] 1. In *Sir John Richardson's* ichthyological system, a family of acanthopterygian fishes: same as *Labyrinthici* or *Anabantidae*.—2. In *Günther's* ichthyological system, the sixteenth division of *Acanthopterygii*: fishes having the body compressed, oblong or elevated, scales of moderate size, and a superbranchial organ in a cavity accessory to the gill-cavity for the purpose of retaining water. It includes the *Labyrinthici* or *Anabantidae* and the *Luciocephalidae*.

labyrinthic (lab-i-rin'thik), *a.* [= *F. labyrinthique*, *< L. labyrinthicus*, *< labyrinthus*, labyrinth: see *labyrinth*.] 1. Like a labyrinth.—2. Specifically, in *zool.*, same as *labyrinthodont*. *Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 275.*

labyrinthical (lab-i-rin'thi-kal), *a.* [*< labyrinth + -al.*] Same as *labyrinthic*.

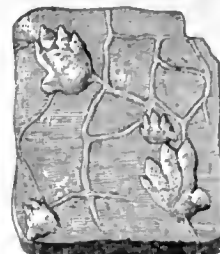
Labyrinthici (lab-i-rin'thi-si), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of L. labyrinthicus*: see *labyrinthic*.] In *Günther's* ichthyological system, a family of *Acanthopterygii labyrinthibranchii*, having dorsal or anal spines present, sometimes in great numbers. It is equivalent to the family *Anabantidae*.

labyrinthiform (lab-i-rin'thi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. labyrinthus*, labyrinth, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate.—2. In *ichth.*, having labyrinthine gills.—3. In *bot.*, characterized by intricate and sinuous lines, as in *Dadalia*.

labyrinthine (lab-i-rin'thin), *a.* [*< labyrinth + -ine*.] Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; intricate; involved.

Labyrinthodon (lab-i-rin'thō-don), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth, + *ὄδους* (ὄδοντ-) = *E. tooth*.] 1. The typical genus of *Labyrintho-*

dontida, containing certain fossil amphibians whose teeth have the enamel folded and sunk inward and are labyrinthine in structure, whence the name. Remains referred to this genus have been found in the Carboniferous, Permian, and Triassic formations. The name has been used with much latitude.



Footprints of Labyrinthodon.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Labyrinthodon* or order *Labyrinthodontia*; any labyrinthodont.

labyrinthodont (lab-i-rin'thō-dont), *a. and n.*

[*< Gr. λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth, + *ὄδους* (ὄδοντ-) = *E. tooth*.] 1. *a. 1.* Having an intricate or labyrinthic structure, as a tooth.—2.

Having teeth of labyrinthic structure; specifically, pertaining to the *Labyrinthodontia*, or having their characters.

II. *n. 1.* A labyrinthodont animal; a member of the order *Labyrinthodontia*.

Labyrinthodonta (lab-i-rin'thō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Labyrinthodon*, *q. v.*] Same as *Labyrinthodontia*.

Labyrinthodontia (lab-i-rin'thō-don'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Labyrinthodonta*.] In *Owen's* classification, the thirteenth order of the fourth subclass of *Hamatocrya*, named from the genus *Labyrinthodon*, containing fossil amphibians having "teeth rendered complex by undulation and side branches of the converging folds of enamel, whence the name." These animals had the head defended, as in *Ganocephala*, by a sculptured casque; two occipital condyles; divided dentigerous vomer; and ossified amphicoelous vertebral centra. The order has been divided into ten suborders, and is now broken up, its components being referred to several separate orders of the class *Amphibia*. The labyrinthodonts were large, sometimes huge, aquatic animals, some exceeding 6 feet in length, with four limbs, belonging to the same class as toads, frogs, and salamanders, of very diverse lizard-like forms, and incapable of leaping. By some modern herpetologists, as *Cope*, the name is restricted to a suborder, referred to the order *Stegocephali*, and containing the families *Baphetidae* and *Anthrocoeuridae*. Also *Labyrinthodonta*, *Labyrinthontes*.

labyrinthodontian (lab-i-rin'thō-don'shi-an), *a.* [*< Labyrinthodontia + -an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Labyrinthodontia*; labyrinthodont.

labyrinthodontid (lab-i-rin'thō-don'tid), *n.* One of the *Labyrinthodontidae*.

Labyrinthodontidae (lab-i-rin'thō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Labyrinthodon(t) + -idae*.] A family of *Labyrinthodontia*, exemplified by the genus *Labyrinthodon* in a restricted sense.

Labyrinthula (lab-i-rin'thū-lī), *n.* [NL. (*Cienkowski, 1867*), dim. of *L. labyrinthus*: see *labyrinth*.] 1. The typical genus of *Labyrinthulida*, containing such species as *L. vitellina*, a marine form found on algae, growing in patches visible to the naked eye.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Labyrinthulidae (lab'i-rin'thū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Labyrinthula + -idae*.] A family of low filose protozoans, represented by the genus *Labyrinthula*, and to which the genus *Chlamydomyxa* is also referred. These organisms consist of irregular heaps of ovoid nucleated cells, the protoplasm of which extends itself as a branching network or labyrinth of fine threads. Also called *Labyrinthulidea*, and variously rated.

labyrinthus (lab-i-rin'thus), *n.* [NL. use of *L. labyrinthus*, a labyrinth: see *labyrinth*.] 1. *Pl. labyrinthi* (-thi). The labyrinth of the ear.—2. [*cap.*] In *zool.*, a genus of heliceid mollusks.

lac¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *lack*¹. **lac**², **lakh** (lak), *n.* [Formerly also *laque*, after *F.*, and *laca*, as NL., sometimes *lak*, or *lack*; = *F. laque* = *Sp. Pg. laca* = *It. lacca*; NL. *lacca* = *NGr. λάκη*; = *D. lak* = *G. lack* = *Sw. lack* = *Dan. lak*; *< Pers. lak, luk* = *Hind. lākḥ* = *Canarese lāk*, lac, sealing-wax, *< Skt. lākshā*, the lac-insect, so called in ref. to the assumed number of insects in a nest, *< laksha*, a hundred thousand: see *lac*³. Cf. *lake*², *lucker*², *lacquer*.]



Labyrinthodon salamandroides (restored).

1. A resinous incrustation deposited on the twigs of various trees in India and southern Asia by the lac-insect, *Carteria lacca*. The substance is formed by the mature female, from which it exudes, inclosing the eggs and keeping them attached to the branch. At the proper time the twigs are broken off by the native collectors, and exposed to the sun to kill the insect and to dry the lac. These twigs, with the attached resin, inclosed insects, and ova, constitute the *stick-lac*. Lac is a dark-red transparent resin, with a crystalline fracture, and bitter in taste. It yields only a part of its coloring matter to water, but borax solution exercises a special solvent power upon it. It is still much used in the East for dyeing woolen goods and leather, producing scarlet shades, not so brilliant as cochineal, but somewhat faster. *Seed-lac* is obtained from stick-lac by removing the resinous concretions from the twigs and triturating with water. The greater part of the coloring matter is dissolved, and the granular portion which remains after drying is the seed-lac. *Shell-lac* or *shellac* is obtained by melting the seed-lac in cotton-cloth bags, straining, and allowing it to drop on to sticks or leaves. In this way the resin spreads into thin plates, in which state it is found in commerce. It is used in the manufacture of spirit-varnishes and sealing-wax, and as a stiffening for hats. *Button-lac* differs from shellac only in form. In its melted state it is dropped into disk forms three inches in diameter and one sixth of an inch thick. *Lac-dye* is imported from India, and is probably prepared by extracting the coloring matter from stick-lac with a weak alkali to which alumina has been added. It is used like cochineal for dyeing scarlet on woolsens, but has only half as much tinctorial strength. *Lac-lake* is obtained by treating stick-lac with caustic soda and alum. It has a limited use as an artists' color, producing results similar to cochineal carmines, though less brilliant. The extraction of the color from the resin leaves the shellac of commerce. The general term *lac* is extended to the similar secretion of any lac-insect.

2†. Lacquer.

Alum and lacque, and clouded tortolshell.

Dyer, The Fleece, iv.

Coral lac, gold lac, etc. See the adjectives.—*Lac varnish*. Same as *lacquer*.—*Lac water-varnish*, a varnish made by dissolving pale shellac in hot water, with a little borax. It combines well as a menstruum with water-colors and inks, and forms an excellent varnish for prints. It dries transparent and impervious to moisture.

lac³, lakh (lak), *n.* [Also written *lak*; < Hind. lak, also lakh, lakh, < Skt. laksha, a hundred thousand, a mark, token.] The sum of 100,000, usually of rupees. The usual pointing for sums of Indian money rising above a lac is with a comma after the number of lacs: thus, Rs. 39,52,000 (i. e. thirty lacs and fifty-two thousand) or Rs. 49,98,810, instead of the equivalent 3,952,000 and 4,998,810 rupees.

lac argenti (lak är-gen'ti), *n.* [L., milk of silver: lac, milk; argenti, gen. of argentum, silver.] In alchemy, freshly precipitated silver chlorid.

laccat, *n.* [NL.] Same as lac². *Hakluyt*.

laccate (lak'at), *a.* [As if from NL. *laccatus*, < *lacca*, lac: see lac².] In bot., appearing as if varnished; covered with a coat resembling sealing-wax.

lacchet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *latch*.

laccic (lak'sik), *a.* [lac² (NL. *lacca*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lac, or produced from it. [Rare.]

laccine (lak'sin), *n.* [lac² (NL. *lacca*) + *-ine*.] A peculiar substance obtainable from lac, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether.

laccinic (lak-sin'ik), *a.* [lac² + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from lac. Also *laccanic*.—*Laccinic acid*, a crystallizable dibasic acid which is essentially the coloring matter of lac-dye and closely resembles carminic acid in its reactions.

laccolith (lak'ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. λάκκος, a pit (with ref. to crater) (see lake¹), + λίθος, stone.] A name given by G. K. Gilbert to masses of lava which, when rising from below, have not found their way to the surface, but have spread out laterally, and formed a lenticular aggregation, thereby lifting the rocks above into dome-shaped forms.

laccolithic (lak'ō-lith'ik), *a.* [lac² + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or resembling in form, a laccolith.

Lacopteris (la-kop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λάκκος, a pit, + πτερίς, a fern, < πτερόν = E. feather.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Presl in 1838, and occurring through the whole range of the Jurassic in Europe. It is distinguished by its digitately pinnate frond, ovate or linear-lanceolate pinnules, well-marked median nerve, and dichotomous secondary nervation. It is closely related to *Selenocarpus*, but in that genus the sori are semilunar in form, while in *Lacopteris* they are circular, with a depressed center. The digitate frond of *Lacopteris* resembles that of the genus *Mattonia*, and its mode of fructification is similar to that of *Mertensia*.

lac-dye (lak'di), *n.* See lac², 1.

lace (lās), *n.* [ME. *las*, *laas*, < OF. *las*, *laz*, *lags*, F. *lacs* = Pr. *lac*, *laz*; Latz = Sp. *lazo* = Pg. *lago* = It. *laccio*, noose, snare, string, < L. *laqueus*, noose, snare; perhaps < *lacere*, allure: see *allect*, *elicit*, *illect*. From the L. *laqueus* are also ult. E. *latchet* and *lasso*.] †. A noose; snare; net.

Lo, alle these folk laught were in hire [Venus's] las,
Til they for wo ful often sayde allas!
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1093.

2. A cord or string used in binding or fastening; specifically, a cord or string used for drawing together opposite edges, as of a corset, a bodice, a shoe, or the like, by being passed out and in through holes and fastened.

For, striving more, the more in laces strong
Himselfe he tide. *Spenser*, Muioptomos, l. 427.

O cut my lace in sunder, that my pent heart
May have some scope to beat.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1, 34.

3. Hence, any ornamental cord or braid used as an edging or trimming, especially when made of gold or silver thread. See *gold lace*, below.—4. A fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, or cotton, whether twisted or plaited together or worked like embroidery, or made by a combination of these processes, or (as at the present time) by machinery. Pillow- or bobbin-lace is made, by a process intermediate between weaving and plaiting, from a number of threads which are kept in their places by the weight of the bobbins attached to them, and are woven and plaited together by hand. Needle-point lace is really embroidery, but is done upon loose threads which the worker has laid upon a drawn pattern, and which have no connection with each other and no stability until the needlework holds them together. (See *bobbin-lace*, *needle-point lace*, below.) Laces is known, according to kind, by many different names. See phrases below.

No! let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.

Pope, Moral Essays, i. 243.

5†. Spirits added to coffee or other beverage.

He is forced every morning to drink his dish of coffee
by itself, without the addition of the Spectator, that used
to be better than lace to it. *Spectator*, No. 488.

6†. A stringer; beam. *Halliwel*.—*Albisola lace*, bobbin-lace made at Albisola, near Savona, in Italy, usually in free designs of scrollwork.—*Alençon lace*, a needle-point lace named from the city of Alençon in France. It is the only important French lace, except the Argentan, which is not made with bobbins. The fine



Alençon Lace (Point d'Alençon).

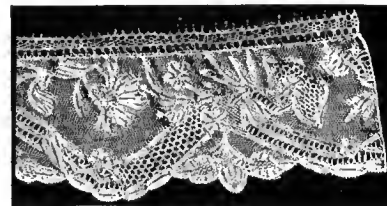
lace of the eighteenth century was made entirely in small pieces, which were sewed together afterward by a stitch called *assemblage*, and not by that known as *point de raccroc*, the seam following the outlines of the pattern for the sake of concealment. This lace sometimes has horse-hairs worked in along the edge to give firmness to the coronnet: this was made necessary by the use of it for the towering head-dresses of the eighteenth century.

Alençon lace is usually considered as indistinguishable from Argentan; but it has more commonly a needle-made réseau or net. See *Argentan lace*.—*Antwerp lace*, a bobbin-lace resembling early Alençon, having a so-called pot introduced into the design—that is, a semblance of a vase or basket constantly repeated. See *pot-lace*, below.—*Application-lace*, a lace made by sewing flowers or sprigs, which may be needle-made or bobbin-made, upon a bobbin-lace ground; especially, a Brussels lace of this kind, the most commonly made and the most important of all the Brussels laces.—*Appliqué lace*. Same as *application-lace*.—*Argentan lace*, a needle-point lace usually considered as indistinguishable from Alençon lace, but often bolder and larger in pattern, with the solid parts or *toilé* flatter and more compact. It is also distinguished in some cases by a ground of hexagonally arranged brides.—*Arras lace*, a white bobbin-lace made at Arras in France, very strong, and inexpensive because of the simplicity of the pattern. The ground is that known as *Lisle ground*.—*Aurillac lace*, a bobbin-lace made at Aurillac, department of Cantal, France. It was originally a close-woven solid lace, having much *toilé*, and resembling the guipure of Genoa and Flanders; later it resembled *point d'Angleterre*.—*Auvergne lace*, lace made in Auvergne. It is most commonly pure bobbin-lace, but of many different makes and patterns, as nearly all celebrated laces are imitated in this region.—*Ave Maria lace*, narrow lace used for edging. See *Dieppe lace*.—*Baby lace*, a narrow lace used for edging, especially that made in Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire, England, in very simple patterns.—*Basket-lace*, a lace mentioned in inventories of 1580, probably a braid or la-



Argentan Lace.

cing so woven or plaited as to resemble basketwork.—*Bayeux lace*. (a) A modern bobbin-lace made at Bayeux in Normandy, especially that made in close imitation of rose-point. (b) A black-silk lace, in demand because made in unusually large pieces, as for shawls, fichus, etc.—*Beaded lace*. See *beaded*.—*Beggar's lace*. Same as *guipure lace*. *Mrs. Bury Paltiser*. [Eng.]—*Biliment lace*. See *biliment*.—*Bisette lace*, a French peasant-lace made in narrow pieces, coarse and simple in design. The name has now become identified with narrow bordering-lace of small value.—*Bobbin-lace*, lace of which the threads are twisted or plaited together, without the use of the needle. (See def. 3.) When the whole width of a large piece of lace is carried on together, the number of bobbins and of pins is very great and the work very expensive; but it is customary to work each branch or scroll separately, these being then tacked together on the ground by crocheting.—*Bobbin-net lace*, a kind of application-lace in which the pattern is applied upon a ground of bobbin-net or tulle.—*Bone point-lace*, lace that has no regular ground of meshes. The name is of no definite significance, and has no connection with bone-lace.—*Border lace*, lace of any sort made in long narrow pieces having a footing on one side, the other edge being usually vandyked, purled, or the like.—*Bourg-Argental lace*, a blond-lace made in the latter part of the eighteenth century in Dauphiny, and considered of exceptional beauty, the silk used being especially fitted for the purpose.—*Bride-lace*, lace of which the ground is wholly composed of brides or bars, without a réseau or net.—*Broad lace*. See *broad*.—*Brussels lace*, lace made at and near Brussels in Belgium; especially, a lace of great fineness, of which the pattern has less relief



Brussels Lace.

than Alençon, and the very fine net ground never has picots. At the present time Brussels lace is especially an application-lace, having needle-point sprigs and flowers sewed to a bobbin-ground, or in some cases bobbin-made or flat flowers applied to a needle-made ground or to tulle. In trade the name is often given to fine laces, no matter where made or of what pattern. Compare *point de gaze*.—*Buckingham lace*, a lace made originally in England, and of two kinds: (a) Buckingham trolley (which see, under *truly*), and (b) a lace having a point ground, which is peculiar in having the pattern outlined with thicker threads, these threads being weighted by bobbins larger and heavier than the rest.—*Cadiz lace*, a kind of needle-point lace, considered as a variety of Brussels lace.—*Carnival lace*. See *carnival*.—*Cartisane lace*, guipure or passement made with cartisane, which is parchment or vellum in thin strips or small rolls, covered with silk, gold thread, or the like. See *guipure*.—*Caterpillar point-lace*. See *caterpillar*.—*Chain-lace*, a braid or passement so worked as to suggest links of a chain, used in the seventeenth century. It was made of colored silk, and also of gold and silver thread.—*Chantilly lace*, a kind of blond-lace of which the typical sort has a ground of Alençon réseau or net and the flowers in openwork instead of solid or mat. It is made of one kind of silk throughout, which is always grenadine or non-lustrous silk, so that black lace of this kind is often taken for thread-lace. Much Chantilly lace is made in the department of Calvados in France.—*Chenille lace*. See *chenille*.—*Cluny lace*, a kind of net-lace in which the stitch is darned upon a square-net background. The patterns used are generally antique and quaint, conventionalized birds, animals, and flowers; and the modern work of the kind is quite similar to that of the seventeenth century. A glazed thread is sometimes introduced in the pattern as an outline or center line.—*Cordover lace*, a kind of filling used in the pattern of ancient and modern point-lace.—*Cork lace*, Irish lace in general, especially of the older sorts, made principally in the city of Cork before the recent extension of this industry in Ireland.—*Cretan lace*. See *Cretan*.—*Crewel lace*. See *crewel*.—*Crochet lace*, lace made with the crochet-hook, or of which the pattern is made in this way but applied to a bobbin- or machine-made net. It resembles needle-point, although not equalling its finest kinds.—*Crown lace*, early lace, guipure, cut-work, and the like, in which royal crowns are introduced as part of the pattern. It appears first in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—*Dalecarlian lace*. See *Dalecarlian*.—*Damascene lace*. See *damascene*.—*Darned lace*, a name given to lace of any kind which has a netted ground upon which the pattern is applied in needlework. Also called *ilet guipure*. (See def. 3, *ground*¹, n., 10 (f), *guipure*, and *spider-work*.—*Devonshire lace*, lace made in Devonshire, England, especially that made in close imitation of Honiton.—*Diamond lace*, passement and gimp often mentioned in texts of the seventeenth century, apparently a silver or gold passement having lozenges for the chief element in the design.—*Dieppe lace*, a fine point-lace resembling Valenciennes, made at Dieppe in France. In the eighteenth century there were several varieties of Dieppe lace, bearing the popular names of *Ave Maria lace* and *dentelle à la Vierge*, the latter of which had a regular ground of squares composed of small meshes alternating with open squares, upon which ground the pattern, usually very simple, was applied in close-stitch or close-work.—*Dresden point-lace*. Same as *Saxony lace*.—*Duchesse lace*, a variety of pillow-lace, originally made in Belgium, and containing a great deal of the raised work, volants, and the like, which are used in the somewhat similar Honiton lace.—*Dunkirk lace*, a pillow-lace made in the seventeenth century, of which the more important kind was a close imitation of Mechlin, and was perhaps sold as such.—*Dutch lace*. See *Dutch*.—*Ecu lace*. See *ecu*.—*English point-lace*. (a) A bobbin-lace very much admired in the

eighteenth century, often mentioned in French documents of the time under the name of *point d'Angleterre*. It is generally said to have been of Flemish make, and to have been called "English" by English dealers in order to evade the law. Some writers, however, affirm its English origin. (b) At the present day, the finest Brussels lace, where needle-point sprigs are applied to Brussels bobbin-ground. See *application-lace*, above.—**False Valenciennes lace**, (a) Lace resembling Valenciennes, but without the true Valenciennes réseau. The surface and general character of the pattern closely resemble those of the true Valenciennes. (b) A general name for Valenciennes made in Belgium.—**Flat point-lace**, point-lace which has no raised work or embroidery in relief upon it.—**Flemish point-lace**, needle-point lace made in Flanders, especially the delicate sprigs used in Brussels lace.—**Fuseau lace**. [*F. fuseau*, a bobbin.] Same as *bobbin-lace*.—**Genoa lace**, originally, gold and silver lace, for which Genoa was celebrated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; at the present time, especially, lace made from vegetable fibers such as the rice, and also macramé lace.—**Gold lace**, a kind of network, braid, or gimp, made anciently of gold or silver-gilt wire, and in modern times of silk, thread, or cord covered by thin flat ribbons of gold wound around it. Gold lace is used chiefly as a decoration for uniforms, liveries, and some church costumes.—**Grammont lace**, one of two kinds of lace, usually inexpensive and used for shawls and the like: (a) A white pillow-lace, originally made at Grammont in Belgium. (b) A black-silk lace like blond-lace.—**Gueuse lace**, a thread pillow-lace made in France during the seventeenth century. Also called *beggar's lace*.—**Henriquet lace**, a fine stitch or point, used alike in old and in modern needle-point work.—**Hollie-point lace**. See *hollie-point*.—**Honiton lace**, a lace made at Honiton in Devonshire, England, remarkable for the beauty of its figures and sprigs. *Honiton application* is a lace made by working sprays, flowers, and other parts of a pattern on the lace-pillow and securing them to a net ground made separately. In modern manufacture, hand-made sprays are often sewed upon a machine-made ground. *Honiton guipure* is a lace of large flower-patterns, with a very open ground, which is generally sold under the name of Honiton lace.—**Imitation lace**, machine-made lace of any kind. In fineness the imitation often rivals real lace; its chief defect is its mechanical regularity of pattern, which makes the design lifeless and uninteresting.—**Jesuit lace**, a modern needle-point lace made in Ireland; so called from a tradition concerning the introduction of this manufacture since the famine of 1846.—**Knotted lace**. See *knotted*.—**Lille lace**, lace made at Lille in France, remarkable for its clear and light ground, which is known as *fond clair*, and is the most beautiful of the single-thread grounds, sometimes ornamented with points d'esprit. Old Lille lace has a peculiarly stiff and formal pattern.—**Limerick lace**, a kind of needlework upon machine-made net, worked in a tambour-frame.—**Macklin lace**. Same as *Mechlin lace*.—**Mechlin lace**, a bobbin-lace which has the pattern outlined by a flat cord or band, narrow but very distinct. It is usually made in one piece, pattern and ground together. The ground is sometimes a réseau, or net, and when of this character is very varied in pattern, and sometimes formed of brides.—**Mignonette lace**, a light bobbin-lace with an open ground resembling tulpe, made in narrow strips. Arras and Lille were famous for this in the eighteenth century. Also called *menue lace*.—**Mirecourt lace**, lace made in the departments of Vosges and Meurthe-et-Moselle, France. (a) In the seventeenth century, a guipure, more delicate in texture and varied in design than other guipures. (b) At the present day, an application-lace, made of sprigs of bobbin-lace sewed upon grounds often made elsewhere, especially of the Alençon réseau.—**Needle-point lace**, lace made wholly with the needle. A pattern is first drawn, usually upon parchment; to this parchment is stitched a double piece of linen, and threads are then laid along the main lines of the pattern and sewed lightly down. Then the whole design is carried out, both solid filling and openwork, with delicate stitching, chiefly in the buttonhole-stitch.—**Oyah lace**, a sort of guipure lace or openwork embroidery made by means of a hook in a fashion similar to crochet. The pattern is often elaborate and in silks of many colors, representing flowers, foliage, etc. It is sometimes in relief.—**Parchment-lace**, lace in the manufacture of which parchment has been used, whether for the pattern used to guide the worker, as in needle-point lace, or for stiffening the fabric, as in cartisane lace. See *point de satin*, under *point*.—**Pillow-lace**, lace made on a cushion, both pattern and mesh being formed by hand.—**Plaited lace**, a kind of pillow-lace of simple geometrical design, often made of stout and rigid strands, such as gold thread or even fine braid.—**Point-lace**. Same as *needle-point lace*. Many laces and grounds of lace are spoken of as *point*, but are not necessarily *point-lace*. See *point*.—**Pot-lace**, lace into the pattern of which a sort of vase or deep dish is introduced, or sometimes rather a basket, often having flowers in it. Compare *pot-plate*.—**Powdered lace**. (a) Lace of which the ground is strewn with small separate ornaments, whether flowers, or simple sprigs, or mere squares like points d'esprit. (b) Lace which has been whitened. See *poister*, v. t.—**Saxony lace**, fine-drawn work embroidered with the needle, greatly in favor in the eighteenth century; in modern times, lace of many kinds made in Saxony, especially an imitation of old Brussels.—**Seaming-lace**, a narrow openwork braiding, gimp, or insertion, with parallel sides, used for uniting two breadths of linen, instead of sewing them directly the one to the other; a device employed for curtains, cupboard-cloths, etc., and even for some garments, especially in the seventeenth century. The name is applied to a similar fabric when used in



Mechlin Lace.

other ways, as for edgings.—**Silver lace**, *passement* or *gimpure* a large part or the whole of which is in silver wire, or thread wound with a thin flat ribbon of silver. Compare *gold lace*.—**Spanish lace**. (a) Needle-point lace brought from Spanish convents since their dissolution, but thought by some authorities to be of Flemish origin. (b) Cut and drawn work made in convents in Spain, of patterns usually confined to simple sprigs and flowers. (c) A modern black-silk lace with large flower-patterns, mostly of Flemish make. (d) A modern needle-made fabric, the pattern usually in large squares.—**Statute lace**, a fabric named in inventories of 1581, apparently gimp or *passement* made in conformity with sumptuary laws as to width and material.—**Tambour-lace**, a modern kind of lace made with needle-embroidery on machine-made net. It has been made especially in Ireland, and is generally included among Limerick laces.—**Tape lace**, a lace made with the needle except that a tape or narrow piece of linen is incorporated in the work and forms the chief patterns, the edges of it being often rolled up and stitched so as to form a sort of cordonet. It is in imitation of the reliefs of rose-point.—**Thread lace**, lace made of linen thread, as distinguished from silk laces, such as blond, and modern cotton lace.—**Torchon lace**, coarse bobbin-lace, made of stout and rather soft and loosely twisted thread. Most peasant-lace is of this sort, and an imitation of it is largely made by machinery.—**Trolley lace**. See *trolley*.—**Valenciennes lace**, a very durable bobbin-lace having the same kind of thread throughout for both ground and pattern. The pattern and ground are made together by the same hand; and as this involves the use of a great number of threads and bobbins, the price is very high. It is the dearest of all bobbin-laces. During the French revolution the manufacture was almost wholly removed to Belgium, where it still remains.—**Ypres lace**, a bobbin-lace resembling Valenciennes, sometimes having bolder designs and a rather large lozenge mesh in the ground. (See also *blond-lace*, *bone-lace*.)

lace (lās, v.; pret. and pp. *laced*, ppr. *lacing*. [*< ME. laccen, < OF. lacer, F. lacer = Pr. lassar, lachar = Sp. lazar = Pg. laçar = It. lacciare, < L. lacere, entice, allure; see lace, n. >*] **I. trans.** 1†. To catch, as in a net or gin; entrap; insnare.

I trowe nevere man wiste of peyne,
But he were laced in Loves cheyne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3178.

2. To secure by means of a lace or laces; especially, to draw tight and close by a lace, the ends of which are then tied; as, to lace a shoe. Make cleane your shoes, & combe your head, and your clothes button or lace.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

She maun lace on her robe sae fluyr,
And braid her yellow hair.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 193).

3. To adorn with lace, braid, or galloon: as, a laced waistcoat.

The edge whereof is laced with bone-lace.
Coryat, *Crudities*, l. 214.

I saw the King, now out of mourning, in a suit laced with gold and silver.
Pepys, *Diary*, l. 278.

4. To cover with intersecting streaks; streak.

Here lay Duncan,
His silver skin laced with his golden blood.
Shak., *Macbeth*, II. 3. 118.

5. To mark with the lash; beat; lash. [*Colloq.*]

I looked into a certain corner near, half expecting to see the slim outline of a once-dreaded switch, which used to hark there waiting to leap out imp-like and lace my quivering palm or shrinking neck.
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xli.

6†. To intermix, as coffee or other beverage, with spirits: as, a cup of coffee laced with a drop of brandy.

Prithce, Captain, let's go drink a Dish of lac'd Coffee, and talk of the Times.
Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, III. 1.

7. To interlace; intertwine.

The caller and payer of the forfeit standing up, and joining their hands with the fingers laced.
Macmillan's Mag., Jan., 1868, p. 248.

Laced mutton. See *mutton*.—**Laced plumage**, in poultry, etc. See *lacing*, 8.—**To lace one's coat**, to beat one. [*Slang.*]

I'll lace your coat for ye.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

II. intrans. 1. To be fastened or tied by a lace; have a lace: as, shoes or a bandage made to lace in front.—2. To practise tight lacing. [*Colloq.*]

lacebark (lās'bārk), *n.* 1. A small tree of the West Indies, the *Lagetta lintearia*, natural order *Thymelaeaceae*, so called from the texture of its inner bark, which consists of numerous concentric layers of fibers interlacing in all directions. It is made into sleeves, collars, purses, etc.—2. In New South Wales, *Sterculia acerifolia*, the flame-tree.—3. In New Zealand, a malvaceous tree, *Plagianthus betulinus*.

lace-boot (lās'bōt), *n.* A boot which is fastened by a lace.

laceborder (lās'bōr'dēr), *n.* A geometrid moth, *Acidulia ornata*, of small size and silvery-white color, with a broad border like lace to the wings, common on chalky soils in England: an English collectors' name.

lace-coral (lās'kor'al), *n.* A fossil polyzoan of the family *Fenestellidae*.

Lacedæmonian (lās'e-lē-mō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Lacedæmonius, < Gr. Λακεδαιμόνιος, of Lacedæmon, < Λακεδαίμων, > L. Lacedæmon, Lacedæmo, Lacedæmon, Sparta, Laconia. Cf. Laconian.*] **I. a.** Pertaining to the city of Lacedæmon or Sparta in Greece, or to the country of Lacedæmon or Laconia; Spartan; Laconian.

II. n. A native of Lacedæmon; a Spartan or Laconian.

lace-embossing (lās'em-bos'ing), *n.* The ornamentation or pattern of needle-point lace worked in relief.

lace-fern (lās'fēr'n), *n.* 1. A small elegant fern, *Cheilanthes gracillima*, in which the under side of the bipinnate frond is densely covered with matted wool. It is found in California, Oregon, and British Columbia.—2. Any of the several species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*.

lace-fly (lās'fli), *n.* Any neuropterous insect; a member of the order *Neuroptera*.

lace-frame (lās'frām), *n.* Any one of a variety of machines used in the manufacture of lace. The construction of these machines is ingenious and complicated in the extreme. They are also called by other names, as *bobbin-net machine*, *point-net frame*, and *varrnet frame*. The older stocking-frame is the parent of these machines, and also of the numerous kinds of knitting-machine now in use.

laceleaf (lās'lēf), *n.* Same as *latticeleaf*.

lace-leather (lās'lēth'ēr), *n.* Leather used for laces and thongs.

lace-lizard (lās'liz'zārd), *n.* An Australian lizard, *Hydrosaurus giganteus*.

laceman (lās'mān), *n.*; pl. *lacemen* (-men). A man who deals in lace.

I met with a Nonjuror, engaged very warmly with a laceman who was the great support of a neighbouring conventicle.
Addison, *Coffee House Politicians*.

lace-mender (lās'men'dēr), *n.* One who mends or repairs lace; specifically, in *lace-making*, one who restores damaged meshes in machine-made net.

All the Brussels ladies have old lace—very precious—which must be mended all the times it is washed; . . . but . . . those who know I have been a lace-mender will despise me.
Charlotte Brontë, *The Professor*, xvii.

lace-paper (lās'pā'pēr), *n.* Paper stamped or cut by hand with an openwork pattern resembling some variety of lace.

lace-piece (lās'pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, same as *lacing*, 6.

lace-pillow (lās'pil'ō), *n.* A round or oval board with a stuffed covering, held on the knees to support the fabric in the process of making pillow-lace.

lacerable (lās'e-rā-bl), *a.* [= *F. lacérable, < LL. lacerrabilis, that can be lacerated, < L. lacerrare, lacerate; see lacerate.*] Capable of being lacerated or torn; liable to laceration.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and lacerable composure.
Harvey, *Consumptions*.

lacerant (lās'e-rānt), *a.* [*< L. lacerant(-t)s, ppr. of lacerrare, lacerate; see lacerate.*] Of a lacerating character; tearing; harrowing. [*Rare.*]

The bell on the orthodox church called the members of Mr. Peck's society together for the business meeting with the same plangent, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays.
Howell, *Annie Kilburn*, xxv.

lacerate (lās'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lacerated*, ppr. *lacerating*. [*< L. lacerratus, pp. of lacerrare (> It. lacerrare = Sp. Pg. lacerar = F. lacérer), tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate, < laecer, torn, mangled, = Gr. λακέρω, torn; cf. Skt. √ vracch, *trak, hew, cut, tear, > varka = E. wolf; see wolf.*] 1. To tear roughly; mangle in rending or violently tearing apart; as, to lacerate the flesh; a lacerated wound.

Sprain or strain, in which the ligamentous and tendinous structures around the joint are stretched and even lacerated.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 682.

2. Figuratively, to torture; harrow: as, to lacerate one's feelings.

This second weaning, needless as it is,
How does it lac'rate both your heart and his!
Cowper, *Tirocinium*, l. 558.

lacerate (lās'e-rāt), *a.* [= *F. laceré, < L. lacerratus, pp.: see the verb.*] Rent; torn; specifically applied (from natural appearance) in botany (also lacerated) to a leaf having the edge variously cut into irregular segments, and in anatomy to three foramina at the base of the cranium. See below.—**Anterior lacerate foramen**. Same as *foramen lacerum anterius* (which see, under *foramen*).—**Middle lacerate foramen**. Same as *foramen lacerum medium* (which see, under *foramen*).—**Posterior lacerate foramen**. Same as *foramen lacerum posterius* (which see, under *foramen*).

lacerately (lās'e-rāt-lī), *adv.* With laceration.

laceration (las-er-ā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *laceration* = Sp. *laceración* = Pg. *laceração* = It. *lacerazione*, < L. *laceratio* (*n.*), a tearing, mangling, < *lacerare*, tear, mangle; see *lacerate*.] 1. The act of lacerating or tearing or rending.—2. A rough or jagged breach made by rending.—3. A wounding or harrowing, as of the feelings or sensibility.

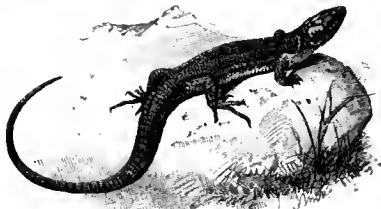
lacerative (las-er-ā-tiv), *a.* [*<* It. *lacerativo*; as *lacerate* + *-ivē*.] Tearing; having the power to lacerate or tear.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part lacerated, others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours.
Harvey, Consumptions.

lacertī, *n.* [*<* ME. *lacerte*, < L. *lacertus*, the muscular part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow (likened to a lizard, from its tapering to the tendon), the arm, muscle, < *lacerta*, *lacertus*, a lizard; see *lizard*. Cf. *muscle*, as ult. connected with *mouse*.] A muscle.

Every *lacerte* in his breast adoun
Is schent with venym and corrupcion.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1395.

Lacerta (lā-sēr'tā), *n.* [L.; also *lacertus*, a lizard; cf. *lizard* and *alligator*, ult. < L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*, lizard.] 1. In *zool.*, a genus of lizards, typical of the family *Lacertidae*. The name has been used in senses almost as broad as those of *Lacertæ* or *Lacertilia*. As now restricted, it covers a large



Green Lizard of Europe (*Lacerta viridis*).

number of common harmless lizards of the Old World, and chiefly of its warmer parts, of active diurnal habits, living on the ground chiefly, with four well-developed limbs and movable eyelids. They are of slender form, with long slim tail and non-imbriated scales. *L. agilis* is the common gray lizard or sand-lizard of England. *L. viridis* is the green lizard of southern Europe.

2. A small constellation which first appears in the "Prodromus Astronomiæ" of Hevelius, published in 1690. It is bounded by Cepheus, Cygnus, Pegasus, and Andromeda. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.—3†. [*l. e.*] A fathom. *Doomsday Book*.

Lacertæ (lā-sēr'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Lacerta*.] An order of reptiles, the *Lacertilia*. It corresponds to the order *Sauria* exclusive of the crocodiles. *Wagler*, 1830; *R. Owen*.

lacertian (lā-sēr'shi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *lacerta*, a lizard, + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Lizard-like; lacertilian; or of pertaining to the *Lacertæ* or *Lacertilia*; saurian, in a narrow sense.

II. *n.* A lacertilian; a lizard.

lacertid (lā-sēr'tid), *n.* A lizard of the restricted family *Lacertidae*.

Lacertidæ (lā-sēr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lacerta* + *-idæ*.] The typical lizards, a family of true eriglossate lacertilians, exemplified by the genus *Lacerta*, belonging to the superfamily *Lacertoidea* and order *Lacertilia*. They have clavicles not dilated proximally, parietal bones confluent, supratemporal fosse roofed over, premaxillary single, and no osteodermal plates. The *Lacertidæ* are confined to the Old World, and are found chiefly in the warmer parts of Europe and Asia. They have a slender scaly body, with a long, fragile, tapering tail, well-developed limbs with 4 or 5 toes bearing claws, bright eyes with movable lids, slender forked protrusile tongue, and often brilliant or varied colors. The family includes, within the limits thus given, about 100 species belonging to 17 genera, most abundantly represented in Africa and by a few forms in India. None occur in America. *Lacerta agilis* and *L. (Zootoca) vivipara* are the British representatives of the family.

lacertiform (lā-sēr'ti-fŏrm), *a.* [*<* L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*, a lizard, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lizard; lacertilian in structure.

Lacertilia (las-er-til'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lacerta*, *lacertus*, a lizard; see *Lacerta*.] An order of reptiles, including the saurians proper or lizards, as the monitors, iguanas, geckos, chameleons, etc., and excluding the crocodiles. The order thus agrees with the old order *Sauria* divested of its non-conformable types. The *Lacertilia* have a scaly body mostly elongate, and usually 4 well-developed limbs, which, however, may be reduced to 2, or apparently to none, in which case there may be rudiments of a shoulder-girdle or hip-girdle. The vertebrae are biconcave in the *Geckoidea* and *Uroplatoidea*, but generally procoelous, and have but one facet on each side for the articulation of the ribs, which are usually few in number, some of them being always attached to the sternum. The heart is tripartite, with two auricles and one ventricle. The anal cleft is transverse. The mouth is not dilatible, as it usually is in *Ophidia* or serpents, and the usually simple teeth are generally acro-

dont or pleurodont, not fixed in distinct sockets. The eyes are normally furnished with two or three movable lids. The animals are oviparous or ovoviviparous, mostly diurnal in habits, and agile in movement; they average but a few inches in length, with some signal exceptions, as among the monitors or varanoids and the iguanas. Only the *Helodermatidæ* are known to be poisonous. The *Lacertilia* have been variously subdivided. An old division is into 3 snuborders, *Fissilingua*, *Brevilingua*, and *Vermilingua*, according to the characters of the tongue. Another obsolete classification was into 8 snuborders, *Cyclosauria*, *Fissilingua*, *Strobilosauria*, *Nyctisauria*, *Dendrosauria*, *Rhynchocephala*, *Amphibænoidea*, and *Geissosauria*. In the latest classification, after throwing out *Sphenodon* or *Hatteria*, as the type of a separate order *Rhynchocephalia*, the *Lacertilia* are divided into two groups—(1) the *Lacertilia vera* or *Eriglossa* containing all the *Lacertilia* except (2) the *Rhoptoglossa*, a division comprising the chameleons alone, also called *Dendrosauria* or *Vermilingua*. The *Lacertilia vera* consist of 20 families, representing 10 superfamilies, *Geckoidea*, *Eublepharoidæ*, *Uroplatoidea*, *Pygopodoidæ*, *Agamoidæ*, *Anolisoidæ*, *Helodermatoidæ*, *Varanoidæ*, *Lacertoidæ*, and *Aneleptropidæ*.

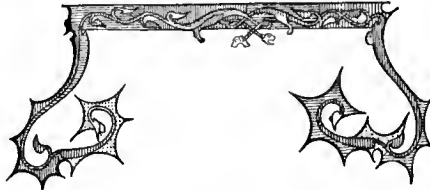
lacertilian (las-er-til'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Lacertilia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lacertilia*, or having their characters; lacertiform; saurian.

II. *n.* One of the *Lacertilia*; a saurian.

lacertilioid (las-er-til'i-oid), *a.* [*<* *Lacertilia* + *-oid*.] Lizard-like; lacertiform; resembling a lacertilian.

Lacertina (las-er-ti'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lacerta* + *-ina*.] A small group of the order *Lacertilia*, including the most ordinary lizards, closely related to the *Scincoidæ* and *Chalcidæ*.

lacertine (lā-sēr'tin), *a.* [*<* L. *lacerta*, lizard, + *-ine*.] Same as *lacertian* or *lacertilioid*.—**Lacertine work**, ornament consisting in part of intertwined



Lacertine Work, from a French manuscript of the 13th century.

lizards or serpents. It is used in ancient Celtic manuscript decoration, and occurs in Romanesque illumination and later, as well as in metal-work and carving.

Lacertinidæ (las-er-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lacerta* + *-inus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Lacertidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.

lacertoid (lā-sēr'toid), *a.* Lizard-like; specifically, pertaining to the *Lacertoidea*, or having their characters.

Lacertoidea (las-er-toi'dē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lacerta* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, having concavo-convex vertebrae, clavicles undilated proximally, and developed postorbital and postfronto-squamosal arches. The group embraces five families of ordinary lizards, the *Xantusiidæ*, *Ameividæ* (or *Teiuidæ*), *Lacertidæ*, *Gerrhosauridæ*, and *Scincidæ*. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, p. 800.

lace-runner (lās'run'ēr), *n.* A person who runs with the needle the design imprinted upon machine-made net. This operation is called *lace-running*.

lace-tree (lās'trē), *n.* Same as *lacebark*.

lace-winged (lās'wingd), *a.* Having gauzy wings veined or netted like lace.—**Lace-winged fly**, a neuropterous insect of the family *Hemerobidæ*, and especially of the genus *Chrysopa*, whose larvae are called *aphis-lions* from their habit of preying upon plant-lice. The eggs are laid in groups, each at the end of a long footstalk. The larvae are entirely carnivorous, sucking the juices of plant-lice through their long jaws. They transform to pupæ within dense whitish globular cocoons, from which the imago escapes through a circular hole cut by the pupa. See cut under *Chrysopa*.

lace-woman (lās'wūm'ān), *n.* A woman who deals in laces.

Let in
No lace-woman . . . that brings French masks,
And out-works . . . B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ll. 1.

lache¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *latch*¹.

lache² (lach), *n.* A Middle English form of *latch*³.

lache³, *a.* An obsolete form of *lash*².

laches¹ (lach'ez), *n.* [*<* ME. *lachesse*, *lachesse*, < OF. *lachesse*, laxness, remissness, < *lache*, lax, remiss; see *lache*², *lash*².] 1. Negligence; remissness; inexcusable delay; neglect to do a thing at the proper time.

Than cometh *Lachesse*, that is he that when he beginneth any good work, anon he wol foriete it and stinte.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

In his heart he [Mr. Farebrother] felt rather ashamed that his conduct had shown *laches* which others who did not get benefices were free from.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, III.

2. In *law*, remissness in asserting or enforcing a right, or neglect prejudicing some right of the person chargeable with it.

The law also determines that in the king can be no negligence, or *laches*, and therefore no delay will bar his right.
Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

Laches of entry, a neglect of the heir to enter.

Laches² (lā'kōz), *n.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869).] A genus of spiders: same as *Lachesis*, a name preoccupied in herpetology.

Lachesis (lak'e-sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *λάχεσις*, lit. lot, destiny, < *λαχάμεν*, *λαχέιν*, obtain, obtain by lot or destiny, fall by lot.] 1. In *classical myth.*, that one of the three Fates whose duty it was to assign to each individual his destiny; the disposer of lots. She spun the thread or course of life from the distaff held by Clotho.—2. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of very venomous American serpents of the pit-viper or rattlesnake family (*Crotalidæ*), having a rudimentary rattle in the form of a spine. *L. mutus* is the deadly bushmaster of South America. *Daudin*, 1802. (b) A genus of spiders now called *Laches*. *Savigny and Audouin*, 1825-27. (c) A genus of gastropods of the family *Pleurotomidæ*, of buccinoid figure with mammillated spire, as *L. minima*. *Risso*, 1826. (d) A genus of pseudoneuropterous insects of the family *Psocidæ*. *Hagen*, 1861. (e) A genus of buprestid beetles, erected by Saunders in 1871 upon the African *L. abyssa*, which had been placed in *Edistermon*.

Lachninae (lak-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lachnus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Aphididæ*, typified by the genus *Lachnus*, having six-jointed antennae, and a winged form with twice-forked cubital veins of the fore wings. There are about 6 genera. The subfamily was framed by Passerini in 1857. By some it is considered a tribe of the subfamily *Aphidinae*, under the name *Lachnini*.

Lachnosterna (lak-nō-stēr'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάχνος*, *λάχνη*, soft woolly hair, down, + *στέρνον*, the breast, chest.] A genus of scarabæoid beetles of the subfamily *Mcclouthinae*, characterized by the transverse, not prominent anterior coxæ, narrow side-pieces of the metasternum, and claws not serrate but with a single tooth. The species are especially numerous in North America, where they are popularly known as *June-bugs*, *dor-bugs*, and *May-beetles*; they are crepuscular or nocturnal in habits, feeding upon the foliage of deciduous trees. The larvæ, known as *white grubs*, feed underground on the roots of grasses and allied plants. The species are difficult to distinguish; the most abundant are *L. fusca* and several near relatives, all of a brown color, with pale legs and antennae, the upper side not hairy and rather finely punctured. See cuts under *June-bug* and *dor-bug*.

Lachnus (lak'nus), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1835, after Illiger), < Gr. *λάχνος*, *λάχνη*, soft woolly hair, down.] A large and wide-spread genus of aphids or plant-lice, typical of the subfamily *Lachninae*. They are characterized by the linear stigmata and nearly straight fourth vein of the fore wing. Nearly all the many species have a woolly-looking wax exudation, whence the name; they mostly live on trees, feeding in summer on the leaves and twigs. *L. strobil*, a common form, affects the white pine in the United States. Many fossil species are described, from the Florissant shales in Colorado, from the Tertiary beds of Eningen in the Rhine valley, and at Kadoboj in Croatia. They often occur in amber.

lachrymable, **lachrymal**, etc. See *lachrymable*, etc.

lacing (lā'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lace*, *v.*] 1. The act of binding or fastening with a cord or thong passed backward and forward through holes or around buttons or hooks.—2. A method of fastening the adjoining ends of a belt by the use of a thong or lace.—3. In *bookbinding*, the fastening of the boards of a book to its back by cords which pass around the sewed threads of the signatures and through holes pierced in the boards.—4. A cord used in drawing tight or fastening; laces in general.—5. *Naut.*, the cord or rope used to lace a sail to a gaff, yard, or boom, or to fasten two parts of a sail or an awning together.—6. In *ship-building*, a piece of compass- or knee-timber fitted and bolted to the back of the figurehead and to its supporting piece, called the *knee of the head*. Also called *lace-piece*.—7. In *mining*, same as *lagging*, 3.—8. In the plumage of birds, especially in descriptions of standard or pure-bred poultry: (a) A border or edging of a different color from the center, completely surrounding the web of a feather. (b) The coloration of plumage resulting from feathers marked as above, considered collectively.—9. In *math.*, a complex of three or more closed bands, so that no two are interlinked, yet so that they cannot be separated without breaking.

lacing-cutter (lā'sing-kut'ēr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a gaged knife by which strips of any required width may be cut.



Lachesis minima.

lacinia (lā-sin'ī-ā), *n.*; *pl.* *laciniæ* (-ē). [*L.*, a lappet, flap, as of a garment, dewrap, a small piece or part; cf. Gr. *lakis*, a rent, rending: see *lacerate*.] 1. In *bot.*, a long slash or incision in a leaf, petal, or similar organ; also, one of the narrow lobes or segments resulting from such incisions.—2. In *entom.*, the apex of the maxilla, especially when it is slender and blade-like, as in many *Coleoptera*. See *galca*, I (b). Kirby applied this term to the paraglossae and labial palpi of bees, distinguishing the former as *laciniæ interiores*, and the latter as *laciniæ exteriores*.

3. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks: same as *Chama*. *Humphreys*.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of protozoans.

laciniate (lā-sin'ī-āt), *a.* [*< NL. *laciniatus, < L. lacinia, a flap, etc.: see laciniu.*] 1. Adorned with fringes.—2. In *bot.*, irregularly cut into narrow lobes; jagged: said of leaves, petals, bracts, etc.—3. In *zool.*, laeerate; slashed or jagged at the end or along the edge; incised as if frayed out; fringe-like.



Lacinate Leaf of *Verbena officinalis*.

laciniated (lā-sin'ī-āt-ed), *a.* Same as *laciniate*.

laciniform (lā-sin'ī-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. lacinia, a flap, + forma, form.*] In *zool.* and *bot.*, fringe-like; laciniate in form: applied by Kirby to the tegulae of insects when they are long, irregular, and like a fringe on each side of the body, as in *Lithostia*.

laciniola (las-i-nī'ō-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *laciniolæ* (-lē). [*NL., dim. of lacinia.*] A minute lacinia.

laciniolate (lā-sin'ī-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. *laciniolatus, a dim. form of *laciniatus: see laciniate.*] In *bot.*, finely fringed; marked with minute laciniæ.

laciniöse (lā-sin'ī-ōs), *a.* Same as *laciniate*.

lac-insect (lak'in'sekt), *n.* One of several eocids, or homopterous insects of the family *Coccidae*, which produce the substance called lac. Ordinary commercial lac is the product of *Carteria lacca*, an Asiatic species. *C. larrea*, *C. mexicana*, and *Cerococcus quercus* are North American species whose lac has not become commercial. After long dispute, most chemists and entomologists are agreed that lac is a secretion of the insect, and not of the plant which the insect punctures.

lacinula (lā-sin'ī-ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* *lacinulæ* (-lē). [*NL., dim. of L. lacinia, a flap: see lacinia.*] In *bot.*: (a) A small lacinia. (b) The abruptly inflexed acumen or point of each of the petals of an umbelliferous flower.

Lacinularia (lā-sin-ū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL., < lacinula + -aria.*] A genus of tubicolous rotifers or tube-inhabiting wheel-animalcules. They have the intestine bent upon itself and opening upon the side of the body opposite to that on which the ganglion is placed, and the horseshoe-shaped trochal disk furnished with two cilia, one before and the other behind the mouth. See cut under *trochal*.

lacinulate (lā-sin'ū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.*: (a) Having small laciniæ. (b) Provided with lacinulæ: said of umbelliferous flowers.

Lacistema (las-i-stē'mā), *n.* [*NL. (Swartz, 1788), < Gr. lakis, a rent, + stēma, a stamen.*] A genus of tropical American shrubs, constituting an order by itself, the *Lacistema*, having monoehlamydeous hermaphrodite flowers in slender spikes which are sessile and usually fasciated in the axils of the alternate, short-petioled, entire leaves. Sixteen species have been described, ranging from Mexico and the West Indies to Brazil and Peru.

Lacistemaceæ (las'ī-stē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1846), < Lacistema + -acæ.*] A small natural order of dicotyledonous apetalous shrubs, allied to the *Euphorbiaceæ*. The flowers are in catkin-like spikes; the fruit is a 3-valved capsule. Only a single genus, *Lacistema*, is known, with about 16 species; they are natives of tropical America.

Lacistemæ (las-i-stē'mā-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Martius, 1824), < Lacistema + -æ.*] Same as *Lacistemaceæ*.

lack¹ (lak), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also lake; < ME. lak, lac, lake, lakke, defect, failing, fault (not in AS.); of LG. or Scand. origin: cf. MLG. lak = MD. lack, D. lak, blemish, stain; Icel. lakr, defective, lacking. Relations uncertain: see the verb. Prob. not connected with leak. Cf. lag¹.*] 1. Want or deficiency of something requisite or desirable; defect; failure; need.

I made some excuse by *lacke* of habilitie, and weakness of bodie. *Aecham, The Scholemaster*, p. 20.

And of his friends he had no *lacke*. *Sir Hugh of the Grime (Child's Ballads, VI. 250).*

What I have done for *lacke* o' wit I never never can rec^a.

The Last Guid Night (Buchan's Ballads of North of Scotland, II. 127).

He that gathered little had no *lacke*. *Ex. xvi. 18.*
Let his *lacke* of years be no impediment. *Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 162.*

2†. Want of presence; a state of being away; absence.

Whilst we here, wretches! wail his private *lacke* [personal absence].
And with vain vows do often call him back. *Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 264).*

3†. A want; defect; a blemish; especially, a moral defect; a fault in character.

God in the gospel grymly reprehenth
Alle that lakken [blame] any lyf, and lakkes han hensem^u.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 262.

4†. A fault committed; an offense; a censurable act.

If I do that *lakke*,
Do strepe me, and put me in a sakke,
And in the nexte ryver do me drenchen.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 955.

5†. Blame; reproach; rebuke; censure.

He did not stayne ne put to *lacke* or rebuke his royall autoritie in gening sentence.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 197.

lack¹ (lak), *v.* [*< ME. lakken, lack, blame; cf. OD. laccken, fail, decrease, D. laken, blame; Dan. lakke, draw nigh, approach: see lack¹, n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To be wanting or deficient; come short; fail.

Peradventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous. *Gen. xviii. 28.*

Ham. What hour now?
Hor. I think it *lacks* of twelve. *Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 4.*

2†. To be absent or away; be missing.

Welle come, Edwards, oure son of high degre!
Many yeeris hast thou *lakyd* owe to this londe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

3. To be in want; suffer need.

The young lions do *lack*, and suffer hunger. *Ps. xxxiv. 10.*

II. trans. 1†. To be wanting to; fail. [Originally intransitive, the object being in the dative.]

Hem [Iagar and Ishmael] gan that water *laken*.
Gen. and Exod., l. 1231.

2. To be in want of; stand in need of; want; be without; be destitute of; fail to have or to possess. The direct object in this construction was formerly the subject, what is now the subject (nominative) being originally in the dative.

If any of you *lack* wisdom, let him ask of God. *Jas. i. 5.*

Good counsellors *lack* no clients. *Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 110.*

"What d' ye *lack*?" he cried, using his solicitations.
"Mirrors for your toilette, my pretty madam. . . . What d' ye *lack*?—a watch, Master Sergeant?"
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, l.

3†. To suffer the absence of; feel the deprivation of; miss.

Thereat the feend his gnashing teeth did grate,
And griev'd, so long to *lacke* his greedie pray.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 34.

Orl. For these two hours, Rosalind, I will leave thee.
Ros. Alas! dear love, I cannot *lack* thee two hours. *Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 182.*

I shall be lov'd when I am *lack'd*. *Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 15.*

4. To blame; reproach; speak in detraction of. [*Prov. Eng.*]

No devocioun
Hadde he to non to reven him his reste,
But gan to preyse and *lakken* whom him leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 189.

5. To beat. Also *lacky*. [*Prov. Eng.*]=**Syn. 2. Lack, Need, Want.** These words have come to overlap each other a good deal by figurative extension, and have considerable variety of peculiar idiomatic use. To *lack* is primarily and generally to be without, that which is *lacked* being generally some one thing, and a thing which is desirable, although generally not necessary or very important.

lack² (lak), *v. t.* [Perhaps another use of *lack*¹, *v. t.*, 5.] To pierce the hull of with shot. [*Rare.*]

Alongside ran bold Captain John [Hawkins], and with his next shot, says his son, an eye-witness, "*lacked* the admiral through and through."
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxviii.

lack³ (lak), *n.* See *lac*².

lack³ (lak), *v. t.* [*< lack³, lac², n.*] To lacquer; treat with lac. [*A trade use.*]

lack⁴. [*Cf. alack, lackaday.*] Used in the exclamatory phrase *Good lack*. See *good*.

lackadaisical (lak-a-dā'zi-kal), *a.* [*< lackadaisy + -ical.*] Sentimentally woebegone; languid; listless; affected. See extract under *lack-thought*.

A *lackadaisical* portrait of Sterne's Maria. *Mrs. Gore, The Snow-Storm.*

lackadaisically (lak-a-dā'zi-kal-i), *adv.* In a *lackadaisical* manner.

lackadaisy (lak'a-dā-zi), *interj.* A ludicrous extension of *lackaday*. *Halliwel.*

lackadaisy (lak'a-dā-zi), *a.* [*< lackadaisy, interj.*] Same as *lackadaisical*.

lackaday (lak'a-dā), *interj.* [Abbr. of *alackaday, alack the day.*] An exclamation of sorrow or regret; alas! alas the day! Also *lawk-a-day*.

lackall (lak'âl), *n.* [*< lack¹, v., + obj. all.*] One who is entirely destitute; a needy fellow.

Lackalls, social nondescripts, with appetite of utmost keenness which there is no known method of satisfying. *Carlyle, Cagliostro.*

lackbeard (lak'bērd), *n.* [*< lack¹, v., + obj. beard.*] One who has not yet a beard.

For my Lord *Lack-beard* there, he and I shall meet; and, till then, peace be with him. *Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 195.*

lackbrain (lak'brān), *n.* [*< lack¹, v., + obj. brain.*] One who lacks brains, or is deficient in understanding.

What a *lack-brain* is this! By the Lord, our plot is a good plot as ever was laid. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 17.*

lacker¹ (lak'ēr), *n.* [*< lack¹, v., + -er¹.*] One who lacks.

The *lack* of one may cause the wrack of all;
Although the *lackers* were terrestrial gods,
Yet will they rufing reel, or reeling fall.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage.

lacker², *n.* and *v.* See *lacquer*.

lackey (lak'ī), *n.* [Formerly also *lucky, lacquey, laquay, laquey*; = *D. lakkei* = *G. lakkei, lakei, lakai* = *Dan. lakci*, < *OF. laquay, F. laquais*, earlier *laquis, laquays, laquons, lacais, lacays, lacay, lacquet*, also *alacay, alucay*, a soldier, a lackey, footman, < *Sp. lacayo* = *Pg. lacajo*, a lackey (*Pg. lacaja*, fem., a female servant; on the stage, a soubrette); origin uncertain; perhaps < *Ar. luka*, fem. *lak'a*, worthless, servile, a slave; cf. *lakiv', lakiv'*, servile, *lakiv'*, slovenly. According to Diez, connected with *Pr. lacai*, a gormand, and ult. with *It. leccare* = *F. lécher*, lick; see *lech, lecher*, and *lick*.] 1. An attending servant; a runner; a footboy or footman; hence, any servile follower.

A memoria: he that is the princes remembrance. A pedibus: a foote man or *lackey*. *(Nares.) Etvoties Dictionarie, 1559.*

A very monster in apparel, and not like a Christian footboy, or a gentleman's *lackey*. *Shak., T. of the 8., iii. 2. 73.*

I saw a gay gilt Chariot, drawn by fresh prancing horses; the Coachman with a new Cockade, and the *lackeys* with insolence and plenty in their countenances. *Steele, Tatler, No. 44.*

2. A lackey-moth.

lackey (lak'ī), *v.* [Formerly also *lucky; < lackey, n.*] **I. trans.** To wait on as or like a lackey; attend servilely; servo as a menial.

A thousand liveried angels *lackey* her. *Milton, Comus, l. 455.*

The artificial method [in poetry] proceeds from a principle the reverse [of the unconventional], making the spirit *lackey* the form. *Lovell, Study Windows, p. 402.*

II. intrans. To act as a lackey or footman; give servile attendance.

What cause could make him so dishonourable
To drive you so on foot, unfit to tread
And *lackey* by him, gainst all womanhead?
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 15.

Youth and Health,
As slaves, shall *lackey* by thy chariot wheels.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, ii. 1.

lackey-moth (lak'ī-mōth), *n.* [So called from the color and appearance of its striped wings, compared to a footman's livery.] A bombycid moth of the genus *Chisioampa*, especially *C. neustria*, a common European species. The moths have the fore wings either yellow crossed with brown stripes, or brownish-red crossed with yellow stripes; the hind wings are paler and unstriped. The caterpillars are striped, and live in masses on treca under a web; whence corresponding American species are known as *tent-caterpillars*. The ground lackey-moth is *C. castrensis*. See cut under *Chisioampa*.

lack-Latin (lak'lat'in), *n.* [*< lack¹, v., + obj. Latin.*] One who is ignorant of Latin.

They are the veriest *lack-latines*, and the most unalphabetic ragabashes. *Discovery of a New World, p. 51. (Nares.)*

lack-linen (lak'lin'en), *a.* [*< lack¹, v., + obj. linen.*] Lacking linen or decent apparel; beggarly.

You poor, base, rascally, cheating, *lack-linen* mate!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 134.

lack-luster (lak'lus'tēr), *a.* and *n.* [*< lack, v., + obj. luster.*] **I. a.** Wanting luster or brightness; dull; languid: said of the eyes.

He drew a dial from his poke;
And looking on it with *lack-lustre* eye,
Says, very wisely, "It is ten o'clock."
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 21.

II. n. A want of luster, or that which lacks brightness.

lack-thought (lak'thât), *a.* [*< lack¹, v., + obj. thought.*] Lacking thought; foolish; stupid.

An air
So *lack-thought* and so *lackadaisical*.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

lacky¹ (lak'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lacked*, ppr. *lacking*. [*Var. of lack¹, v. t., 5.*] To beat. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lacky², *n.* and *r.* An obsolete spelling of *lackey*.

lac-lake (lak'lāk), *n.* The coloring matter which is extracted from stick-lac; lac-dye. See *lac²*.
lacmoid (lak'moid), *n.* [*< lacmus + -oid.*] A coal-tar color used in dyeing; same as *fluorescent resorcinol blue* (which see, under *blue*).

lacmus (lak'mus), *n.* [*< D. lakmoes (= G. lakmus, lacmuss = Dan. Sv. lakmus), lacmus, < luk, lac, + moes, pulp.*] The word has been perverted to *litmus*, *q. v.* Same as *litmus*.

Laconian (lā-kō'nī-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Laconia, a country of the Peloponnesus, < Laco(n)-, Lacon, < Gr. Λάκων, an inhabitant of Lacedaemon, a Spartan. Cf. Lacedaemonian.*] **I. a.** Pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedaemonian or Spartan.

II. n. An inhabitant of Laconia, a division of the Peloponnesus in Greece, anciently constituting the country of the Spartans or Lacedaemonians, now a nomarchy of the kingdom of Greece; a Lacedaemonian or Spartan. The Laconians were exceptionally distinguished for the peculiarities of character and manner which have made *laconic* and *laconism* terms of common speech in both ancient and modern times. In part of Laconia a distinct dialect of Greek, called the *Tzakonian*, is still spoken.

Laconic (lā-kon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. laconique = Sp. lacónico = Pg. It. laconico, < L. Laconicus, < Gr. Λακωνικός, Laconian, Lacedaemonian, laconic, < Gr. Λάκων, a Laconian, an inhabitant of Lacedaemon or Sparta.*] **I. a. 1.** Pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedaemonian or Spartan. [*Rare.*]—**2.** [*l. c.*] Expressing much in few words, after the manner of the ancient Laconians; sententious; pithy; short; brief: as, a *laconic* phrase.

Why, if thou wilt needs know
How we are freed, I will discover it,
And with *laconic* brevity.

Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 1.

Boccalini, in his "Parnassus," indicts a *laconic* writer for speaking that in three words which he might have said in two. *Steele, Tatler, No. 264.*

King Agis, therefore, when a certain Athenian laughed at the Lacedaemonian short awards, . . . answered in his *laconic* way, "And yet we can reach our enemy's hearts with them." *Langhorne, tr. of Plutarch's Lycurgus.*

3. [*l. c.*] Characteristic of the Laconians; inexorable; stern; severe. [*Rare.*]

The latest revolution [among the Greeks] that we read of was conducted, at least on one side, in the Grecian style, with *laconic* energy. *J. Adams, Government, IV. 287.*

Laconic meter. Same as **II. 3. = Syn. 2. Condensed, Succinct, etc.** See *concise*.

II. n. [*l. c.*] **1.** Conciseness of language; laconicism. [*Rare.*]

Shall we never again talk together in *laconic*? *Addison.*
2. A concise, pithy expression; something expressed in a concise, pithy manner; a laconism: chiefly used in the plural: as, to talk in *laconics*.

—**3.** In *anc. pros.*, an anapestic tetrameter catalectic with a spondee instead of the penultimate anapest (— — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — —). So called as a variety of the tetrameter used in the Laconian or Spartan embateria.

laconica, n. Plural of *laconicum*.
laconical (lā-kon'ī-kāl), *a.* [*< laconic + -al.*] Same as *laconic*. [*Rare.*]

His head had now felt the razor, his back the rod:
All that *laconical* discipline pleased him well.
Ep. Hall, Epistles, i. 5.

laconically (lā-kon'ī-kāl'ī), *adv.* Briefly; concisely: as, a sentiment *laconically* expressed.

I write to you very *laconically*.
Pope, To Warburton, xvii.

laconicism (lā-kon'ī-sizm), *n.* [*< laconic + -ism.*] **1.** A laconic mode or style of expression; laconism.

I grow laconic even beyond *laconicism*, for sometimes I return only yea or no to questionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.*

2. A laconic phrase or expression; a laconism.

He [the theologian] then passes to its "Sharb." or commentary, generally the work of some other avant, who explains the difficulty of the text, amplifies its *Laconicisms*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinalah, p. 81.

laconicum (lā-kon'ī-kum), *n.*; pl. *laconica* (-kū). [*l. laconicum, a sweating-room, a sweating-bath, neut. (sc. balneum) of Laconicus, Spartan: see laconic.*] In *Rom. archeol.*, a vapor-bath;

a chamber in a bathing-establishment warmed by means of air artificially heated: so called because the Laconians used such a dry or sudorific bath, avoiding the use of warm water as enervating.

laconism (lak'ō-uizm), *n.* [= *F. laconisme = Sp. Pg. It. laconismo, < Gr. Λακωνισμός, the imitation of Lacedaemonian manners, dress, etc., esp. of their short and pointed way of talking, < Λακωνίζεω, imitate Lacedaemonian manners, etc.: see laconice.*] **1.** Pointed brevity of speech or expression; sententiousness; conciseness; pithiness.—**2.** A concise or pithy expression; an utterance conveying much meaning in few words.

laconize (lak'ō-niz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *laconized*, ppr. *laconizing*. [*< Gr. Λακωνίζεω, imitate Lacedaemonian manners, dress, etc., < Λάκων, a Lacedaemonian: see Laconic.*] To imitate the Laconians, either in austerity of life or in shortness and pithiness of speech.

lac-painted (lak'pān'ted), *a.* Decorated with colored lacquer-work, as is much Japanese or Indian work.

lacquer, lacker² (lak'ër), *n.* [Formerly also *leakar*; *< F. lacre* (Cotgrave), *< Sp. lacre = Pg. lacre, sealing-wax, < laca, gum lac: see lac².*] The spelling *lacquer*, in supposed imitation of the *F.* (*cf. F. laque, formerly also lacque, lac*), is now commonly used instead of the more correct *lacker*.] **1**†. Lac as used in dyeing. [*Rare.*]

Enquire of the price of *leakar* [read *lacker*?], and all other things belonging to dyeing. *Hakluyt's Voyages, 1. 432.*

2. An opaque varnish containing lac, properly so called. Especially a kind of varnish, consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol, with the addition of other ingredients, particularly coloring matters. It is applied to different materials to protect them from tarnish and to give them luster, especially to brass.

3. Decorative work colored and then varnished so as to produce a hard, polished appearance like that of enamel.—**4.** A resinous varnish obtained from the *Rhus verniciifera* by making incisions in the bark. When dissolved in spring-water and mixed with other ingredients, such as gold, cinnabar, or some similar coloring matter, it is applied in successive coatings to wood-ware, imparting to it a highly polished lustrous surface.

5. Lacquer-ware; articles of wood which have been ornamented by coating with lacquer. The making of this ware is an extensive industry in China and Japan, especially in the latter country, which excels in the beauty and delicacy of the articles produced. The chief kinds are: black lacquer; gold lacquer, which is of many different shades, and, when fine, of brilliant metallic luster; and aventurin or sprinkled lacquer, in which the grains of gold are of various degrees of minuteness, and are put on sometimes in a uniform sprinkle, sometimes in cloudings. On many pieces decorated with lacquer, figures in relief of one of these kinds are applied upon a surface of another. A surface of lacquer is often adorned with pieces of gold- or silver-foil, and incrustated with small reliefs in bronze, mother-of-pearl, ivory, and other materials.—**Aventurin lacquer.** See *def. 5.*—**Burmese lacquer,** a lacquer yielded by the black-varnish tree, *Melanorrhoea usitata*.—**Cashmere lacquer,** a decoration applied to wood and to paper-maché in flat designs of flowers, etc., in vivid color, afterward covered with a thick, transparent varnish.—**Cinnabar lacquer,** a red lacquer prepared by mixing seshime lacquer with cinnabar or red sulphid of mercury.—**Coral lacquer.** See *coral*.—**Foochow lacquer,** a kind of lacquered ware made in China in imitation of the Japanese, but greatly inferior in make and finish. It is reputed to be the work of a family who had obtained some of the secrets of the Japanese workmen.—**Gold lacquer.** See *gold*.—**Guri lacquer,** a kind of lacquered ware in which layers of different colors are superimposed and a simple pattern of scrolls or the like is cut into the surface in a wedge-shaped groove, the sloping sides of which display the different layers up to the number of fifteen, or occasionally more.—**Hira gold lacquer,** gold lacquer which has a uniform smooth flat surface, the patterns, of whatever character, being in color in the surface itself, without relief.—**Hyderabad lacquer,** decoration of furniture and the like done in water-color on a ground usually of metal, such as tin-foil, and covering the whole with a thick, transparent varnish. The work is similar to that of Cashmere, but with a different chord of color; it is done chiefly in the Deccan.—**Incrusted lacquer,** lacquered ware the decoration of which is partly obtained by means of pieces of other material inlaid in the surface, as mother-of-pearl, ivory plate or colored, or small plaques of metal.—**Iron lacquer,** a Japanese lacquer in which the surface of the black lacquer is purposely roughened and stained to imitate the surface of wrought-iron.—**Japan lacquer.** See *Japan, n.*—**Kamakura lacquer,** an ancient lacquered ware named from the city of Kamakura in Japan, the old capital of the shoguns. The pieces thought to be of this ware are in red lacquer over black, the under coat showing through the upper one irregularly, as if from wear.—**Peking lacquer,** a kind of lacquered ware made in China, distinguished by flowers, sprays, and the like, in relief and in full color on a background usually of gold. Incrustations of ivory and other materials are also used. A Japanese imitation of it is made, which perhaps surpasses the Chinese in delicacy.—**Scratched lacquer,** lacquered ware in which the surface is scratched with a point, showing the layer of color below.—**Seshime lacquer,** a mixture of pure lacquer with finely powdered charred wood and a glaze made from seaweed: used in Japan for priming coats. A kind obtained from the lower

branches of the lacquer-tree is called *ki-seshime*.—**Transparent lacquer,** a lacquer obtained from the older lacquer-trees and used for the final coat in any work in which transparency is required, as in inlayings, or to show the grain of the wood.—**Tsui-shu lacquer,** a carved or embossed cinnabar lacquer-ware originally made in China, whence the best specimens still come, but introduced into Japan in the reign of Go-Tsuchi (1465–1501). The lacquer is thickly laid on in successive coats to a depth of three sixteenths of an inch or more, and then deeply carved with arabesques, flowers, birds, etc., thus differing from *Kamakura lacquer*, in which the wood is carved and then lacquered. There is also a black embossed or carved lacquer called *tsui-koku lacquer*. *Guri lacquer* is another variety.—**Vermilion lacquer.** Same as *coral lacquer* (which see, under *coral*).—**Wakasa lacquer,** a remarkable lacquered ware made in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the province of Wakasa in Japan. It is clouded with many different colors, upon which as background foliage and the like in gold- or silver-leaf are added.—**Yoshino lacquer,** lacquered ware made at Yoshino in the province of Yamato in Japan, usually black, with patterns in different colors, especially red. It is a durable ware, and more common in articles of utility than in works of art.

lacquer, lacker² (lak'ër), *v. l.* [*< lacquer, lacker², n.*] To varnish; treat or decorate with lacquer.

What shook the stage, and made the people stare?
Cato's long wig, flower'd gown, and *lacker's* d chair.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. 1. 337.

Lacquered leather. See *leather*.

lacquerer (lak'ër-ër), *n.* One who applies lacquer or produces lacquered ware.

lacquering (lak'ër-ing), *n.* Finish or decoration in lacquer, especially Japanese lacquer.

In some cases the *lacquering* is in relief.
Sir Rutherford Alcock, Art Journal, N. S., XVI. 162.

lacquering-stove (lak'ër-ing-stöv), *n.* A stove with a broad flat top, used in brasswork-factories to receive articles which are to be heated preparatory to lacquering.

lacquer-tree (lak'ër-trē), *n.* The *Rhus verniciifera*, a tree about 25 or 30 feet high, indigenous in Japan. The Japan lacquer or varnish is obtained from it by incisions in the bark. Its drupea yield a wax used in making candles, similar to that more largely obtained from *R. succedanea*, and bringing a higher price. Its wood is fine-grained and golden at the heart, and much used in Japan for cabinet-work.

lacquer-ware (lak'ër-wär), *n.* Ware treated or decorated with lacquer. See *lacquer, 2.*—**Canon lacquer-ware,** Chinese furniture, boxes, and the like, having a brilliant black varnished ground with landscapes or other designs in gold.

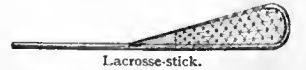
lacquey, *n.* A former spelling of *lackey*.

lacrimal, a. See *lacrymal*.

lacrimoso (lak-ri-mō'sō), *a.* [It., also *lagrimoso = E. lacrymose.*] See *lagrimoso*.

lacrosse (lā-krōs'), *n.* [*< Canadian F. la crosse: la, the; crosse, a crook, crutch, hockey-stick, crosier, etc.: see cross².*] A game of ball played by two parties of players, eleven on each side, on a level plot of ground, at each end of which is a goal through which the players strive to hurl the ball. The ball may not be touched by the hand, but is carried in a lacrosse-stick or crosse, which each player has, and with which he throws the ball toward the opponents' goal, or passes it to one of his own side when he is on the point of being caught. That side which succeeds in making the most goals within a certain time wins. The game is of Indian origin, and is much played in Canada.

lacrosse-stick (lā-krōs'stik), *n.* The implement with which the ball is carried or thrown in the game of lacrosse. It is a bent stick with a shallow net at the end. Also called *crosse*.



Lacrosse-stick.

lacrymable, lacrymable (lak'ri-mā-bl), *a.* [= *OF. lacrimable, lacrymable = Sp. lacrimable = Pg. lacrimavel = It. lacrimabile, < L. lacrimabilis, worthy of tears, lamentable, < lacrimare, shed tears: see lacrymation. Cf. lacrymal.*] Tearful; lamentable. [*Rare.*]

No time yields rest unto my dulcid throat,
But still I ply my *lacrymable* note.
M. Parker, The Nightingale.

lacrymæ Christi (lak'ri-mē kris'tī), [*L. (NL.), prop. lacrimæ Christi: lacrima, pl. of lacrima, a tear (see lacrymal); Christi, gen. of Christus, Christ.*] A strong and sweet red wine of southern Italy. Genuine lacrymæ Christi is produced only on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius, much of the wine sold under the name being factitious.

lacrymal, lacrymal (lak'ri-māl), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. lacrimale, lacrymal, F. lacrymal = Sp. Pg. lacrimale, lagrimale = It. lacrimale, lagrimale, < ML. lacrimalis, pertaining to tears (ML. lacrimale, n., a tear-bottle), < L. lacrima, also written lacryma, lacryma, and in ML. NL. also corruptly lacryma, in OL. lacrima (= Gr. δάκρυα), a tear, with suffix -ma, = Gr. δάκρυ = E. tear: see tear².*] The proper spelling of this and the related words is *lacrim-*; but *lacrym-* and the corrupt form *lacrym-* are in prevalent use.]

I. a. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, of or pertaining to tears; secreting tears; conveying tears: as, the *lacrymal apparatus*.

It is of an exquisite sense, that, upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the *lacrymal glands*, to wash and clean it. *G. Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Lacrymal bone. See *lacrymal*, n., 1.—**Lacrymal canal, caruncle, crest.** See the nouns.—**Lacrymal duct,** the nasal duct, conveying tears from the eye to the nose.—**Lacrymal fossa, gland, etc.** See the nouns.

—**Lacrymal sac,** a dilatation of the upper extremity of the lacrymal duct.—**Lacrymal sinus,** the suborbital sinus or tear-bag of a ruminant, as a deer; a farruler.



LG, lacrymal gland; LD, lacrymal duct.

II. n. 1. One of the bones of the face in vertebrates; in man, the os unguis, or nail-bone, so called from its resemblance in size and shape to a human finger-nail. It is situated wholly within the orbit of the eye, on the inner side, in relation with the lacrymal or nasal duct, whence the name. In vertebrates other than man it is usually a much larger and stouter bone, situated externally upon the face, commonly forming a part of the bony brim of the orbit. It is essentially a membrane bone, forming one of a series which in some animals constitutes an outer arcade along the side of the skull, over the orbit, approximately parallel with the zygomatic arch. Also called *lacrymale*, or *lacrymale*, os unguis, and os tarsale. See cut under skull.

2. Same as *lacrymatory*.—3. *pl.* Tears; a fit of weeping. [Humorous.]

Something else I said that made her laugh in the midst of her *lacrymals*.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 317.

lacrymale (lak-ri-mā'lē), *n.*; *pl.* *lacrymalia* (-li-ā). [ML., also *lacrimale*: see *lacrymal*.] Same as *lacrymal*, 1.

lacrymary, lachrymary (lak'ri-mā-ri), *a.* [*<* L. *lacrima, lacryma*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] Containing or designed to contain tears.

What a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, *lacrymary* vessels. *Addison, Travels in Italy, Rome.*

lacrymation, lacrymation (lak-ri-mā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *lacrimacion* = It. *lacrimazione*, *<* L. *lacrimatio*(*n*), a weeping, *<* *lacrimare*, weep, shed tears, *<* *lacrima*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] An emission of tears; the shedding of tears.

lacrymatory, lachrymatory (lak'ri-mā-tō-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *lacrymatories, lachrymatories* (-riz). [= F. *lacrymatoire* = Sp. *lacrimatorio* = It. *lacrimatorio*, *<* ML. *lacrimatorius, lacrymatorius*, pertaining to tears, neut. *lacrimatorium, lacrymatorium*, a vessel supposed to be for tears, *<* L. *lacrima*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] One of a class of small and slender glass vessels of varying form found in sepulchers of the ancients. It seems established that in some of them, at least, the tears of friends were collected to be buried with the dead. Also *lacrymal*.



Roman Lacrymatories, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

No lamps, included liquors, *lacrymatories*, or tear-bottles attended these rural urns.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

lacrymental (lak-ri-men'tal), *a.* [For *lacrymal* with sense of *lacrymose*, with irreg. term. -mental, as in *sentimental*.] Tearful; lugubrious.

In lamentable *lacrymentall* rimes.

A. Holland (Davies' Scourge of Folly, p. 81).

lacrymiform, lacrymiform (lak'ri-mi-fōrm), *a.* [*<* L. *lacrima*, a tear, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, tear-shaped; drop-shaped; guttiform. The shape is nearly pyriform, but without contracted sides.

lacrymonasal, lacrymonasal (lak'ri-mō-nā-zal), *a.* [*<* L. *lacrima*, a tear, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Of or pertaining to both the lacrymal and the nasal bone.

The resemblance to birds is still further increased, in some species [of *Pterosauria*], by the presence of wide *lacrymo-nasal* fossae between the orbits and the nasal cavities. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 230.*

lacrymosa, lacrymosa (lak-ri-mō'sā), *n.* [*<* L. *lacrymosa, lacrimosa* (the first word of the stanza), fem. of *lacrimosus*, tearful: see *lacrymose*.] 1. The last but one of the stanzas or triplets (so called from its first word, the line

being "*Laerymosa dies illa*") of the medieval hymn "*Dies Irae*," forming a part of the Roman Catholic Requiem mass.—2. A musical setting of this stanza.

lacrymose, lachrymose (lak'ri-mōs), *a.* [= OF. *lacrimosus, lacrymeus* = Sp. Pg. It. *lacrimoso, lagrimoso*, *<* L. *lacrimosus*, tearful, doleful, *<* *lacrima*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] 1. Shedding tears; appearing as if shedding or given to shedding tears; tearful.

The water stood in my eyes to hear this avowal of his dependence. . . . But I would not be *lacrymose*: I dashed off the salt drops, and busied myself with preparing breakfast. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.*

2. Of a tearful quality; manifesting or exciting tearfulness: lugubrious; mournful: chiefly used in sarcasm: as, a *lacrymose* voice; *lacrymose* verses.—3. In *bot.*, bearing tear-like bodies. *M. C. Cooke, British Fungi, p. 113.*

lacrymosely, lachrymosely (lak'ri-mōs-li), *adv.* In a lacrymose manner; tearfully.

lactager (lak'tāj), *n.* [*<* OF. *lactage*, F. *laitage*, milk diet, milk food, *<* OF. *lact*, F. *lait*, milk, *<* L. *lac*(-), milk: see *lactate*.] The produce of milk-yielding animals; milk and milk-products.

It is thought that the offering of Abel, who sacrificed of his flocks, was only wool, the fruits of his shearing; and milk, or rather cream, a part of his *lactage*. *Shuckford, The Creation, I. 79.*

lactamide (lak'ta-mid), *n.* [*<* L. *lac*(-), milk, + E. *amide*, *q. v.*] A colorless crystalline substance (C₃H₇NO₂) formed by the union of lactide and ammonia, whence the name.

lactant (lak'tant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *lactante* = It. *luttante*, *<* L. *lactant*(-), *s. pp.* of *lactare*, give suck: see *lactate*, *v.*] Suckling; giving suck. [Rare.]

lactarene, lactarine (lak'tā-rēn, -rīn), *n.* [*<* *lactar*(*y*) + -ene, -ine².] The commercial name for a preparation of the casein of milk, used by calico-printers like albumen.

lactary (lak'tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lactaire* = Sp. *lactario*, *<* L. *lactarius*, milky, *<* *lac*(-), milk: see *lactate*, *v.*] 1. *† u.* Milky; full of white juice like milk.

Yet were it no easie probleme to resolve . . . why also from *lactary* or milky plants which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part there arise flowers blew and yellow. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.*

II. n.; *pl.* *lactaries* (-riz). A house used as a dairy. [Rare.]

lactate (lak'tāt), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *lactated*, *pp.* *lactating*. [*<* L. *lactatus*, *pp.* of *lactare* (*>* It. *lattare*), contain milk, give suck, *<* *lac*(-), (*>* It. *latte* = Sp. *leche* = Pg. *leite* = F. *lait*, milk, = Gr. γάλα (γάλακ-), milk.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To secrete milk.—2. To give suck or perform the function of lactation.

II. trans. To convert into milk; cause to resemble milk.

lactate (lak'tāt), *n.* [*<* L. *lac*(-), milk, + -ate¹.] In *chem.*, a salt of lactic acid, or the acid of sour milk. The lactates are soluble in water, and many of them are uncrystallizable.

lactation (lak-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *lactation* = Sp. *lactacion* = Pg. *lactação* = It. *lattazione*, *<* NL. *lactatio*(*n*), a giving suck, *<* L. *lactare*, give suck: see *lactate*, *v.*] 1. The formation or secretion of milk; the physiological function of secreting milk.—2. The act of giving suck, or the time of suckling.

lactéal (lak'tē-ál), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *lacteus*, milky (see *lacteous*), + -al.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling milk; milky.—2. Conveying a milk-like fluid; chyliiferous: as, a *lactéal* vessel.

II. n. In *anat.*, one of numerous minute tubes which absorb or take up the chyle (a milk-like fluid) from the alimentary canal and convey it to the thoracic duct. The lacteals are the radicles of the lymphatic system of the alimentary canal, arising off the chyle or nutritive and assimilable material from the intestine where it is elaborated, and conveying it to larger tubes in which the lacteals unite in the mesentery, whence it is taken into the receptacle which forms the beginning of the thoracic duct, to be conveyed through the latter into the subclavian vein, and so mixed directly with the current of venous blood. The lacteals are so called from the name *vasa lactea* applied to these vessels by their discoverer Gasparo Aselli in 1622.

lacteally (lak'tē-āl-i), *adv.* In a lacteal manner; milky.

lactean (lak'tē-ān), *a.* [= OF. *lactean*; *<* L. *lacteus*, milky (see *lacteous*), + -an.] 1. Milky; resembling milk.

This *lactean* whiteness ariseth from a great number of little stars constipated in that part of heaven. *J. Maxon, Astron. Cards, p. 13.*

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.

lactein (lak'tē-in), *n.* [*<* L. *lacteus*, milky (see *lacteous*), + -in².] A substance obtained by

the evaporation of milk, concentrating its essential qualities; solidified milk. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

lacteous (lak'tē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *lacteó* = Pg. *lacteo* = It. *latteo*, *<* L. *lacteus*, milky, *<* *lac*(-), milk: see *lactate*, *v.*] 1. Milky; resembling milk.—2. Lacteal; conveying chyle: as, a *lacteous* vessel.—3. In *entom.*, white with a very slight bluish-gray tinge, like the color of milk: applied generally to white surfaces which are somewhat translucent.

lacteously (lak'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a lacteous manner; milky; lacteally.

lactescence (lak-tes'ens), *n.* [= F. *lactescence* = Sp. *lactescencia*; as *lactescen*(*t*) + -ce.] 1. The state of being lactescent; milkiness or milky coloration.

This *lactescence*, if I may so call it, does also commonly ensue when, spirit of wine being impregnated with those parts of gums or other vegetable concretions that are supposed to abound with sulphureous corpuscles, fair water is suddenly poured upon the tincture or solution. *Boyle, Works, I. 219.*

2. In *bot.*, an abundant flow of juice or sap from a plant when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes yellow or red.

lactescent (lak-tes'ent), *a.* [= F. *lactescent* = Sp. Pg. *lactesciente*, containing milk, *<* L. *lactescen*(-), *pp.* of *lactescere*, turn to milk (cf. *lactare*, contain milk), *<* *lac*(-), milk: see *lactate*, *v.*] 1. Being or becoming milky; having a milky appearance or consistence.—2. In *bot.*, abounding in a thick milky juice, as the milkweed.

Amongst the pot-herbs are some *lactescent* papresent plants, as lettuce and endive. *Arbuthnot, Aliments, iii. 4.*

3. In *entom.*, secreting a milky fluid, as the joints of certain *Coleoptera*.

lactic (lak'tik), *a.* [= F. *lactique*; *<* L. *lac*(-), milk, + -ic.] Pertaining to milk; procured from milk, or from something of a similar character.—**Lactic acid**, C₃H₅O₂, an acid which is known in four isomeric modifications, the most common one being that found in sour milk. In all four forms it is a syrupy, intensely sour liquid, forming well-defined salts. It is formed not only in milk when it becomes sour, but also in the fermentation of several vegetable juices, and in the putrefaction of some animal matters. The acid which is found in the fermented juice of beet-root, in sauer-kraut, in fermented rice-water, and in the infusion of bark used by tanners is for the most part lactic acid. It occurs also in the aqueous extract of the muscles.

lacticinium (lak-ti-sin'i-um), *n.*; *pl.* *lacticia* (-ā). [L., milk food, *<* *lac*(-), milk: see *lactate*.] A dish prepared from milk and eggs, which, in early times forbidden, was later, in the Latin Church, to some extent permitted as food on ecclesiastical fast-days. A recent papal dispensation has made its use in the Roman Catholic Church lawful in some countries on most fast-days.

lactide (lak'tid or -tid), *n.* [*<* L. *lac*(-), milk, + E. -ide¹.] A volatile substance, C₆H₈O₄, one of the anhydrides of lactic acid produced by the dry distillation of that acid. See *lactone*.

lactiferous (lak-tif'ē-rus), *a.* [= F. *lactifère* = Sp. *lactifero* = Pg. *lactifero* = It. *lattifero*, *<* L. L. *lactifer*, milk-bearing, *<* L. *lac*(-), milk (see *lactate*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. Bearing or conveying milk or chyle; lacteal; galactophorous: as, a *lactiferous* duct. See *duct*.—2. Producing a thick milky juice, as a plant.

lactific (lak-tif'ik), *a.* [= F. *lactifique* = Sp. *lactífico*, *<* L. *lac*(-), milk, + -ficus, *<* *facere*, make.] Causing, producing, or yielding milk. *Blount.*

lactifical (lak-tif'ikal), *a.* [*<* *lactific* + -al.] Same as *lactific*. *Coles, 1717.*

lactiferous (lak-ti-flo'rus), *a.* [*<* L. *lac*(-), milk, + *flor* (flōr-), flower.] Having flowers white like milk. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

lactifugal (lak-tif'ū-gal), *a.* [*<* *lactifug*(*e*) + -al.] Serving to check or stop the secretion of milk; having the property of a lactifuge.

lactifuge (lak'ti-fūj), *n.* [= F. *lactifuge*, *<* L. *lac*(-), milk, + *fugare*, expel, *<* *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk.

lactine (lak'tin), *n.* [= F. *lactine*; *<* L. *lac*(-), milk, + -inc².] Same as *lactose*.

lactobutyrometer (lak-tō-bū-ti-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*<* L. *lac*(-), milk, + *butyrum*, = Gr. βούτυρον, butter, + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] A kind of lactometer for ascertaining the quantity of butyry matter any particular milk contains.

lactocele (lak'tō-sēl), *n.* [*<* L. *lac*(-), milk, + Gr. κήλη, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a morbid collection of milk-like fluid. Also called *galactocele*.

lactocrite (lak'tō-krit), *n.* [*<* L. *lac*(-), milk, + *κριτής*, a judge: see *critic*.] An apparatus for testing the quantity of fatty substance or butter in a sample of milk, invented by Laval,

and used in creameries in connection with his centrifugal separator. A mixture of the milk to be tested with an equal volume of a mixture of 95 parts of strong acetic acid and 5 parts of strong sulphuric acid is heated for eight minutes in a glass or porcelain vessel. This process sets free the fatty substance of the milk, which, however, still remains diffused throughout the mass. The lactocrite is a long narrow-necked tube, fitted to a holder on a disk attached to the centrifugal separator. The prepared milk is placed in this tube, and the rotation of the centrifugal separator acts, as in the separation of cream from milk, to aggregate the fat in the narrow neck of the tube, when its quantity can be determined by a scale. When all the steps of the process are performed with exactness, the value of the sample for butter-making can be determined with an average error of only one twentieth of one per cent.

lactodensimeter (lak'tō-den-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. lac(t-)*, milk, + *densus*, thick, dense, + *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] A kind of lactometer furnished with scales intended to show what proportion of the cream, if any, has been removed from a sample of milk by skimming.

lactometer (lak-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. lactomètre* = *Sp. lactómetro* = *Pg. lactometro*, < *L. lac(t-)*, milk, + *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for gaging the purity or richness of samples of milk. Specifically—(a) An instrument used in measuring the volume of cream in a sample of milk, and the probable amount of water, if any, which has been added to it. The simplest form is a graduated glass tube for measuring the amount of cream that rises from a sample of milk placed in it. A more complete instrument consists of a series of tubes each with a stop-cock at the bottom, arranged vertically in a suitable stand. The tubes are about an inch in diameter and 12 inches high, and are graduated to tenths of inches. The samples of milk to be tested are poured into separate tubes to a depth of 10 inches. The stand is then set aside and the cream allowed to rise. The thickness of the stratum of cream which rises is measured in tenths of an inch, or (as the depth is 10 inches) in hundredths of the volume tested. The separated milk is then drawn off through the stop-cock for further tests of richness in caseous matter, etc. (b) A kind of hydrometer for testing milk by its specific gravity; also called *galactometer* to distinguish it from the preceding, in connection with which it is commonly used. When this is called *lactometer*, the other instrument receives a different name, as *creamometer* (*Encyc. Brit.*), or *per cent. tube* (*E. H. Knight*). See *hydrometer*, and cut under *galactometer*. (c) Same as *lactodensimeter*.

lactone (lak'tōn), *n.* [*L. lac(t-)*, milk, + *-one*.] A colorless volatile liquid possessing an aromatic smell, produced, along with lactide, by the dry distillation of lactic acid.

lactophosphate (lak-tō-fos'fāt), *n.* [*laet(ie)* + *phosphate*.] A phosphate combined with lactic acid.

lactoscope (lak'tō-skōp), *n.* [*L. lac(t-)*, milk, + *Gr. σκοπεῖν*, see.] An instrument for testing the quality and richness of samples of milk, by their comparative opacity, constructed and operated upon the principle that the richer the milk is in fatty and caseous substances the greater will be its resistance to the passage of light through a stratum of any given thickness. The samples are tested by a light of equal intensity, usually the flame of a stearin candle. A common form of lactoscope may be described as a box with two vertical parallel and polished glass sides, one of which may be moved by a screw toward or away from, and always in parallel relation with, the other. The candle is placed at a specified distance from the fixed glass side of the box, and as the movable side recedes the stratum of milk increases in thickness to a point at which the candle-flame becomes invisible through it. The various thicknesses at which this occurs in different samples are indications of the richness of the samples, provided no adulteration other than watering has been attempted. There are also lactoscopes of simpler construction and operation. (*Encyc. Brit.*)

lactose (lak'tōs), *n.* [*L. lac(t-)*, milk, + *-osc*.] Sugar of milk, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁, obtained by evaporating whey, filtering through animal charcoal, and crystallizing. It forms hard, white, semi-transparent trimetric crystals, which are less soluble than cane- or grape-sugar, have a slightly sweet taste, and grate between the teeth. It is dextrogyrate, and ferments slowly with yeast, but readily undergoes the lactic fermentation. It is convertible into glucose and galactose by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. It is used for food and in medicine, and is prepared as an article of commerce in Switzerland and Bavaria. Also called *galactine*, *lactine*, and *milk-sugar*.

lactosuria (lak-tō-sū'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *E. lactose* + *Gr. οὖρον*, urine.] The presence of lactose in the urine.

Lactuca (lak-tū'kŭ), *n.* [*L.*, lettuce, > *ult. E. letuce*, *q. v.*] A genus of liguliflorous composite plants, to which the lettuce belongs, type of the subtribe *Lactuceæ* of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, characterized botanically by a beaked achene and a pappus of delicate and copious bristles in many series. These plants are herbs with milky juice, usually with both radical and cauline leaves, which are generally more or less deeply cut, lobed, or pinnatifid, often with bristly ciliate margins, the cauline commonly with clasping or auriculate base. About 65 well-authenticated species are known, indigenous in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. The garden-lettuce, *L. sativa*, is scarcely known except in cultivation, but is supposed to be a native of Asia. (See *lettuce*.) From the European species *L. virosa* principally is obtained the seda-

tive known as *lactucarium*, or *lettuce-opium*. The species of this genus all possess narcotic and sedative properties. **lactucarium** (lak-tū-kā'ri-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. lactuca*, lettuce: see *Lactuca*.] A drug consisting of the inspissated milky juice of several species of *Lactuca*. The species are *L. virosa*, *L. Scariola*, *L. sagittata* (*altissima*), and *L. sativa*, the garden-lettuce. It is regarded as possessing (in an inferior degree) the properties of opium, and can be safely used where the latter cannot; but it is uncertain in action. It is produced in some quantity in several European countries.

Lactuceæ (lak-tū'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lessing, 1832), < *Lactuca* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, of which the genus *Lactuca* is the type. It embraces 10 other genera, including *Pyrrhopappus*, *Prenanthes*, and *Sonchus*. They are chiefly glabrous herbs with beaked achene and copious bristly pappus. Also written *Lactuceæ*. **lactucic** (lak-tū'sik), *a.* [*L. lactuca* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to plants of the genus *Lactuca*.

lacuna (lā-kū'nā), *n.*; *pl. lacunæ* (-nē). [Also rarely *lacune* (< *F.*); = *F. lacune* = *Sp. laguna*, *laguna* = *Pg. lacuna* = *It. lacuna*, *laguna*, a pool, marsh, lake, gap, < *L. lacuna*, a pit, ditch, pond, hole, hollow, cavity, < *lacus*, a basin, cistern, lake: see *lake*¹. Cf. *lagoon*, a doublet of *lacuna*.] 1. A pit or hollow. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*: (1) One of the small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens. (2) A name given occasionally to an internal organ, commonly called an air-cell, lying in the midst of the cellular tissue of plants. (b) In *anat.*, a small pit or depression; a blind alley or cul-de-sac, as one of a multitude of follicles in the mucous membrane of the urethra; especially, a cavity in bone. See below. (c) In *zool.*, one of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the fluids of the body.

2. A gap; a hiatus; especially, a vacancy caused by the omission, loss, or obliteration of something necessary to continuity or completeness.—3. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Lacunidae*. *L. rivata* is a common New England species. This small shell resembles a periwinkle, but is thinner and of slenderer form; it is of a reddish or brownish horn-color, with two or more darker spiral bands. It is found on the sea-shore, where the animal feeds on algae.—**Lacunæ of bone**, the microscopic cavities in the bone occupied by the bone-cells, and communicating with one another and with the Haversian canals and surfaces of the bone through the canaliculi. See cut and quotation under *bone*.—**Lacunæ of Howship**, the foveolæ of Howship, minute pits in the border of bone undergoing absorption. They are excavated by the osteoclasts lying in them.

lacunal (lā-kū'nal), *a.* [= *It. lacunale*; as *lacuna* + *-al*.] Same as *lacunar*².

lacunar¹ (lā-kū'nār), *n.*; *pl. lacunars*, *lacunaria* (-nārz, lak-ū-nā'ri-ā). [*L.*, a wainscoted or paneled ceiling, so called from the sunken or hollowed compartments, < *lacuna*, a pit, hollow: see *lacuna*.] 1. One of the coffers or sunk compartments in ceilings or soffits formed of beams crossing one another, or resembling in structural form or for purposes of decoration such a construction of beams, as the stone ceilings of the Grecian Doric, those (generally formed of wood and plaster, and profusely decorated with gilding and ornament) common in Renaissance buildings, etc. The *lacunaria*, or recesses of the roof [in the Ionic order], were also certainly painted. *J. Fergusson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 253.

Hence—2. A ceiling or soffit having lacunars. **lacunar**² (lā-kū'nār), *a.* [*L. lacuna* + *-ar*³. Cf. *lacunar*¹, *n.*, an older form.] 1. Of or pertaining to a lacuna.—2. Having lacunæ; lacunose. Also *lacunal*.

lacunaria, *n.* Latin plural of *lacunar*¹. **lacunary** (lak'ū-nār-ī), *a.* [*L. lacuna* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to a lacuna.—**Lacunary function**, a function having a lacunary space.—**Lacunary space**, in the theory of functions, an area in a plane every point of which is the affix of a value of the variable for which a given function has no determinate values. Thus, if

$$Fz = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^i y^j z^k}{i! j! k!} \frac{x^i y^j z^k}{\xi - ia + jb + kc}$$

$$\frac{1}{i + j + k}$$

then the space within the triangle whose vertices are the affixes of *a*, *b*, and *c* is a lacunary space.

lacune (lā-kū'n'), *n.* [*F. lacune*, < *L. lacuna*, a pit, hollow: see *lacuna*.] A lacuna; a small empty space; a gap; a hiatus; a defect. [Rare.]

A little wit, or, as that is not always at hand, a little impudence instead of it, throws its rampant briar over dry lacunæ. *Landor*.

lacunette (lak-ū-nēt'), *n.* [*F. lacunette*, dim. of *lacune*, a chasm: see *lacuna*.] In *fort.*, a small foss or ditch.

lacunid (lak'ū-nid), *n.* Any member of the *Lacunidae*.

Lacunidae (lā-kū'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lacuna*, 3, + *-idae*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Lacuna*, with shells resembling those of periwinkles (*Littorinidae*), but having a lacuna in the columella. There is no aliphonal fold, and behind the operculum are two processes, as in *Rissoa*. The family is usually included in the *Littorinidae*.

lacunose (lā-kū'nōs), *a.* [= *Sp. lacunoso*, *lacunoso* = *Pg. It. lacunoso*, < *L. lacunosus*, full of hollows, holes, ponds, etc., < *lacuna*, a pit, a hollow: see *lacuna*.] Having or full of lacunæ; furrowed or pitted; marked by gaps, cavities, or depressions; specifically, in *bot.* and *entom.*, having scattered, irregular, broadish, but shallow excavations, as a surface. A lacunose leaf has the venation salient beneath, leaving the surface full of hollows. The pronota and elytra of many beetles are lacunose. Also *lacunosus*.

lacunosorugose (lak-ū-nō-sō-rō'gōs), *a.* [*Lacunose* + *rugose*.] In *bot.*, marked by deep, broad, irregular wrinkles, as the shell of the walnut or the stone of the peach.

lacunose (lā-kū'nōs), *a.* Same as *lacunose*.

lacunulose (lā-kū'nū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *lacunose*.] In *bot.*, diminutively lacunose. *Truckerman*, *North American Lichens*, I. 61.

lacus (lā'kus), *n.* [*NL.* use of *L. lacus*, a basin, lake: see *lake*¹.] 1. In *anat.*, a place likened to a lake.—2. [*cap.*] In *zool.*, a genus of beetles of the family *Eucnemidae*. The sole species is *L. laticornis* of Brazil. *Bonvouloir*, 1870.—**Lacus lacrymalis**, the lake of tears, the oval space between the eyelids at the inner corner of the eye, occupied by the caruncula lacrymalis.

lacustral (lā-kus'tral), *a.* [*L.* as if **lacustris*, of a lake (see *lacustrine*), + *-al*.] Same as *lacustrine*.

lacustrian (lā-kus'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* as if **lacustris*, of a lake (see *lacustrine*), + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Same as *lacustrine*.

II. *n.* A lake-dweller; one whose habitation is built upon a lake.

Not the slightest clew appears as to the manner in which the *lacustrians* disposed of their dead. *Amer. Cyc.*, X. 112.

Lacustridae (lā-kus'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < **lacustris*, of a lake (see *lacustrine*), + *-idae*.] A so-called family of fresh-water sponges, including those forms of the genus *Spongilla* which inhabit lakes, as distinguished from the *Fluviatilibidae*. Though named as a family, the group has not the taxonomic value of a genus, and its name is not based upon that of any genus.

lacustrine (lā-kus'trin), *a.* [*L.* as if **lacustris* (> *It. Pg. Sp. F. lacustre*), of a lake, < *lacus*, a lake: see *lake*¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to a lake or to lakes.—2. Living on or in lakes, as various animals.—3. In *bot.*, growing in lakes or ponds. Also *lacustral* and *lacustrian*.

Lacustrine deposits, deposits formed at the bottom of lakes, which frequently consist of a series of strata disposed with great regularity one above another. From the study of these numerous fresh-water deposits geologists obtain a knowledge of the ancient condition of the land.—**Lacustrine dwelling or habitation**. Same as *lake-dwelling*.

lac-work (lak'wërk), *n.* Japanese lacquer.

lace (lā'si), *a.* [*L.* as if **lacc* + *-y*¹.] Resembling lace; lace-like.

The skeleton [of the *Hexactinellidae*] comes out a lovely lace structure of the clearest glass.

Sir C. W. Thomson, *Depths of the Sea*, p. 418.

How exquisite she looked in her pale-tinted dress, with a lacey shawl wound carelessly round her head and shoulders. *The Century*, XXXVI. 197.

lad¹ (lad), *n.* [*ME. ladde*, prob. < *Ir. lath*, a youth, a champion, = *W. llawd*, a youth. It cannot be the same as *ME. lede*, < *AS. leód*, a man: see *led*³.] For the connection of the senses 'boy' and 'servant,' cf. *boy*¹ and *knave* in like uses. Cf. *lass*¹.] 1. A boy; a youth; a stripling: often used familiarly or affectionately in speaking of or to a man of any age.

The *ladde* whom long I lov'd so deare
Nowe loves a lasse that all his love doth scorne. *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, April.

Joseph, being seventeen years old, was feeding the flock with his brethren; and the *lad* was with the sons of Bilhah. *Gen.* xxxvii. 2.

The ruffling Northern *lads*, and the stout Welshmen try'd it. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, xxii. 1069.

How now, old *lad*? *Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, iv. 1. 113.

2. A male sweetheart: correlative to *lass*. [*Scotch.*]

Ye royal lasses dainty,
Heav'n mak' ye guid as weel as braw,
An' gie you *lads* a plenty. *Burns*, *A Dream*.

3†. A servingman; a servant.

To make lordea of lades of londe that he wyneeth,
And fro men foule thrsles that felwen nat hua lawes.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 32.

lad². An obsolete preterit and past participle of *lead*¹.

lad³ (lad), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thong of leather; a shoe-latchet. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eug.]

lad-aget (lad'āj), *n.* Boyhood.

Heer I have past my *Lad-age* fair and good;

Heer first the soft Down on my chin did bud.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., The Vocation.

ladanum (lad'a-num), *n.* [*L. ladanum, ledanum*, < Gr. *λάδανον*, a resinous juice or gum from a certain shrub, < *λάδον*, > *L. ledon*, also *lada*, < Pers. *lādan*, a shrub (*Cistus creticus*) (> Ar. Hind. *lādan*, ladanum). Hence, with diff. form and sense, *ladanum*, *q. v.*] A resinous juice that exudes from the *Cistus ladaniferus*, a shrub which grows in Spain and Portugal, and from *C. creticus* and *C. salvifolius*, which grow in Crete, Syria, etc. The best sort occurs in commerce in dark-colored or black masses, of the consistence of a soft plaster. The other sort is in long rolls coiled up, harder than the former, and of a paler color. It was formerly much used medicinally in external applications and as a stomachic, but is now in little request. It is also used in perfumery and in fumigating-pastils. Also *ladanum, ladanum, gum ladanum, gum ladanum, gum ledon*.

ladany (lad'a-ni), *n.* [See *ladanum*.] An old name for *Cistus ladaniferus*, one of the plants yielding ladanum.

They make here Labdanum or Ladanum of a very small balsamic aromatic shrub called *Ladany*, and by botanists *Cistus Ledon*, or *Cistus ladanifera*.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 231.

ladder (lad'ēr), *n.* [Also dial. *ladder*; < ME. *laddere*, *laddre*, < AS. *hlāder*, with short vowel *hlāder* (in declension syncopated *hladr*, *hlēdr*), a ladder, = OFries. *hladder*, *hlēder* = MD. *ledere*, D. *ladder*, *leer* = MLG. *ladder*, a ladder, the rails of a cart, = OHG. *hleitar*, *hleitura*, *hleitra*, *leitra*, *leitra*, MHG. G. *leiter*, a ladder; perhaps akin to *L. elathri*, a trellis, grate; cf. Goth. *hleithra*, a hut, tent, tabernacle (of wattles?) (cf. *hlīja*, a tent, tabernacle). By some referred to the same root as Gr. *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, namely the root of Gr. *κλίμαξ* = AS. *hlīman*, lean: see *lean*¹, *clinic*, *climax*, etc.] 1. A frame of wood, metal, or rope, usually portable, and consisting essentially of two side-pieces connected at suitable distances by cross-pieces, generally in the form of rounds or rungs, forming steps by which, when the frame is properly set, a person may ascend a height. A ladder differs from a stair in that it has treads, but no risers. There are many forms of ladders, adapted to different uses, as the *step-ladder*, *standing-ladder*, *companion-ladder*, *collapsing-ladder*, *scaling-ladder*, etc. A fireman's scaling-ladder is now used consisting of one pole only with steps on each side and a large barbed hook at the top. In use, the hook is caught in a window-sill, the fireman climbs to the window by the pole, and then raises it to the next window, and so on.



Fireman's Scaling-ladder.

The kyng by an *laddere* to the syp clam an hey.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 333.

This *ladder* of ropes will lette thee downe.

The Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 227).

Then they placed their scaling ladders,

And e'er the walls did scour amain.

Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 249).

2. Figuratively, any means of ascending; a means of rising to eminence.

Note that the Crosse becomes

A *Ladder* leading to Heav'n's glorious rooms.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 7.

Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,

Whereto the climber-upward turns his face.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 22.

Accommodation ladder. See *accommodation*.—**Extension ladder**, a ladder with a sliding or folding section which can be used to increase the length.—**Jacob's ladder**. (a) The ladder which, according to the account in Genesis (xxviii. 12), Jacob saw in a dream, stretching from earth to heaven, with the angels of God ascending and descending upon it. (b) In *logic*, a figure illustrating the theory of the old logic concerning the relations of genera, differences, and species. (c) *Naut.* See *Jacob's-ladder*, l.—**Hook-and-ladder company**. See *hook*.—**Movable ladder**, a miners' man-engine.

ladder-braid (lad'ēr-brād), *n.* A kind of braid made on the lace-pillow; a narrow bobbin-net: so named from its appearance.

ladder-carriage (lad'ēr-kar'āj), *n.* A hook-and-ladder truck; a vehicle on which fire-ladders are carried. In some forms the bed-frame serves as a brace for the ladder when it is raised, the sliding

sections of the ladder being extended by a windlass which has its bearings at the foot of the frame. A basket may be secured by a rope to a pulley at the top of the ladder to serve as a fire-escape. *E. H. Knight*.

ladder-dredge (lad'ēr-drej), *n.* A dredge having buckets carried round on a ladder-like chain.

ladderman (lad'ēr-man), *n.*; pl. *ladder-men*. In a fire-brigade, a member of a hook-and-ladder company.

ladder-shell (lad'ēr-shel), *n.* Any species of *Scalaria*; a scalariid or ventilo-trap: so called from the conspicuous ribs, resembling the rounds of a ladder.

ladder-sollar (lad'ēr-sol'ār), *n.* In *mining*, a platform at the foot of each ladder in a ladder-way. The ladders are usually from 25 to 30 feet in length, and between each two is a solar or platform, where the miner changes to another ladder. The object of this arrangement is to lessen the danger, to both the miner himself and his companions below, which would attend a fall from one continuous ladder leading from the top to the bottom of the shaft. Ladders without sollars are forbidden by law in England.

ladder-stitch (lad'ēr-stich), *n.* 1. An embroidery-stitch in which cross-bars at equal distances are produced between two solid ridges of raised work. A variety of this has the cross-bars at different angles, producing a row of lozenges or hexagons; it is also carried around curves and in a circle, the cross-bars resembling the radiating spokes of a wheel.

2. A stitch by which a row of crosses is produced, the effect of the whole being a continuous line or ridge of the silk or thread, with short cross-bars at regular intervals projecting at both sides.

ladderway (lad'ēr-wā), *n.* A space or opening for ascending and descending by a ladder; specifically, in *mining*, a shaft arranged with a system of ladders by which the miners have access to the part of the mine in which their work is carried on. In vertical shafts the ladderway (also called in England the *footway*) is usually arranged in a separate compartment partitioned off from those used for hoisting and pumping.

ladder-work (lad'ēr-wērċ), *n.* Work done on a ladder, as painting, stuccoing, and the like: a workmen's term. For such work a ladder is often slung horizontally by its ends, to make a platform.

laddess (lad'es), *n.* [*lad*¹ + *-ess*. See *lass*¹.] A girl; a lass. *Davies*. [Humorous.]

I know he is a very amiable lad, and I do not know that she is not as amiable a laddess. *Walpole*, Letters, III. 243.

laddie (lad'ī), *n.* [Dim. of *lad*¹.] A lad; a boy; a lover. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

Hobie he had but a *laddies* sword,

But he did more than a *laddies* deed.

Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 103).

I hae a wife and twa wee *laddies*.

Burns, To Dr. Blacklock.

lade¹ (lād), *v.*: pret. *laded*, pp. *laden*, *laded*, ppr. *lading*. [*ME. laden* (pret. *lod*, pp. *laden*), < AS. *hladan* (pret. *hlōd*, pp. *hladen*), load, heap up, draw out (water), = OS. *hladan* = OFries. *hlada* = MD. D. *laden*, MLG. *laden* = OHG. *hladan*, MHG. G. *laden*, load, = Icel. *hladan* = Dan. *lade* = Sw. *ladda* = Goth. **hlathan* (in comp. *af-hlathan*), load, lade. Cf. Russ. *klade*, a load. Hence the noun *lade*¹ (and *load*²), *ladle*, *last*², *ballast*, etc.; cf. also *lathe*². For the relation to *load*, see *load*².] *I. trans.* 1. To put a burden, load, or cargo on or in; load; charge: as, to *lade* a ship with cotton; to *lade* a horse with corn. [In this sense *load* is now chiefly used, but *lade*, in the pp. *laden*, is still common.]

Okes great, straight as a line, . . .

With branches brode, *lade* with levea newe.

Flower and Leaf, l. 33.

And they *laded* their asses with the corn, and departed thence.

Gen. xiii. 26.

I'll show thee where the softest cowslips spring,

And clust'ring nuts their *laden* branches bend.

Warton, Eclogues, viii.

Cooper he was and carpenter, and wrought

To make the boatmen fishing-nets, or help'd

At *lading* and unlading the tall barks.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Figuratively, to burden; to oppress. Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy *laden*.

Mat. xi. 28.

3. To lift or throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or other utensil: as, to *lade* water out of a tub or into a cistern.

And chides the sea that sunders him from thence,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 139.

4†. To admit (water).

Withynne the ship wiche that Argna made,

Whiche was so staunche it myghe ne water *lade*.

MS. Digby, 230. (*Hallivell*.)

Laded metal, in *plate-glass manuf.*, melted glass transferred by a ladle from the melting-pot to the table.

II.† intrans. 1. To draw water.

She did not think best to *lade* at the shallow channel.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations.

2. *Naut.*, to let in water by leakage; leak. *Wright*.

lade¹ (lād), *n.* [*ME. lade*; orig. a form of what is now *load*², but now associated with *lade*¹, *v.*: see *lade*¹, *v.*, and *load*², *n.*] A load; specifically, a bag of meal. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Ala of many smale cornea ea made

Til a hors bak a mykel *lade*.

Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 3418.

As bees flee hamo wi' *lades* o' treasure,

The minutes wing'd their way with pleasure.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

lade² (lād), *n.* [A var. of *lode*¹, *load*².] 1†. A way; course. See *lode*¹.—2. A watercourse; a channel for water; a ditch or drain; in Scotland, specifically, a mill-race, especially a head-race.—3. The mouth of a river.

lademan (lād'man), *n.*; pl. *lademen* (-men). [A var. of *lodeman*.] 1. A person who has charge of a pack-horse. [Scotch.]—2†. A servant employed by a miller to return to the owners their meal when ground. [Scotch.]

laden (lād'n), Past participle of *lade*¹.

ladened†, *pp.* An erroneous form of *laden*.

We caused our ships *ladened* with our great artillery and victuals to be brought into the haven.

Exp. in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 117).

Every prisoner being most grievously *ladened* with irons on their legs.

Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

lade-pail (lād'pāl), *n.* A pail with a long handle to *lade* water out with. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eug.]

lader (lād'ēr), *n.* [A var. of *loder*.] A lademan.

ladied† (lād'id), *a.* [*lady* + *-ed*².] Ladylike; gentle.

Sores are not to be anguished with a rustick pressure, but gently strook'd with a *ladied* hand.

Fetham, Resolves, i. 8.

ladies'-bedstraw, *-cushion*, etc. See *lady's-bedstraw*, etc.

ladify† (lād'idif), *v. t.* [*lady* + *-fy*.] To render ladylike; make a lady of; give the title or style of lady to.

A pretty conceit of a nimble-witted gentlewoman, that was worthy to be *ladified* for the jest.

Middleton, Black Book.

Ladin (la-dēn'), *n.* [Rheto-Romanic *ladin* (= It. *ladino*), < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] A branch of the Rheto-Romanic language spoken in the Engadine in Switzerland and the upper Inn valley in Tyrol. See *Rheto-Romanic*.

lading (lād'ing), *n.* [*ME. lading*, a loading, drawing, < AS. *hladung* (Somner), a drawing (of water), verbal *n.* of *hladan*, *lade*, *load*: see *lade*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of loading.

Before they devided themselves they agreed, after the *lading* of their goods at their severall ports, to meet at Zante.

Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1585.

2. That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden: as, the *lading* of a ship.

I perceive that this voyage will be with hurt and much damage, not ooly of the *lading* and ship, but also of our lives.

Acts xxvii. 10.

I have my *lading*; . . . you may know whose beast I am

by my burden.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

3. In *glass-making*, the transfer of the glass into the cuvettes.—**Bill of lading**. See *bill*³.—**Bills of Lading Act**. See *bill*³.

lading-hole (lād'ing-hōl), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, an aperture in the side of a plate-glass furnace, at which the cuvette for carrying the metal is introduced or is filled.

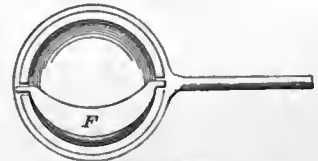
Ladino (lā-dē'nō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] 1. The ancient Spanish or Castilian language.—2. A Spanish and Portuguese jargon spoken by certain Jews in Turkey and elsewhere.—3. In Central America, a half-breed of white and Indian parentage; a mestizo.

ladkin (lad'kin), *n.* [*lad*¹ + *-kin*.] A little lad. [Rare.]

Tharrhon that young *ladkin* hight.

Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, iii. 31.

ladle (lād'l), *n.* [*ME. ladel*, a ladle, < AS. *hlādēl*, a ladle (glossed by L. *antlia*) (cf. *hlāden*, a bucket, *hlād-hwēól*, *hlād-trendel*, a wheel used in drawing water), < *hladan*, *lade* (water):



Foundry-ladle.

F, plate which serves to keep back impurities floating on the metal.

see *lade*.] 1. A long-handled dish-shaped utensil for dipping or conveying liquids. Ladles for domestic uses are made in many forms and of a variety of materials. One form of foundry-ladle of iron, technically called a *shank*, for conveying molten metal from the furnace to the mold, has opposite handles for two men, one of them furnished with a cross-bar at the end for tilting the ladle to pour out the metal. For very large work such foundry-ladles are moved by a crane.

A *ladel bygge*, with a long stele [handle],
That cast for to kele a croke, and saue the fatte abone,
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 279.

A *Ladle* for our Silver Dish
Is what I want, is what I wish.
Prior, *The Ladle*.

2. A similarly shaped instrument for drawing a charge from a cannon.—3. The float-board of a mill-wheel; a ladle-board.—4. In *glass-manuf.*, same as *curette*, 2.—*Babbitting ladle*. See *babbitting*.—*Faying ladle*, or *pitch-ladle*, an iron ladle with a long nose or spout, used for pouring melted pitch into the seams of a ship after they are calked.

ladle (lā'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ladled*, ppr. *ladling*. [*ladle*, *n.*] To lift or dip with a ladle; lade.

Daly's business was to *ladle* out the punch.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

Ladled glass. Same as *cullet*.
ladle-board (lā'dl-bōrd), *n.* The float-board of a mill-wheel.

ladleful (lā'dl-fūl), *n.* [*ladle* + *-ful*.] The quantity which a ladle holds when full.

ladle-furnace (lā'dl-fēr'nās), *n.* A small gas-furnace heated by a Bunsen jet or burner, and usually provided with a support for a small ladle and a sheet-iron jacket for concentrating the heat upon the ladle: used in shops and laboratories for melting small quantities of easily fusible metals and alloys, as zinc, tin, lead, solder, type-metal, Babbitt metal, etc.

ladle-shell (lā'dl-shel), *n.* One of the several large whelks or similar shells, as species of the genus *Fulgur* or *Sycotypus*, which are or may be used as ladles in bailing out boats, etc. [*Local*, U. S.]

ladlewood (lā'dl-wūd), *n.* The wood of the tree *Hartogia Capensis*.

ladrone (la-drōn'), *n.* [*Sp. ladron* = *Pg. ladrão* = *It. ladrone* = *OF. laron, larron* (> *E. obs. larron*); < *L. latro(n-)*, a robber; in earlier use a hireling, mercenary soldier: see *larceeny*.] A thief; robber; highwayman; rogue.

Was ever man of my great birth and fortune
Afronted thus? I am become the talk
Of every picaro and *ladron*.
Shirley, *The Brothers*, v. 3.

lad's-love (ladz'lūv), *n.* A name of the southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

She gathered a piece of southernwood. . . . "Whatten you call this in your country?" asked she. "Old man," replied Ruth. "We call it here *lad's-love*."
Mrs. Gaskell, *Ruth*, xviii.

lady (lā'di), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ladye*, *ladie*, < ME. *lavedi*, *leredy*, *leredi*, *lefdye*, *lefdi*, *laeredi*, etc., < AS. *hlāfdige*, later *hlāfdic*, a lady, mistress; a fem. corresponding to *hlāford* (orig. **hlāfweard*), lord, and prob. directly derived from it, with contraction, namely < *hlāford* + *-ige*, for *-ie*, fem. formative. The supposed formation < *hlāf*, loaf, bread, + *-dige*, connected with *dægec*, a kneader, from the root of *dāh*, dough, namely that seen in Goth. *digan*, or *deigan*, knead (see *dough*), is improbable. In ME. the genitive or possessive is usually *lady*, as in the first quotation under def. 3; hence the use in *Lady-day*, and other compounds where *lady* is orig. possessive. In some of these compounds, and in various plant-names, *lady* (or *lady's*) orig. referred to the Virgin Mary.] **I. n.**; pl. *ladies* (-diz). 1. A woman who has authority over a manor or family; the mistress of a household: the feminine correlative to *lord*.

And ye knowe wele also that she is oon of the heste *ladies* of the worlde, and oon of the wisest.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 84.

Of all these bounds . . .
We make thee *lady*. *Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 1. 67.
The *Ladye* of Branksome greets thee by me,
Says that the fated hour is come.
Scott, *L. of L. M.*, ii. 4.

2. [*cap.*] Specifically, in Great Britain, the proper title of any woman whose husband is higher in rank than baronet or knight, or who is the daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl, though the title is given by courtesy also to the wives of baronets and knights; also, the feminine title correlative originally to *Lord*, and now also to *Sir*.

You shall have two noble partners with you; the old Duchess of Norfolk, and *Lady Marquess Dorset*.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 3. 169.

Certain *Ladies* were expelled the Court, as the *Lady Poyning*, the *Lady Moulton*, and others, bound to appear at the next Parliament. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 145.

3. In the days of chivalry, the woman chosen by a knight or squire as the object of his especial service, his feats of arms being done in her honor, and his success ascribed to her influence.

And he [the squire] hadde hen somtyme in chivachie, . . .
And born him wel, as of so litel space,
In hope to stouder in his *lady* grace,
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 88.

But thou that hast no *lady* canst not fight.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

4. A woman of good family and of established social position, or one accepted as such: a restricted sense correlative to *gentleman* in like use.

She was born, in our familiar phrase, a *lady*, and from the beginning, throughout a long life, she was surrounded with perfect ease of circumstance.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 960.

5. A woman of good breeding, education, and refinement of mind and manner: a general sense correlative to *gentleman* in like use: in common speech used indiscriminately as a synonym for *woman* (a use generally vulgar, and to be avoided except in address). See *gentleman*, 4.

A lovely *Ladie* rode him faire heside,
Upon a lowly Asse more white then snow.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. l. 4.

Her artists were quick to give fine expression to the new moods of the Middle Ages; her gentlemen were the first in Europe, and the first modern *ladies* were Venetian.
C. E. Norton, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 40.

I admit that our abuse of the word is villainous. I know of an orator who once said, in a public meeting where bonnets preponderated, that "the *ladies* were last at the cross and first at the tomb!"
Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, Int.

6. A wife; a man's spouse: used in this sense always with direct reference to the husband: as, John Smith and *lady*. [Formerly in common use, but now regarded as inelegant.]

Mr. Bertram asked his *lady* one morning at breakfast whether this was not little Harry's birth-day.
Scott, *Guy Mannering*, ix.

"Hope you and your good *lady* are well" [said Colonel Sprowle].
O. W. Holmes, *Elsie Venner*, vii.

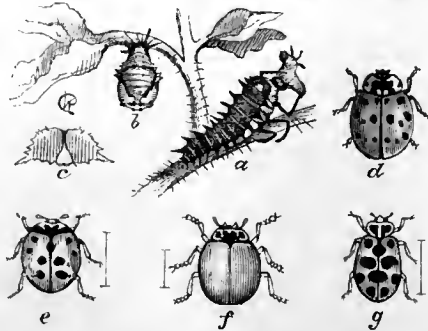
7. A sweetheart. [*Local*, U. S.]—8. A slate measuring about 16 inches long by 10 broad.—

9. The calcareous apparatus in the cardiac part of the stomach of the lobster, the function of which is the trituration of the food.—**Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary**. See *congregation*.—**English Ladies**. See *Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, under *institute*.—**Greeting or salutation of Our Lady**, the Annunciation.—**Ladies' companion**, a small portable reticule or bag of stiff material, arranged to hold implements for women's work, with gloves, purse, handkerchief, etc.—**Ladies' man**, a man who is fond of the society of women, and is zealous in paying them petty attentions.—**Ladies of the bedchamber**. See *bedchamber*.—**Lady bell**. Same as *angelus bell* (which see, under *bell*).—**Lady chapel**, in a large church built for Roman Catholic use, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, generally placed behind the high altar, at the extremity of the apse or the eastern end of the church. In churches built before the thirteenth century the *Lady chapel* is often a separate building. The use of the name is modern. See cut under *cathedral*.—**Lady of the lake**, a kept mistress. [*Old slang*.]

All women would be of one piece
But for the difference marriage makes
Twixt wives and *ladies* of the lakes.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. l. 868.

Lady with twelve founces, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. [*Shropshire*, Eng.]—**Leading lady**. See *leading*.—**Our Lady**, the Virgin Mary.—**Our Lady of Dolors**. See *Dolors of the Virgin Mary*, under *dolor*.—**Our Lady of Heaven's hent**. See *hent*.—**Our Lady's bedstraw**. See *bedstraw*, 2(a).—**Our Lady's Ellwand**. See *ellwand*, 2.

II. a. Of a lady; ladylike.
ladybird (lā'di-bērd), *n.* [*lad*, with ref. to "Our Lady," i. e. the Virgin Mary, + *bird*];



Ladybirds.
a, larva of *Mystis* or *Anatis quindecim-punctata*; b, pupa of same; c, first joint of larva, enlarged; d, beetle; e, nine-spotted ladybird (*Coccinella novem-notata*); f, trim ladybird (*C. munda*); g, spotted ladybird (*Megilla maculata*). (Lines show natural sizes.)

prob. orig. as a var. of *ladybug*.] 1. A beetle of the family *Coccinellidae*, order *Coleoptera*, so called from its graceful form and delicate coloration. The eggs are laid in small clusters, and the larvæ are for the most part carnivorous, feeding upon plant-lice, bark-lice, and small insects of all sorts; one, however, eats the leaves of plants. The adult beetles are in the main predaceous, but sometimes feed upon pollen. The pupa is usually formed within the last larval skin, which is suspended by its anal end to some leaf or other object. The pupæ and also the larvæ of some species have been known to winter over, but the beetles usually hibernates. The species are very numerous; those figured, *Coccinella picta* (see under *Coccinellidae*), *C. munda*, *C. novem-notata*, *Megilla maculata*, *Anatis quindecim-punctata*, are all common in the United States. Also called *ladybug*, *ladycock*, *ladycow*, *ladyfy*.

2. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*: so called from its graceful form. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [*Dublin Bay*.]—3†. A lady-love; a sweetheart: often used as a term of endearment.

What, lamb! what, *lady-bird*!
God forbid! Where's this girl? What, Juliet!
Shak., *R. and J.*, i. 3. 3.

Is that your new ruff, sweet *lady-bird*? By my truth,
'tis most intricately rare.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

ladybug (lā'di-bug), *n.* A ladybird: the more common name in the United States and in some parts of England.

The Americans are not alone in referring to insects as "bugs," for in many parts of England we have the "*ladybug*" (*lady-bird*), "*May-bug*" (*cockchafer*), and "*June-bug*" (*green beetle*).
Athenæum, No. 3222, p. 140.

lady-cat (lā'di-kat), *n.* The large channel catfish of the United States, *Ictalurus punctatus*. It attains a weight of 5 to 15 pounds, and is much esteemed for food.

lady-chair (lā'di-chār), *n.* Same as *king's-cushion*.

Tina insisted on reading this with us, just as of old she insisted on being carried in a *lady chair* over to our woodland study in the island. *H. B. Stowe*, *Oldtown*, p. 436.

ladyclock (lā'di-klok), *n.* [*lad* + *clock*, *q. v.*] Same as *ladybird*, 1. [*Prov. Eng.*]

That was only a *lady-clock*, child, flying away home.
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xxiii.

lady-cockle (lā'di-kok'1), *n.* See *cockle* 2.

lady-court (lā'di-kōrt), *n.* The court of a lady of the manor.

ladycow (lā'di-kou), *n.* Same as *ladybird*, 1.

lady-crab (lā'di-krab), *n.* The commonest edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, upon the carapace of which is traceable an outline like that of a woman's bust: extended to various other swimming- and sand-crabs, as *Platyonychus ocellatus*. See cut under *Platyonychus*.

Lady-day (lā'di-dā), *n.* The day on which is held the festival of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th. See *annunciation*.

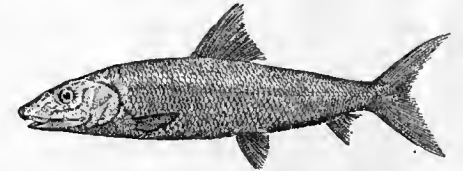
And vpon Saterdaye, our *Ladye daye* at nyght aforesayde, we made sayle.
Sir R. Gwyllforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 15.

I return to town next Friday, and leave it for good on *Lady-day*.
Sydney Smith, *To Francis Jeffrey*.

lady-fern (lā'di-fēr'n), *n.* An elegant fern, *Asplenium Filix-femina*, widely diffused, in numerous varieties, through the northern temperate zone. Its rootstock is crowned with a cluster of bipinnate broadly lanceolate fronds, commonly from 1 to 3 feet high.

ladyfinger (lā'di-fing'gēr), *n.* See *lady's-finger*.

ladyfish (lā'di-fish), *n.* 1. A fish, *Albula vulpes*, of the family *Albulidae*, of a brilliant silvery



Ladyfish, or Bone-fish (*Albula vulpes*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

color, abundant in tropical seas, and quite gamy, but of little value as food.—2. A labroid fish; *Harpe rufa*, with 12 dorsal spines, continuous lateral line, scaly cheeks and opercles, base of dorsal fin scaly, and posterior canines. It is a common West Indian fish, occurring also along the Florida coast, and of beautiful color. More fully called *Spanish ladyfish*; also *doncella*.—3. The skipper or saury, *Scombercesox saurus*. [*Florida*.]

lady-fluke (lā'di-flōk), *n.* The halibut. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ladyfy (lā'di-fii), *n.* Same as *ladybird*, 1.

lady-hen (lā'di-hen), *n.* 1. The skylark.—2. The wren: a contraction of *Our Lady's hen*. See *hen*¹. [Prov. Eng.]
ladyhood (lā'di-hūd), *n.* [*< lady + hood.*] The condition, character, quality, rank, etc., of a lady.

There was that in his tone . . . which was displeasing to Annie's ladyhood.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 199.

lady-key (lā'di-kō), *n.* *Primula veris*, the primrose.

lady-killer (lā'di-kil'ēr), *n.* A man supposed to be dangerously fascinating to women as a real or pretended lover; one whose fascinations are potent; a general lover. [Humorous slang.]

I'm a modest man, . . . I don't set up to be a lady-killer.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlii.

lady-killing (lā'di-kil'ing), *n.* The acts or arts of a lady-killer; assiduous gallantry. [Humorous slang.]

ladykin (lā'di-kin), *n.* [*< lady + -kin.*] A little lady: applied by Elizabethan writers, in the abbreviated form *Lakin*, to the Virgin Mary. [Rare.]

ladylike (lā'di-līk), *a.* 1. Like a lady in any respect; refined; well-bred; courteous in manner.—2. Applied to men, affected; effeminate.
 Some of these so rigid, yet very spruce ladylike preachers, think fit to gratify as their own persons, so their kind hearers and spectators.
Jer. Taylor (C), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 179.

Fops at all corners, ladylike in mien,
 Cliveted fellows, amelt ere they are seen.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 830.

=*Syn. Womanly*, etc. See *feminine*.
lady-love (lā'di-luv), *n.* 1. A female sweetheart; a woman who is loved.—2. Love for a lady; romantic love.

And, like the Ariosto of the North,
 Sang lady-love and war, romance and knightly worth.
Byron, Child's Harold, iv. 40.

ladymeat (lā'di-mēt), *n.* See the quotation.

Many an alma was given for her sake; and the food so set aside in almost every house to be bestowed upon the poor went by the name of *Lady meat*. The victuals given to the poor in honour of the Blessed Virgin were often known by the above name.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. l. 234.

lady's-bedstraw (lā'diz-bed'strā), *n.* A plant, *Our Lady's bedstraw*, *Galium verum*.

lady's-bower (lā'diz-bou'ēr), *n.* The only British species of clematis, *Clematis Vitalba*. Also called *traveler's-joy*.

lady's-comb (lā'diz-kōm), *n.* A small annual umbelliferous plant of Europe, *Scandix Peecten-Veneris*, with umbels of small white flowers, and pale-green finely divided leaves, growing in cultivated fields. The fruit is laterally compressed and destitute of vittæ, or oil-vessels; it has long and sharp points, to which the name alludes. Also called *Venus's-comb* and *shepherd's-needle*.

lady's-cushion (lā'diz-kūsh'ən), *n.* The thrift, *Armeria vulgaris*, a maritime plant with a dense ension-like growth; also called *sea-cushion*. Several other plants have sometimes been named *lady's-cushion*.

lady's-delight (lā'diz-dē-lit'), *n.* The pansy, *Viola tricolor*.
Ladies'-delights and periwinkles.
S. O. Jewett, A Country Doctor, p. 237.

lady's-eardrops (lā'diz-ēr'drops), *n.* The common cultivated fuchsia.

lady's-finger (lā'diz-fing'gēr), *n.* 1. *pl.* The kidney-vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*. The name has also been given to many other plants.—2. One of the hairy appendages of the legs of lobsters, attached to the base of the leg. They are the gills or branchiæ. See *exopodite*.—3. A kind of confectioners' cake, or of sponge-cake, so named from the long and slender form.

"Fetch me that Ottoman, and prithee keep
 Your voice low," said the Emperor, "and steep
 Some lady's fingers nice in Candy wine."
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 48. (Davies.)

4. A finger-shaped variety of the potato formerly common, small, white, and of delicate flavor.—5. A variety of apple.

Also *ladyfinger*.
lady's-glove (lā'diz-gluv), *n.* The purple foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. The name is also given to one or two other plants, as *Inula conyza*.

lady's-gown (lā'diz-goun), *n.* In *Scots law*, a gift sometimes made by a purchaser to a vendor's wife on her renouncing her life-rent in her husband's estate.

lady's-hair (lā'diz-hār), *n.* 1. The quaking-grass, *Briza media*.—2. One of the maiden-hair ferns, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.

ladyship (lā'di-ship), *n.* [*< lady + -ship.*] The condition or rank of a lady.—*Her or your ladyship*, a form used in speaking of or to a woman having the title of *Lady*.

I did what your *Ladyship* commanded me at York-house.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 23.

lady-slipper (lā'di-slip'ēr), *n.* See *lady's-slipper*.

lady's-maid (lā'diz-mād), *n.* A female attendant upon a lady.

lady's-mantle (lā'diz-man'tl), *n.* An Old World rosaceous herb, *Alechmilla vulgaris*. It has a bitterish, astringent taste, and was formerly used in medicine as an astringent.

lady's-seal (lā'diz-sēl), *n.* 1. A plant, *Tamus communis*, of the natural order *Dioscoreaceæ*. It is a perennial climber, with greenish-white flowers and scarlet berries, and grows in hedges and woods in England. Also called *black bryony*.
 2. The Solomon's-seal of England, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

lady's-slipper (lā'diz-slip'ēr), *n.* 1. Any orchid of the genus *Cypripedium*. In America the most conspicuous wild lady's-slippers are the larger yellow, *C. pubescens*; the smaller yellow, *C. parviflorum*; the showy, *C. spectabile*; and the stemless, *C. acule*. The roots of the first two yield an official remedy, regarded as a gentle nervous stimulant and antispasmodic.
 2. The garden-balsam, *Impatiens balsamina*. [U. S.] The name has also been given locally to other plants.

lady's-smock (lā'diz-smök), *n.* A cruciferous plant, *Cardamine pratensis*. Also called *eucloo-flower*. Commonly called *lady-smock*.
 Daisies pied and violets blue,
 And lady-smocks all silver-white.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 905.

That meadow, chequered with water-lilies and lady-smocks.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 58.

lady's-thistle (lā'diz-this'tl), *n.* 1. The blessed thistle, *Cnicus benedictus*.—2. The milk-thistle, *Carduus Marianum*.

lady's-thumb (lā'diz-thum), *n.* The common persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria*: so called from its dense oblong reddish spike. [U. S.]

lady's-tresses (lā'diz-tres'ez), *n.* An orchid, *Spiranthes autumnalis*; also, any orchid of that genus. These orchids are low plants, notable for their spikes of white spirally arranged flowers. In the United States *S. cernua* is perhaps the best-known species.

Lælaps (lē'laps), *n.* [NL., *< L. Lælaps*, the name of a dog in Ovid's "Metamorphoses," *< Gr. λαιλαψ*, a dark, furious storm, a hurricane.]

1. In *zool.*, a generic name used in various senses. (a) A genus of arachnidans. *Koch, 1835.* (b) A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the chalcid subfamily *Pteromalinae*, with two West Indian species, *L. sadules* and *L. pulchricornis*. Usually *Lælaps*, as Walker, 1843. (c) A genus of gigantic dinosaurian reptiles, established by Cope in 1866. Some of the species stood 13 feet high, and they were shaped like kangaroos, progressing on their plantigrade hind feet with the assistance of the massive tail. The jaws were large and armed with sharp teeth. The animals were carnivorous and rapacious to a high degree.
 2. [I. c.] A species or an individual of the genus *Lælaps* (c).

When hunting, the *lælaps* probably wandered around the lowlands, or swam along the shore until it arrived within twenty-five or thirty feet of its victim, when with a spring it cleared the distance. *Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 467.*

Lælia (lē'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1830), named after *Lælius*, a Roman statesman.] A genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Epidendreae*, type of the subtribe *Lælieæ*, having the sepals and petals flat, the lateral lobes of the lip broad and loosely investing the column, and the flowers large and showy. They are epiphytes furnished with pseudobulbs, which are often elongate and stem-like, and coriaceous or fleshy leaves. The flowers are borne on simple terminal racemes. About 20 species have been discovered, inhabiting tropical America from Brazil to Mexico. Several of them are common in collections of orchids.

Lælieæ (lē-li'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1833), *< Lælia + -æ.*] A subtribe of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Epidendreae*, chiefly epiphytes with terminal inflorescence, the pollinia in one or two series of four. It embraces 15 genera besides *Lælia*, the type, including *Epidendrum*, *Cattleya*, etc. Written *Læliææ* by Lindley.

laemmergeier, laemmergeyer, n. See *lammergeier*.

læmodipod (lē-mōd'ipōd), *a.* and *n.* [As *Læmodipoda*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Læmodipoda*, or having their characters. Also *læmodipodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Læmodipoda*. Also *læmodipodan*.

Læmodipoda (lē-mō-dip'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *læmodipus*, *< Gr. λαμός*, the throat, + *δίπους* (*di-pūs*), two-footed: see *dipode*, *Dipus*.]

An order of edriophthalmous crustaceans, related to the amphipods, by some made a group of *Amphipoda*. It is characterized by having the abdomen rudimentary, reduced to a mere papilla, the first two thoracic somites coalesced with the head, so that the corresponding pairs of limbs seem to be attached to this part, branchial vesicles on several thoracic somites, and in the femsje laminar oostegites for carrying the ova. The group consists of two families, *Cyamidae* and *Caprellidae*, or the whale-lice and the mantis- or spooter-shrimps. These animals are marine and parasitic. The *Læmodipoda* were at one time made a part of the *Isopoda*, corresponding to a section, *Cyathobranchia*, of that order. They were later raised to ordinal rank, and divided by Latreille into *Filiiformia* and *Ovalia*, which divisions correspond to the modern familia *Caprellidae* and *Cyamidae*. See these words. Also spelled *Læmodipoda*.

læmodipodan (lē-mō-dip'ō-dān), *a.* and *n.* Same as *læmodipod*.

læmodipodiform (lē-mō-dip'ō-di-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. læmodipus* (see *Læmodipoda*) + *L. forma*, form.] In *entom.*, resembling the *Læmodipoda* in shape: an epithet applied by Kirby to certain orthopterous larvæ with elongate, subcylindrical bodies, long antennæ, and the anterior legs distant from the intermediate ones, as the *Phasmidae* or walking-sticks.

læmodipodous (lē-mō-dip'ō-dūs), *a.* [*< NL. læmodipus*: see *Læmodipoda*.] Same as *læmodipod*.

læn†, n. [AS. *læn*, a loan, grant, fee, fief: see *loan*¹.] In *anc. Eng. law*, the tenure of land as a benefice, either by mere permission, as in the case of the ordinary ten, where the tenant was dependent on the will of the lord, and protected only by custom, or by a writing called a *book* (*bōk*), expressing the terms of the tenure and the right of the tenant. The tenant paid for the use either in money, in produce, or in labor, frequently in all. At the expiration of the tenancy, which was usually for life, the land reverted to the grantor.

læna (lē'nā), *n.*; *pl. læne* (-nē). [L., = *Gr. χλαίνα*, a cloak.] In *anc. Rom. costume*, a woollen cloak usually of two thicknesses of cloth, worn over the pallium or the toga as a protection from the weather. It occurred in an ornamented form as an early robe of state, and also formed part of the costume of office of the flamen. In late times it was worn to some extent as a substitute for the toga.

læn-land†, n. [AS., *lænland*, *lænland*, *< læn*, a grant (see *læn*), + *land*, land.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, land held and occupied by virtue of a læn.

Either bookland or folkland could be let, lent, or leased out by its holders; and, under the name of *lænland*, held by free cultivators. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 36.*

læotropic (lē-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [As *laotropous* + *-ic*.] Sinistral; turning or turned to the left, as the whorls of a spiral shell: opposed to *dæxiotropic*.

læotropous (lē-ōt'rō-pūs), *a.* [*< Gr. λαός* (= *L. laus*), left, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turning to the left; sinistral: opposed to *dæxiotropous*.

læt (AS. pron. lat), *n.* [AS. *læt*.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, one of a class inferior to that of a ceorl, but above that of a slave. See *freeman*, 3.

Lætare (lē-tā'rē), *n.* [So called from the first word of the introit of the mass on this day. *L. lætare*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *lætari*, rejoice, *< lætus*, joyful, glad.] *Eccles.*, the fourth Sunday in Lent. It is on this Sunday that the Pope blesses the golden rose. Also called *Mid-Lent Sunday*.

lævigate, lævigatous, a. See *levigate*¹.

Lævigrada (lē-vig'grā-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. lævis*, light, + *gradi*, step.] One of many names of the *Pycnogonida*.

lævoglucose, lævogryate, etc. See *levoglucose*, etc.

lafayette (lā-fā-yet'), *n.* [So named because it first became well known about the time of the last visit of Lafayette to the United States (1824-5).] 1. A scianoid fish of the northern



Lafayette (*Liostomus xanthurus*).

United States, *Liostomus xanthurus*, of an oblong form, with the back elevated toward the front, a steep profile, and no teeth in the lower jaw. The sides are marked with about 16 dark bands

tending obliquely forward, and a distinct spot on the shoulder. Although of small size, it is much esteemed for the savoriness of its flesh. Also known as *goody*, *old-wife*, and *spot*.

2. A stromateoid fish, *Stromateus triacanthus*; the butter-fish, dollar-fish, or harvest-fish. See cut under *butter-fish*.

lafer, *n.* A Middle English form of *lave*³.

laif, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal spelling of *laugh*.

laif² (*laf*), *n.* A fish of the family *Synanceidae*, *Synanceia verrucosa*, of an oblong form, with a monstrous cuboid head, warty skin, and a dorsal with 13 pungent spines and 6 rays. The dorsal spines are grooved and connected with an ovoid poison-gland. The fish is consequently much dreaded. It inhabits the Indian ocean, and is called *laif* or *mud-laif* at Mauritius. Also called *fi-fi*.

When a *laif* is discovered, the wary fisherman, knowing it to be a sluggish fish, not likely to move quickly, creeps slowly up to it, and stooping down lowers his hand gently till it is below the level of the mouth, when with a sudden jerk he clutches it by the lower jaw and draws it up.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LX, 227.

Lafitte (*lä-fit'*), *n.* See *Château Lafitte*, under *château*.

laft¹, *n.* A Middle English preterit and past participle of *leave*¹.

laft² (*laft*), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loft*.

I . . . observed a peeres from her seat in front of the *laft* opposite to me, speaking vehemently to a fat lord at the table below.

Galt, *The Steam-Boat*, p. 220.

lafter (*läf'ter*), *n.* [Also *laiter*, *lawter*, *latter*, *lighter*, *Sc. lachter*, *lauchter*, a number of eggs laid, < Icel. *lätr*, *lätr*, the place where animals, esp. seals, whales, etc., lay their young, < *leggja* (pret. *lä*), lie, > *lag*, a laying, etc., < *leggja*, lay: see *lie*¹, *lay*¹. *Lafter* stands for *lauchter*, for **lauchter*, and is related to *lie*¹, *lay*¹, as *slaughter* to *slay*¹.] The number of eggs laid by a hen before she sits. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

lag¹ (*lag*), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. < *W. lag*, slack, loose, sluggish, languid, = Corn. *lac*, loose, remiss, = Gael. *lag*, feeble; cf. *L. laxus*, loose, lax (see *lax*¹), *languere*, be weak or languid; see *slanguid*¹, *languish*. Icel. *lakra*, lag, is appar. connected with *lakt*, defective, and thus with *E. lack*¹: see *lack*¹.] I. † *a.* I. Slow; tardy; late; coming after or behind.

Some tardy cripple bore the countermand,
That came too *lag* to see him buried.

Shak., *Rich.* III, ii. 1. 90.

2. Long delayed; last.

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag*-end of my life
With quiet hours. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., v. 1. 24.

We prevent

The loathsome misery of age, beguile
The gout and rheum, that in *lag* hours attend
For grey approachers.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 4.

II. *n.* I. †. One who or that which comes behind; the last comer; one who hangs back.

What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock?
Pope, *Odyssey*, ix. 526.

2†. The lowest class; the rump; the lag-end.
The senators of Athens, together with the common *lag*
of people. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, iii. 6. 89.

3. In *mech.*, the amount of retardation of some movement: as, the *lag* of the valve of a steam-engine.

No unexceptionable experimental proof has ever been given that there is any such thing as a true magnetic *lag*; the apparent magnetic sluggishness of thick masses of iron is demonstrably due to internal induced currents.

S. P. Thompson, *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.*, p. 74.

4. In *mach.*, one of the strips which form the periphery of a wooden drum, the casing of a carding-machine, or the lagging or covering of a steam-boiler or -cylinder.—5. An old convict. [Australia.]

At last he fell in with two old *lags* who had a deadly grudge against the captain.

C. Reade, *Never too Late to Mend*, ix.

Hang lag¹. See *hang*, *v.* †.

lag¹ (*lag*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lagged*, ppr. *lagging*. [*lag*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* To move slowly; fall behind; hang back; loiter; linger.

Now in the rearward comes the duke and his;
Fortune in favour makes him *lag* behind.

Shak., I Hen. VI., iii. 3. 34.

Superfluous *lags* the veteran on the stage.
Johnson, *Vanity of Human Wishes*.

To this, Idomeneus: The fields of fight
Have prov'd thy valour, and unconquer'd might;
And were some ambush for the foes design'd,
Ev'n there, thy courage would not *lag* behind.

Pope, *Iliad*, xiii.

II. *trans.* I. †. To slacken.

The hunter with an arrow wounded him in the leg,
which made him to halt and *lag* his flight.

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels* (1635), p. 98.

2. To clothe, as a steam-boiler, to prevent radiation of heat.

One [cylinder] which is well *lagged* or covered with non-conducting material. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 488.

3. To bring into the hands of justice; or cause to be punished for a crime. [Low slang.]

"He is my brother on one side of the house, at least," said Lord Etherington, "and I should not much like to have him *lagged* for forgery."

Scott, *St. Ronan's Well*, xxxi.

They'll ask no questions after him, for fear they should be obliged to prosecute, and so get him *lagged*.

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xvi.

lag² (*lag*), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To take; steal. [Old slang.]

Some come away *lag*
In bottle and bag;
Some steels for a jest
Eggs out of the nest.

Tusser, *Husbandrie*, November's Abstract.

lagaman, **lageman**, *n.* [< ML. (AL.) *lagamannus*, *lagemannus*, < ME. *lageman*, *lagamon*, *lahman*, < AS. *lahmann*, a lawman; see *lawman*.] In *old Eng. law*, a man vested with or at least qualified for the exercise of jurisdiction, or sac and sec. See *lawman*.

lagam-balsam (*lag'am-bäl'sam*), *n.* The product of an unknown tree of Sumatra, closely resembling gurgun-balsam.

lagan (*lä'gan*), *n.* See *ligan*.

lagartot (*lä-gär'tō*), *n.* [Sp., a lizard, an alligator: see *alligarta*, *alligator*.] An alligator.

We saw in it [the Orinoco] divers sorts of strange fishes of marvellous bigness, but for *lagartos* it excelled.

Raleigh, *Discovery of Guiana*. (E. D.)

Lagascea (*la-gas'ē-š*), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1800), after Prof. M. *Lagasca*, director of the Botanical Garden at Madrid.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Helianthoideae*, type of the subtribe *Lagasceae*, remarkable in having only a single flower in a head, but the heads themselves aggregated into a subglobose glomerule, and the proper involucre united into a 5-cleft tube. They are hairy or scabrous herbs or shrubs with entire or dentate opposite leaves, or the upper alternate, and white, yellow, or red flowers. Eight species are known, all natives of Mexico and Central America, one of which (*L. mollis*), however, is also found throughout nearly the whole of tropical America, and has become naturalized in many tropical countries of the eastern hemisphere.

Lagasceae (*lag-a-sē'ē-š*), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Lagascea* + *-ae*.] A subtribe of helianthoid composite plants, consisting of the anomalous genus *Lagascea*.

lag-bellied (*lag'bel'id*), *a.* Having a slack, drooping belly.

From the *lag-bellied* toad
To the mammoth. *Hood*, *Lycus* the Centaur.

laget, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To wash. [Old slang.]

laget, *n.* [< *lage*, *v.*] Poor, thin drink. [Old slang.]

I bowse no *lage*, but a whole gage
Of this I bowse to you. *Brome*, *Jovial Crew*, ii.

lageman, *n.* See *lagaman*.

lagena (*lä-jé'nä*), *n.*; pl. *lagenae* (-nē). [L., also written *lagena*, *lagena*, *lagona*; < Gr. *λάγνος* (in late writers also *λάγνος*, after L.), a flask, bottle.] 1. (a) In *Rom. antiq.*, a wine-vase; an amphora. (b) A vase of bottle-shaped form, generally in unfamiliar wares, as Levantine, Persian, or the like.—2. The sacular extremity of the cochlea in some of the vertebrates below mammals, as a bird, where ramify the ultimate filaments of the auditory nerve.—3. [*cap.*] In *zool.*: (a) The typical genus of *Lagenidae*. Forms of foraminifera referred to this genus are found from the Carboniferous to the present period. (b) A genus or subgenus of molluscs of the family *Fasciolaridae*.

Lagenaria (*lä-jé-nä'ri-š*), *n.* [NL., < *L. lagena*, a flask, + *-aria*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cucurbitaceae*. There is only one species, *L. vulgaris*, which occurs throughout tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa, where it is commonly cultivated. It is a downy annual climbing herb, with broad leaves and large white flowers. The fruit is extremely variable in size and shape; it is known as the *bottle*, *club*, or *trumpet-gourd*. See *gourd*.

Lagenidae (*lä-jen'i-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagena* + *-idae*.] A family of perforate foraminifera, typified by the genus *Lagena*. The test is calcareous, and either monothalamous or consisting of a number of chamberlets joined in a straight, curved, spiral, alternating, or (rarely) branching series. The aperture is terminal, and simple or radiate. There is no interseptal skeleton and no canal system. The *Lagenidae* are marine microscopic organisms, more or less lageniform in shape.

Lagenida (*lä-jé-nid'ē-š*), *n. pl.* [NL.] The *Lagenida* regarded as an order, and divided into *Lagenina*, *Polymorphina*, and *Ramulinina*.

lageniform (*lä-jen'i-fōrm*), *a.* [< *L. lagena*, a flask, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, shaped like a Florence flask; much dilated or subglobose at base, but ending in a slender cylinder or neck.

Thus the shell of *Nodosaria* is obviously made up of a succession of *lageniform* chambers.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 479.

Lageninae (*lä-jé-ni'nē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagena* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Lagenidae*, having a single-chambered test.

Lagenorhynchus (*lä-jé-nō-ring'kus*), *n.* [NL., < *L. lagena*, Gr. *λάγνος*, a bottle, + Gr. *ῥυγχος*, a snout.] A genus of bottle-nosed dolphins, belonging to the subfamily *Delphininae*, having 80 to 90 vertebrae, small teeth, and a comparatively short and broad snout, as the white-



Young Skunk-porpoise (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1894.)

beaked and white-sided dolphins, *L. albirostris* and *L. acutus* or *leucopleurus*. The characteristic coloration is blackish with white stripes, whence some of the species are called *skunk-porpoises*. The species are at least nine in number, but their synonymy is confused. The one here figured, properly called *L. acutus*, is also known as *L. leucopleurus*, *L. gubernator*, and by other names. *J. E. Gray*, 1846.

lager (*lä'gēr*), *n.* [< *G. lager*, an abbr. of *lagerbier*, lager-beer: see *lager-beer*.] Same as *lager-beer* (which see, under *beer*¹). [U. S.]

lager-beer (*lä'gēr-bēr*), *n.* [< *G. lagerbier*, lit. 'store-beer,' < *lager*, a storehouse, magazine, a place where things lie in store (= AS. *leger*, a bed, couch, *E. lair*: see *lair*¹ and *lauger*²), + *bier* = *E. beer*¹.] See *beer*¹.

Lagerströmia (*lä-gēr-strē'mi-š*), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), named after Magnus von Lagerström, a director of the East India Company at Gothenburg.] A genus of polypetalous trees and shrubs belonging to the natural order *Lythraceae* and tribe *Lythreae*. They have a campanulate 6-parted calyx, 6 petals, numerous stamens, a 3- to 6-celled, 3- to 6-valved capsule, and large winged seeds. The leaves are mostly opposite and in two rows, petioled, oblong or ovate, entire, and often glaucous underneath, and the flowers are in ample terminal and axillary branching panicles. About 21 species are known, natives of tropical eastern Asia, subtropical Australia, and Madagascar. Five or six species are cultivated, notably *L. indica*, the crape-myrtle or Indian lilac, a hardy shrub, native of China, with bright rose-colored flowers borne in great profusion and exceedingly beautiful. *L. Flos-Reginae*, native of India, is called *bloodwood*, *jarrot*, and *queen's-flower*. See these words. *L. microcarpa* is the ben-teak.

Lagerströmiæ (*lä'gēr-strē-mi'ē-š*), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1826), < *Lagerströmia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Lythraceae*, founded on the genus *Lagerströmia*.

Lagetta (*lä-jet'ä*), *n.* [NL. (A. L. Jussieu, 1789), < *lagetto*, the native name of the tree in Jamaica.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous trees of the West Indies, belonging to the natural order *Thymelæaceae* and tribe *Euthymelæceae*. It is characterized by hermaphrodite tetramerous, loosely spiked or racemed flowers, and by having the four broad scales of the urceolate persistent perianth connivent under the stamens. These trees have beautifully reticulated bark, broad, oblong, alternate leaves, and white flowers. Only two species are known, both confined to the West Indies. *L. tintaria* is the lacebark-tree.

Lagetteæ (*lä-jet'ē-š*), *n. pl.* [NL. (Meisner, 1836), < *Lagetta* + *-æ*.] An old tribe of the *Thymelæaceae*, founded on the genus *Lagetta*.

laggan (*lag'an*), *n.* [Hind.] In India, a basin with pierced cover into which water is poured from the lota to wash the hands after a meal.

laggard (*lag'gärd*), *a.* and *n.* [< *lag*¹ + *-ard*.] I. *a.* Slow; sluggish; backward.

Thy humblest reed could more prevail,
Had more of strength, diviner rage,
Than all which charms this *laggard* age.

Collins, *Odes*, xii.

Weak minstrels of a *laggard* day,
Skilled but to imitate an elder page.

Scott, *Don Roderick*, Int., st. 3.

II. *n.* One who lags; a loiterer; a lazy, slack fellow.

A *laggard* in love, and a dastard in war.

Scott, *Young Lochinvar*.

Here comes a *laggard* hanging down his head,
Who seems no bolder than a beaten hound.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

laggen (*lag'en*), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The angle between the side and the bottom of a wooden dish. [Scotch.]

But or the day was done, I trow,
The laggen they hae clautet
Fu' clean that day. Burns, A Dream.

lagger¹ (lag'ér), *n.* [*< lag*¹ + *-er*¹.] A laggard.

Whether you prove a lagger in the race,
Or with a vigorous ardour urge your pace,
I shall maintain my usual rate, no more.
Francis, tr. of Horace's Epistles, II., To Lollius.

lagger² (lag'ér), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *layer*, as *ligger* of *hier*¹.] 1. A narrow strip of ground. — 2. A groin lane. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

lagging (lag'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lag*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of walking or moving slowly, or of falling behind. — 2. In *arch.*, the planking, consisting of narrow strips, extending from one rib of the centering of an arch, vault, or tunnel to another, and affording direct support to the voussoirs until the arch or vault is closed in. — 3. In *mining*, strips of wood or light timbers laid across the stulls in the drifts to prevent fragments of rock from falling through. In some coal-mines bars or rails of iron are used for this purpose, and give an important increment of strength to the construction. Sometimes called *lacting*. 4. In *mach.*, same as *deadling*. — **Lagging of the tides**, the phenomenon of the lengthening of each tide-day, or interval between tides nearly twenty-four hours apart, which lengthening takes place during the time from new or full moon to quadrature, or from spring to neap tides: opposed to *priming of the tides*. It is due to the change of the relative directions of the solar and lunar attractions, and lengthens the average interval between daily tides from about 24h. 51m. to about 25h. 5m.

laggingly (lag'ing-li), *adv.* In a lagging manner; loiteringly.

lag-goose (lag'gös), *n.* 1. The graylag: more fully called *gray lag-goose* or *graylag goose*. See *graylag*. — 2. A laggard. Davies.

Beware of Gill *Laggonse*, disordering thy house,
No dainties who catcheth than crafty fed mouse!
Tusser, Husbandrie, Dinner Matters.

laght, *n.* A Middle English form of *law*¹.

Lagidium (lä-jid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγιδιον*, dim. of *λαγός*, *lagós*, a hare.] A genus of alpine rodents of the family *Chinchillidae*; the South American chinchas or rabbit-squirrels. They are like chinchillas, but have long ears, long bushy tail, and 4 toes instead of 5 on the fore feet. Two species inhabit the Andes of Chili, Bolivia, and Peru; these are *L. cuvieri* and *L. pallipes*. Also called *Lagotis*. Bennett, 1833.

lag-link (lag'link), *n.* A link for holding a lag (a bar, plank, etc.), as one of the links in an endless chain through each link of which a bar is passed, used in a form of bark-conveyor for tan-bark.

lag-machine (lag'ma-shén'), *n.* A machine for shaping wooden lags or cleading for jack-oting steam-pipes or cylinders, or for covering drums.

lagnappe (lan-yap'), *n.* [Also *lagnappe*; cf. *nappa*.] A trifling article added gratis to a purchase in shops or markets to encourage custom; any complimentary present from a dealer to a customer: as, a turkey sent at Christmas for *lagnappe*. [Louisiana.]

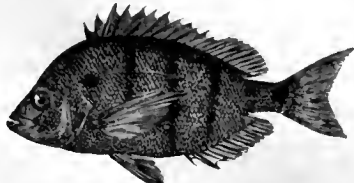
The pleasant institution of napa—the petty gratuity added by the retailer to anything bought—grew the pleasanter, drawn out into Gallicized *lagnappe*.

G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xvi.

Lagoa (lä-gö'ä), *n.* [NL. (Harris, 1841), irreg. < Gr. *λαγός*, Ionic *λαγός*, a hare.] A notable North American genus of bombycid moths, belonging to the *Limaenidae*. The larvae are of remarkable form, resembling oval bits of curly brown or yellowish hair. Beneath their long silky hairs are concealed sharp spines, which produce a severe nettling effect upon the skin of one handling them. The cocoons are mitle knots on twigs. Several species are known, the most abundant being *L. opercularis*.

Lagocephalus (lag-ö-sef'ä-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγός*, a hare, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of gymnodont fishes of the family *Tetrodontidae*; the rabbit-fishes. *L. lewigatus* is one of the largest species of the family, attaining a length of 3 feet; it is common in the Gulf of Mexico and West Indian waters, and is known as the *tambor* or *smooth puffer*. See cut under *Tetrodontidae*.

Lagodon (lä-gö'dön), *n.* [*< Gr. λαγός*, a hare, + *ὀδών* (*ōdōn*-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of spa-



Pinfish, or Bream (*Lagodon rhomboides*).

roid fishes, related to the scup and sheephead. *L. rhomboides* is a United States species called

pinfish, and also *bream*. The genus is often included in *Diplodus*.

Lagocia (lä-gö'shiä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), so called because the umbellets are fancifully likened to a hare's nest; < Gr. *λαγός*, *lagós*, a hare, + *οἶκος*, a house.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Saniculeæ*. They have but one style, setose fruit, pinnate leaves with awn-pointed teeth, and subglobose, many-flowered umbels with pectinate pinnatifid bracts. There is only one species, *L. cuminoides*, the wild cumlin, native of the Mediterranean region from Spain to Syria. It has white flowers, and is sometimes cultivated in gardens. See *cumin*.

Lagomorpha (lag-ö-mör'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγός*, a hare, + *μορφή*, form, shape.] The series or alliance of duplicidontate rodents, conterminous with the suborder *Duplicidentata*, and containing the two families *Leporidae* and *Lagomyidae*, or hares and pikas, which are thus together contrasted with *Myomorpha*, *Sciuromorpha*, and *Hystriomorpha*. The characters are the same as those of the suborder *Duplicidentata*.

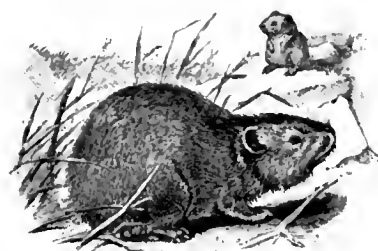
lagomorphic (lag-ö-mör'fik), *a.* [*< Lagomorpha* + *-ic*.] Having the form or structure of a hare; leporine, in a broad sense; duplicidentate, as a rodent; of or pertaining to the *Lagomorpha*, as a hare or pika.

lagomyid (lä-gom'i-id), *n.* A rodent of the family *Lagomyidae*; a pika.

Lagomyiæ (lag-ö-mi'i-dö), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagomys* + *-idæ*.] A family of lagomorphic or duplicidentate rodents, of the order *Glires* or *Rodentia*; the pikas, conies, or calling-hares. The dental formula is: 1. $\bar{3}$, c. $\bar{3}$, pm. $\bar{3}$ (rarely 1), m. $\bar{3} \times 2 = 26$ (or 22) teeth. The incisors are grooved and notched. The fore and hind limbs are of proportionate lengths; the clavicles complete; the ears large and rounded; the eyes small; the whiskers copious; the fore paws have clawed digits; the hind feet are four-toed; the tail is rudimentary. The pelage is soft and dense. The general aspect is rather that of a guinea-pig than that of a hare. *Lagomys* is the only living genus. *Titanomys* is a fossil genus of the Miocene, with only 22 teeth.

Lagomyinæ (lä-gö-mi-i'nö), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagomys* + *-inæ*.] The *Lagomyiæ* rated as a subfamily of *Leporidae*.

Lagomys (lä-gö'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγός*, *lagós*, a hare, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical genus of *Lagomyiæ*. There are several species, all inhabiting boreal and alpine regions of the northern hemisphere, such as *L. alpinus* of Europe and Asia, *L. ogotona* of Asia, and *L. princeps* of America. The last is known as the



Little Chief Hare (*Lagomys princeps*).

little chief hare, cony, and starved rat. It inhabits the mountains of the West as far south as New Mexico and Arizona. In the lower latitudes it is found only at great altitudes. See *pika*.

lagonit, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ligan*.

lagonite (lag-ö-nit), *n.* [*< lagoon* (It. *lagone*) + *-ite*².] A hydrous ferric borate occurring as an earthy incrustation, of a yellow color, in the Tuscan lagoons.

lagoon (lä-gön'), *n.* [Also *lagune*, two forms of same ult. origin being concerned: (1) Also written *lagune* (= F. *lagune*), < It. *laguna* = Sp. *laguna*, Pg. *lagoa*, < L. *lacuna*, a ditch, lake, < *lacus*, lake; (2) It. *lagone*, a pool, aug. of *lago*, a lake, < L. *lacus*, a lake: see *lacuna*, *lake*¹.] 1. An area of shallow water, or even of marshy land, bordering on the sea, and usually separated from the region of deeper water outside by a belt of sand or of sand-dunes, more or less changeable in position. Such areas are chiefly formed at the mouths of rivers which bring down considerable detrital material from adjacent elevated land—this detritus in course of time forming a complicated network of ridges separating tracts covered by shallow water, which, as the process of filling goes on, tend to become converted first into marshy and finally into dry land. The best-known lagoons are those near the head of the Adriatic, on its western side, on the outer edge of which is situated Venice, often called the "City of the Lagoons" (la città delle lagune). The tendency of the Brenta and other small streams coming from the Alps to fill up the Venetian lagoons is so powerful that it is only by persistent and costly works of hydraulic engineering that the city has to a certain extent retained its position unchanged. A somewhat similar condition prevails at the mouth of the Rhone, where, however, the lagoons are called *étangs*. On the southern coast of the Baltic considerable areas of the shal-

low sea (called *Haffe*) are closed in by long crescentiform sand-banks (*Nehrungen*); but the conditions here are quite different from those at the head of the Adriatic, since the streams flowing over the plains of North Germany are not torrential in character. Lagoons are found in great numbers along the coast of Brazil, formed there as elsewhere by the conflict of large detritus-bearing rivers with the ocean waves and tides. In regions where Spanish is or formerly was the current language, the word *lagoon* is likely to be used with more latitude of meaning, since in the Spanish language *laguna* is applied to ordinary lakes, to the bottoms of deep bays, especially when these are more or less closed in by a narrowing of the coast-lines, so as to give rise to lake-like areas, and also to shallow, swampy, or almost dried-up lakes inland as well as near the coast.

2. With reference to Tuscany and some other parts of Italy, the basin of a hot spring, especially one from which borax is obtained: from the Italian use of *lagone* in this sense.

The lagoons of Tuscany are basins into which the waters from Soffioni are discharged.

Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 218.

3. In occasional use, the area of still water enclosed within an atoll, which is often called a *lagoon island*. See *atoll*.

We passed through the Low or Dangerous Archipelago, and saw several of these most curious rings of coral land, just rising above the water's edge, which have been called *Lagoon Islands*. Darwin, Voyage of the Beagle, xviii.

lagoon-whaling (lä-gön'hwä'ling), *n.* The pursuit of or industry of killing the California gray whale in the lagoons. It is the most dangerous kind of gray-whaling.

lagophthalmia (lag-of-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγός*, a hare, + *ὄφθαλμός*, the eye.] Inability to close the eye, resulting from paralysis, spasm, or local injury: so called from the supposition that in its natural condition the eye of the hare when asleep is affected with such inability. Also *lagophthalmus*.

lagophthalmic (lag-of-thal'mik), *a.* [*< lagophthalmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with lagophthalmia.

lagophthalmus (lag-of-thal'mus), *n.* [NL.: see *Lagophthalmia*.] Same as *lagophthalmia*.

lagopode (lag'ö-pöd), *n.* [*< lagopod-ous*.] A ptarmigan; a snow-grouse. See *Lagopus*.

lagopodous (lä-gop'ö-dus), *a.* [*< Gr. λαγώπους* (-πόδ-), hare-footed: see *Lagopus*.] In zoöl., hare-footed; having the feet densely furry or feathery, as a lemming or a ptarmigan. See first cut under *grouse*.

Lagopus (lä-gö'pus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lagopus*, < Gr. *λαγώπους*, a bird, prob. a kind of grouse, also a plant, hare's-foot; lit. 'hare-footed,' < *λαγός*, a hare, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] 1. A genus of grouse, of the family *Tetraonidae*, having the feet and nasal fossæ densely feathered; the ptarmigans. There are several species, most of which turn white in winter. They inhabit alpine and boreal regions of the northern hemisphere. The red-game of Scotland is a peculiar insulated form which does not turn white in winter, known as *L. scoticus*. The willow-grouse is *L. albus*. The rock-ptarmigan is *L. rupestris*. The white-tailed ptarmigan of the Rocky Mountains is *L. leucurus*. There are other species. See first cut under *grouse*.

2. A former generic name of the plant hare's-foot, *Ochroma Lagopus*.

Lagorchestes (lag-ör-kes'těz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγός*, a hare, + *ὄρχηστis*, a dancer: see *orchestra*.] A genus of Australian marsupial mammals of the family *Macropodidae*, having the muffle hairy as in *Macropus*; the hare-kangaroos. They are small, somewhat resembling hares, and live in open plains, making a form in the herbse. *L. fasciatus* is an example. See cut under *hare-kangaroo*.

lagostoma (lä-gos'tö-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγός*, a hare, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] In *teratol.*, hardlip.

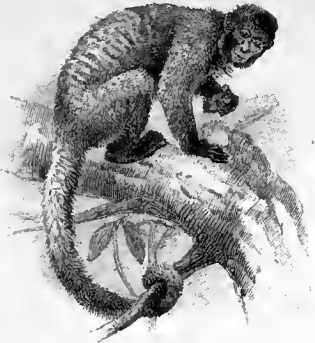
Lagostomidæ (lag-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lagostomus* + *-idæ*.] A supposed family of rodents, typified by the genus *Lagostomus*. Also *Lagostominae*, as a subfamily of *Chinchillidae*.

Lagostomus (lä-gos'tö-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγός*, a hare, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] A South American genus of hystriomorphic rodents of the family *Chinchillidae*, of comparatively large size and stout form, with the lip cleft, the fore feet 4-toed, the hind 3-toed, and bushy tail. The only species is the vicacha or hisacha, *L. trichodactylus*. Also erroneously *Lagotomys*. See cut under *vicacha*.

Lagothrix (lä-goth'riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαγός*, a hare, + *θρίξ*, the hair.] 1. A genus of South American monkeys, of the family *Cebidae* and subfamily *Cebinae*; the woolly monkeys. They have a long prehensile tail, which is naked on the under side near the end, well-developed thumbs, comparatively short limbs, and woolly black pelage. There are two species, *L. humboldti*, the caparra or caparre, and *L. infamatus*, the barrigudo. The latter is one of the largest of American monkeys, the body being upward of two feet in length. See cut on following page.

2. [*l. c.*] A monkey of this genus.

lagotic (lä-gö'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. λαγός*, a hare, + *οἶος* (*ōiōs*-) = E. *carl*, + *-ic*.] Rabbit-eared.

Woolly Monkey (*Lagothrix humboldti*).

Lagotis (lā-gō'tis), *n.* [*Gr.* *λαγός*, a hare, + *ὄς* (*ōs*) = *E. ear*.] A synonym of *Lagidium*. *Bennett*, 1833.

Lagrange's equation. See *equation*.

Lagrangian (la-gran'ji-an), *a.* [*Gr.* *Λαγρανζ* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Joseph Louis Lagrange (1736-1813), a great Piedmontese mathematician, who brought analytical mechanics to a regular method.—**Lagrangian determinant**, a determinant which is equated to zero in Lagrange's method of treating small oscillations.—**Lagrangian equation.** See *equation*.—**Lagrangian formula of interpolation**, the formula

$$U_x = U \frac{(x-b)(x-c)\dots + U_b \frac{(x-a)(x-c)\dots}{(b-a)(b-c)\dots} + \text{etc.}}{a(a-b)(a-c)\dots}$$

This formula really belongs to Euler.—**Lagrangian function.** See *function*.—**Lagrangian method**, in *hydrodynamics*, the method which uses the differential equation of the motion of a particle, instead of that of the velocity at a point in space. This method was used by Lagrange, but originated with Euler, like the so-called Eulerian method.

lagre (F. pron. lä'gr), *n.* [*F.*] In *sheet-glass manuf.*, a sheet of glass laid over the flattening-stone to protect a cylinder to be flattened from any slight inequalities of the stone itself.

lagrimando (lag-ri-man'dō), *a.* [*It.*, ppr. of *lagrimare*, weep, < *L. lacrimare*, weep; see *lacrymation*.] Same as *lagrimoso*.

lagrimoso (lag-ri-mō'sō), *a.* [*It.*: see *lacrimoso*.] In *music*, plaintive; noting passages to be so rendered. Also *lacrimoso* and *lagrimando*.

lag-screw (lag'skrō), *n.* 1. A flat-headed screw, used principally to attach lags to band-drums.—2. An iron bolt with a square or hexagonal head and cut with a wood-screw thread. It is cylindrical under the head, so as to admit of turning after it has entered the wood. In Great Britain called *coach-screw*. *Car-Builders Dict.*

lagthing (läg'ting), *n.* [*Norw.*, < *lag*, law, + *thing*, parliament; see *law* and *thing*.] The upper house of the Norwegian Storting or parliament, consisting of one fourth of the members of the latter elected by the whole body. See *Storting*.

lag-tooth, *n.* One of the grinders, the hindmost molar or wisdom-tooth: so called because it is the last to be cut. *Florio*.

laguncula (lä-gung-kü-lä), *n.* [*L.*, a dim. of *lagona*, *lagena*, a flagon; see *lagena*.] Same as *lagena*.

Laguncularia (lä-gung-kü-lä'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (*Gärtner*, 1805), < *L. laguncula*, dim. of *lagena*, a bottle, in allusion to the form of the calyx.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Combretaceae* and suborder *Combretaceae*, having the calyx-tube turbinate and not produced beyond the ovary, 10 included stamens, opposite leaves, and spiked flowers. Only one species is known, *L. racemosa*, the white buttonwood or white mangrove, a native of the immediate coast throughout the West Indies and semitropical Florida to Cape Canaveral, and also of tropical Africa. It is a small tree, usually only 20 or 30 feet in height, but in exceptional cases 60 or 70, with very heavy, hard, and strong close-grained wood, susceptible of a high polish.

lagune, *n.* See *lagoon*.

lahman, *n.* See *lagaman*.

Lahore cloth. [So called from *Lahore* in India.] A name given to cloth made in Great Britain from Cashmere wool.

laic (lä'ik), *a.* and *n.* [The older form is *lay*, *q. v.*; *laic* is directly from the *LL.*; = *F. laïque* = *Sp. laico*, *lego* = *Pg. teigo* = *It. laico*, < *LL. laicus*, < *Gr. λαϊκός*, of or from the people, < *λαός*, the people.] 1. *a.* Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy or professionals.

An unprincipled, unedified, and *laick* rabble. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 35.

II. n. A layman, in distinction from a clergyman.

The privilege of teaching was anciently permitted to many worthy Laymen; And Cyrian in his Epistles professes he will do nothing without the advice and assent of his assistant *Laicks*. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, il. 3.

laical (lä'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *λαϊκός* + *-al*.] Same as *laic*. [*Rare*.]

laicality (lä'i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*Gr.* *λαϊκός* + *-ality*.] The condition or quality of being laic; the state of a layman. [*Rare*.]

laically (lä'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a layman or the laity.

laicization (lä'i-si-zä'shon), *n.* [*Gr.* *λαϊκός* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering lay, or of depriving of a clerical character; removal from clerical rank, influence, or control.

In France, the republic seemed bent on an entire division of church and state, and the laicization of the hospitals and schools still continued. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 790.

laicize (lä'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laicized*, ppr. *laicizing*. [*Gr.* *λαϊκός* + *-ize*.] To render lay; deprive of a clerical character or relation.

So it is M. Lavy, M. Joffrin, M. Navarre, M. Patenne, who guide the spirit of education, and choose the books for our libraries. You may be sure that they take care that *laicizing* should become a reality. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 710.

laid (läd), *p. a.* [*Pp.* of *lay*, *v.*] 1. Put or set down; thrown down; prostrate.

Such pleasure makes the Grasshopper so poore,
And ligge so *laid*, when Winter doth her straine.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, October.

They that have drunk "the cup of slumber" had need to be hidden "awake and stand up," for they are sluggish and *laid*. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 169.

2. Pressed down; pressed.—**Laid paper**, paper that shows in its fabric the marks of the close parallel wires on which the paper-pulp was laid in the process of its manufacture; distinguished from *voore paper*, which in the process of manufacture is laid on woven flannels or on felts.

laidly (läd'li), *a.* A dialectal variant of *loathly*.

laie¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *lay*¹.

laie², *n.* An obsolete preterit of *lie*¹.

laie³, *n.* An obsolete form of *lay*³.

laier, *n.* An obsolete form of *lair*¹, *layer*.

laigh (läch), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *low*².

laik, *v.* and *n.* See *lake*².

lain¹ (län). Past participle of *lie*¹.

lain² (län), *n.* [*Cf.* *lain*¹, pp.; < *lay*¹, *v.* *Cf.* *lain*¹, *layer*.] 1. A layer. *Harrison*, *Descrip.* of England, p. 187. (*Hallivell*).—2. Plow-land lying at the foot of the downs. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Light falls the rain on link and *laine*.
Spectator, No. 2137, p. 574.

lain³ (län), *n.* [*Gr.* *λαϊκός*, *lain*, *layen*, *layne*, denial, concealment; partly < *AS. layen* = *OS. lugina* = *D. logen* = *MLG. logene*, *loggene*, *logge* = *OHG. lugina*, *MHG. lügen*, *lügen*, *G. lüge* = *Dan. Sw. lögn* = *Goth. lügen*, falsehood, and partly from a related noun represented by *OHG. lounna*, denial, = *Icel. laun* = *Sw. Dan. lön*, concealment (whence the verb *lain*³, *q. v.*); from the root of *AS. leogan*, etc., *lie*: see *lie*².] Denial; concealment.

A woman I sawe there at the last
That I first met, with-outyn *layn*,
Ful doofully on me here eyn sech cast.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 210.

lain⁴ (län), *v.* [Also dial. *lean*, *ten*; < *ME. lainen*, *laynen*, *leynen*, < *AS. lūgnian*, *lūgnian* (= *OS. lūgnian* = *OHG. luginen*, *lounnen*, *MHG. lūgenen*, *lūgenen*, *G. läugnen*, deny, = *Icel. leyna*, conceal; from the noun: see *lain*³, *n.* The *ME.* form is partly due to the *Icel.*] 1. *trans.* To deny; conceal.

For alle the lufez vpon lyue, *layne* not the sothe,
For gile.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1786.

II. intrans. To use concealment; speak falsely.

"Of my dissee," quod she, "yf I shuld *layne*
Only to yow, I wls I were to blame."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 717.

lainert, **laineret**, *n.* Same as *lannier*.

lair¹ (lä'r), *n.* [Also in some senses *layer*, which is partly differentiated; < *ME. leir*, < *AS. leger*, a couch, bed, *lair* (= *D. leger*, a couch, bed, *lair*, = *OHG. legar*, a couch, *MHG. leger*, *lägar*, *läger*, *G. lager*, a couch, bed, place of lying, storehouse (see *lager-beer*), = *Goth. ligrs*, a couch), < *lūgan*, *lie*: see *lie*¹.] *Cf.* *layer*, *lea-guer*².] 1. A place in which to lie or rest; a bed; a couch: now used only of, or with figurative reference to, the den or resting-place of a wild beast.

My love I lulled vppe in hys *leir*,
With cradel-bande I gan hym bynde,
Cros, he stiketh vppon thi steir,
Naked in the wyld wynde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.
Out of the ground up rose,
As from his *lair*, the wild beast.
Milton, P. L., vii. 457.

2. A litter, as of rabbits; a stock.

His bride and hee were both rabbets of one *lair*.
Breton, *Merry Wonders*, p. 8.

3. An open pasture; a field.

More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant *lare*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 29.

It came to pass that born I was
Of lineage good, of gentle blood,
In Essex *layer*, in village fair,
That Rivenhall hight.
Tusser, *Author's Life* (ed. 1672), p. 140.

4. A portion of a burying-ground affording space sufficient for one or more graves; a burial-plot. [*Scotch.*]

lair² (lä'r), *n.* A Scotch form of *lore*¹.
lair³ (lä'r), *n.* [*Gr.* *λαϊκός*, *layre*, *lare*, < *Icel. leir* = *Sw. Dan. ler*, clay, mire.] 1. Clay; earth.
Of water his body, is fieshe *laire*,
His heer of fuyr, his honde of ayre.
Cursor Mund. (*Hallivell*).

2. Mire; a bog; a quagmire. [*Scotch.*—3. Soil; land; ground: in this sense probably confused with *lair*¹, 3. [*Provincial.*]

lair³ (lä'r), *v. t.* [*Gr.* *λαϊκός*, *n.*] To sink when wading in snow, mud, or quagmire. [*Scotch.*]

And thro' the drift, deep *lairing*, sprattle.
Burns, *A Winter Night*.

In Scotland, also, cattle venturing on a "quaking moss" are often mired, or *laired*, as it is termed.

Sir C. Lyell, *Prin. of Geol.*, II. 510.

laird (lärd), *n.* [*The Sc. form of lord.*] In Scotland, a landed proprietor; especially, the owner of a hereditary estate; also, rarely, a house-owner; a landlord.

lairdship (lärd'ship), *n.* [*Gr.* *λαϊκός* + *-ship*; ult. a dial. form of *lordship*.] 1. The condition or quality of a laird.—2. An estate; landed property. [*Scotch.*]

My *lairdship* can yield me
As meikle a year
As had us in pottage
And gude knockit beer.
Ramsay, *Poems*, II. 313.

lairy (lä'r'i), *a.* [*Gr.* *λαϊκός*, *layri*, *layery*; < *lair*³ + *-y*.] 1. Miry. [*Scotch.*—2. Earthly.

For it es heghe, and alle that it duellis in it lyfzes abowne
layery lutes, and vile covaytes.
MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 196. (*Hallivell*).

laissez-faire (les'ä-fär'), *n.* [*F.*: *laissez* = *It. lasciare*, let, permit, < *L. laxare*, relax; *faire*, < *L. facere*, do: see *fact*.] A letting alone; a general non-interference with individual freedom of action; the let-alone principle or policy in government and political economy. The term was first used in France to designate that principle of political economy which would leave industry and trade absolutely free from taxation or restriction by government, except so far as required by public peace and order. It has since been extended to include non-interference by controlling authority with any guiltless exercise of individual will.

laissez-faire (les'ä-fär'), *n.* [*F.*: *laissez*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *laisser*, let; *faire*, do: see *laissez-faire*.] Same as *laissez-faire*.

Nowadays, however, the worst punishment to be looked for by one who questions its [governmental authority's] omnipotence, is that he will be reviled as a reactionary who talks *laissez-faire*. *H. Spencer*, *Man vs. State*, p. 55.

laistowel, *n.* Same as *laystall*.

lait¹, *n.* [*ME. lait*, *layt*, *leit*, *leyt*, < *AS. liget*, *lēget*, pl. *lēgetu*, *lēgeta*, *lēgetu*, lightning; cf. *OHG. laigazan* = *Goth. lauhatan*, lighten; from the root of *lēht*, light: see *light*¹, *a.* and *n.*] Lightning; flash.

And that ys not full moche wonder,
For that day cometh *layte* and thunder.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 33, f. 43. (*Hallivell*).

lait² (lä't), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *late*; < *ME. laitén*, *layten*, *legten*, < *Icel. leita*, seek, search, inquire, = *AS. wātian*, look at, = *Goth. waiatōn*, look around.] To seek; search for; inquire. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A! lorde, thou wote wele ilke a tyde,
The Jewes thei *layte* the ferre and nere,
To stone the vn-to dede,
Or putte to perles payne. *York Plays*, p. 197.

laiter (lä'tēr), *n.* Same as *lafter*.

laith (läth), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loath*.

laithie (läth'i), *n.* [*Cf.* *lythe*.] The pollack. [*Prov. Eng.*]

laithfu' (läth'fü'), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loathful*.

laithly (läth'li), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *loathly*.

laits (lâits), *n.* Same as *laithc*.
laity (lâ'i-ti), *n.* [*< lay⁴ + -ty* (cf. *gaiety*, *< gay¹*).] 1. The state of being a layman, or of not being in orders.

The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*, or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe*, *Paragon*.

2. The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders; laymen collectively.

If personal defalcance be thought reasonable to disemploy the whole calling, then neither clergy nor *laity* should ever serve a prince. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 245.

3. The people outside of a particular profession, as distinguished from those belonging to it; persons unskilled in a particular art or science, as distinguished from those who are professionally conversant with it.

What . . . could be more absurd than for one of the *laity* to attempt to measure and weigh stars many millions of millions of miles removed from his grasp?

G. H. Leves, *Proba. of Life and Mind*, I. 1, § 20.

lakt, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *læk¹*.
lake¹ (lâk), *n.* [*< ME. lake*, a lake, a stream, *< AS. lacu*, a lake, pool; merged in ME. with *AF. lake*, *lak*, OF. *lac*, F. *lac* = Sp. *lag*. It. *lago*; *< L. lacus*, a large body of water, a basin, tank, or eastern of water, pit, hollow, = Gr. *lákkos*, a hole, pit, pond; = Ir. Gael. *loch* (*> AS. loh*, E. *lough*, Sc. *loch*) = W. *luch* = Corn. *lo* = Bret. *louch*, a lake (see *loch* and *lough*, which are thus ult. identical with *lake*), = AS. *lagu*, *lago* (*> ME. laic*, *laye*, etc.: see *lay³*) = OS. *lagu* (in comp.) = Icel. *lög*, the sea, water; also in AS. *lagu* = OHG. *lagu* = Icel. *lög* = Goth. *lagus*, the name of the Runic form of the letter L. Cf. *lactic²*, *latch³*, *leach³*, a pit, etc.] 1. A body of water surrounded by land, or not forming part of the ocean and occupying a depression below the ordinary drainage-level of the region. Lakes are depressions or basins filled by streams flowing into them, the water thus introduced generally accumulating until it runs over at the lowest point of the edge of the depression, and then flowing to the sea. But in some cases a river may fill a number of such depressions in succession before reaching the sea, as is very notably the case with the chain of lakes and rivers beginning with Lake Superior and ending in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The larger depressions which when filled with water become lakes are ordinarily orographic in character—that is, they owe their origin to movements of the earth's crust, in the same manner as mountain-ranges. Many smaller lakes, however, especially the shallower ones, fill depressions which have originated from local or less general causes, as when produced by unequal decay or erosion of rocks, or by irregular distribution of surface detritus. The existence of a depression being given, the question whether it shall be entirely filled with water is one of climate. In regions of small rainfall and large evaporation, depressions occur which do not become filled with water, and consequently do not furnish any surplus which shall overflow and run to the sea. Such regions, having no drainage to the sea, are called *closed basins*, and there are very large areas of this character in Asia and North America, and smaller ones elsewhere. The water in the lakes occupying the lowest portion of such depressions is always more or less saline, because that which is brought in leaves as it evaporates a constantly accumulating store of the saline matters which it holds in solution. The Caspian Sea is properly a salt lake; and some lakes are excessively salt, as the Great Salt Lake in Utah and the Dead Sea (also properly a lake). There are lakes of considerable size, as several in Canada, which have no visible inlets, being fed entirely from subterranean sources.

Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes and groves.
Shak., *Tempest*, v. 1. 33.

So stretch'd out huge in length the Arch-fiend lay
 Chain'd on the burning lake. *Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 210.

2. A relatively small pond partly or wholly artificial, as an ornament of a park or of public or private grounds.

At Timon's villa let us pass a day. . . .
 Two Cupids squirt before; a lake behind
 Improves the keenness of the northern wind.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, iv. 111.

3. A stream; rivulet. [*Prov. Eng.*]—4. A pit; den.

And set hym in ye lake of lyons where Danyell the prophete was, and refreshed hym with mete and drynke.
Sir R. Guyfforde, *Ylgyrmyage*, p. 35.

Galilean lake. See *Galilean¹*.—**Lady of the laket.** See *lady*.—**Lake School**, in *Eng. lit.*, a name given to a group of poets including Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, from their residence in or connection with the lake country of England (Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire): first given in derision by the "Edinburgh Review."—**The Great Lakes**, specifically, the five North American lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, which form the largest chain of lakes in the world. They discharge into the river St. Lawrence, in the basin of which they are included by geographers, and which is itself sometimes reckoned as beginning with the St. Louis, the head stream of Lake Superior.

lake² (lâk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *laked*, ppr. *laking*. [*Also laik* and, by corruption, *lark²*, *q. v.*; *< ME. lake*, *laiken*, *layken*, *< AS. lacan* (pret. *leôic*, *lêc*, pp. *lâcen*), swing, wave, float (as a ship), flutter (as a bird), play, sport, play (an instrument) (chiefly a poet. word), = MHG.

leichen = Icel. *leika* = Goth. *laikan* (pret. *lailaik*), leap, dance. Cf. *lake²*, *n.* The word now exists only in dial. use in the Northern form *lake*, *laik* (or in the corrupt form *lark*), instead of the reg. Southern form *lake*.] To play; sport; trifle; "lark." [*Old and prov. Eng.*]

Now, leue sir, late noman wete
 How this fesch *laykis* with his jorde.
York Plays, p. 230.

lake² (lâk), *n.* [*Also laik* and, corruptly, *lark²*, *q. v.*; *< ME. lake*, *laik*, *layke*, also *loke*, play, sport, gift, *< AS. lac*, play (battle-play), struggle, an offering, gift, present, medicine, = Goth. *laiks*, a dance; from the verb: see *lake²*, *v.* Hence ult. *lecc¹*, *lecc²*, and *lok³* (a var. of *lake²*), and *-lock* in *wedlock*.] 1. Play; sport; game. [*Old and prov. Eng.*]

Thanne were his felawes fain for he was adradde,
 & laugeden of that gode *layt*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1784.

2. A contest; a fight.

Thow sallo lose this *layke*, and thi lyfe aftyre!
 Thow has bytede in delyte and lordchippes inewe!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3387.

lake³ (lâk), *n.* [*< F. laque*, lac, *< Pers. lâk*, lake, *< lak*, lac; see *lac²*.] A pigment formed by absorbing animal, vegetable, or coal-tar coloring matter from an aqueous solution by means of metallic bases. The general method of preparation is to add an alkali solution to an infusion of the substance affording the desired color, as madder, cochineal, logwood, or quercitron. To this is added a solution of common alum, producing a precipitate of alumina, which in settling carries with it the coloring matter, thus forming the lake. As paints, lakes lack body, and are mostly used in glazing over other colors. From cochineal is prepared carmine, the finest of the red lakes. *Crimson lake* is a cochineal lake containing more aluminous base than carmine. *Carmine lake* is the cheaper and weaker lake made from cochineal after the carmine has been extracted. *Scarlet lake* is prepared by mixing vermilion with crimson lake. *Purple lake* is a species of crimson lake with a purple hue. *Madder lakes* are produced by precipitating the coloring matter of the madder root with an alumina base. They range in color from light pink through red to brown and purple. *Indian lake* is the same as lac-lake (which see, under *lac²*). *Yellow lake* is made from quercitron bark, sometimes from Persian or French Avignon berries. *Green lake* is compounded by adding Prussian blue to yellow lake. *Citrine lake* is an obsolete term for brown pink. *Burnt lake* is obtained by partially charring crimson lake. From logwood are obtained lakes of various shades of deep-bruwnish red, as *rose lake*, *Florence lake*, *Florentine lake*, etc. From certain of the coal-tar colors are obtained lakes almost identical in color with cochineal and madder and equal in permanency.

lake⁴ (lâk), *n.* [*ME.*, *< OD. laken*, D. *laken*, linen, cloth, a sheet, = OS. *lacan* = MLG. *laken*, eloth, = OHG. *lakan*, *lathan*, MHG. *lachen*, G. *laken* = Icel. *lakan* = Dan. *lagen* = Sw. *lakan*, a sheet.] A kind of fine white linen.

He dide next his white lere
 Of cloth of lake fyn and clere
 A breech and eek a sherte.
Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, l. 147.

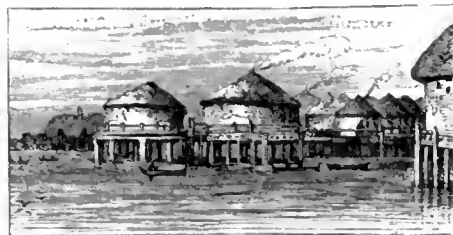
lake⁵ (lâk), *v.* A dialectal form of *leak*.

lake⁶ (lâk), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lark¹*.

Ye've married een below our degree,
 A lake to a' our kin, O,
Laird of Drum (Child's *Ballads*, IV. 129).

lake-dweller (lâk'dwel'èr), *n.* A lacustrine; an inhabitant of a lake-dwelling or lacustrine village.

lake-dwelling (lâk'dwel'ing), *n.* A dwelling built on piles or other support over the water of a lake or other body of water. The name was first applied to remains of prehistoric dwellings discovered in recent times at the bottom of many lakes of Switzerland, and is now used for similar structures anywhere, whether ancient or modern. In the Swiss lakes, as in most other examples, a number of dwellings, forming a lacustrine village, were built together on a platform resting either upon piles or upon layers of fascines supported by stakes, and appear generally to have been connected with the shore by a bridge. Many implements of bone, flint,



Lake-dwellings, restored.—From Troyon.

bronze, and iron, pottery, and other objects, and some human remains, have been found in these ancient deposits. Similar habitations are still used in various parts of the world. In Ireland and Scotland, where they were occupied within historic times, they are called *crannogs*. See *crannog* and *palafitte*.

lake-fever (lâk'fê'vèr), *n.* Malarial fever. [*Local*, U. S.]

lake-fly (lâk'fli), *n.* An ephemeropterid, *Ephemera simulans*, which swarms on the Great Lakes late in July. [*U. S.*]

lake-herring (lâk'her'ing), *n.* A variety of the cisco.

lake-lawyer (lâk'lâ'yèr), *n.* [*So called in allusion to its voracity*. Cf. *sea-lawyer*, a shark.] 1. A gadoid fish, *Lota maculosa*, better known as the burbot. Also called *western mudfish*. [*Lake region*, U. S.].—2. The bowfin or mudfish, *Amia calva*.

lakelet (lâk'let), *n.* [*< lake¹ + -let*.] A little lake.

The Château de Versailles, ending in royal parks and pleasaunces, gleaming *lakelets*, arbours, labyrinthis.
Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. vii. 6.

Nicollot . . . considered none of the tributary *lakelets* he had explored as sufficiently important to even merit a name. *Science*, VIII. 144.

Laker¹ (lâ'kèr), *n.* [*< lake¹ + -er¹*.] 1. One of the Lake School of poetry: generally used contemptuously. Also *Lakist*.

And now, my Epic Renegade! what are ye at?
 With all the *Lakers*, in and out of place?
Byron, *Don Juan*, Ded., st. 1.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of or taken from a lake; specifically, the lake-trout of North America, *Salvelinus* (*Cristiomer*) *namaycush*. See *lake-trout*, 2.
laker² (lâ'kèr), *n.* [*< lake² + -er¹*.] A player; an actor. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lakering, *n.* [*ME. lakeryng*; *< lake² (laker²) + -ing¹*.] Playing; sport; jesting.

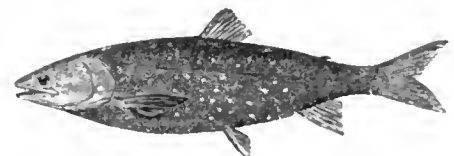
Ther was lshyng & lakeryng and "let go the coppe!"
Piers Plouvaan (Cv), vil. 394.

lake-shad (lâk'shad), *n.* One of several different inferior fishes, as snuckers, etc.: a commercial name under which the prepared fish are sold. [*Lake region*, U. S.]

lake-sturgeon (lâk'stêr'jon), *n.* The common fresh-water sturgeon of North America, *Acipenser rubicundus*. Also called *black sturgeon*, *Ohio sturgeon*, *rock-sturgeon*, and *stone-sturgeon*.

lake-trout (lâk'trout), *n.* 1. The common salmon-trout of western North America, *Salmo purpuratus*; the Rocky Mountain brook-trout; the Yellowstone trout. It is one of the river-salmon, not anadromous, and belongs to the section *Fario* of the genus *Salmo*. It has a narrow band of small teeth on the hyoid bone. The caudal fin is slightly forked; the dorsal rather low. It is extremely variable in size, coloration, and character of the scales. It may be generally recognized by the profusion of small round black spots on most of the body, and a red blotch on the lower jaw. It is regarded as the parent stock of several varieties of black-spotted trout. It abounds in the rivers of Alaska, Oregon, and Washington, there descending to the sea, and sometimes attains a weight of 20 pounds; it is also found in the Yellowstone and upper Missouri regions, the Great Basin of Utah, in Colorado, and in the upper Rio Grande. The Waha lake-trout of Washington is a variety (*bouvieri*) of this species. Another variety, found from the Kansas to the upper Missouri, is called var. *stomias*. A third is var. *henshawi*, the silver or black trout of Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, and the streams of the Sierra Nevada. The variations of this fish have given rise to many technical names, among them *Salmo twayatch*. See cut under *salmon-trout*.

2. The Mackinaw trout, *Salvelinus namaycush*, more fully called the *great lake-trout*; the longe of Vermont; the togue of Maine. This is an entirely different fish from the foregoing, being near a char.



Great Lake-trout, or Mackinaw Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*).

The mouth is large, with very strong teeth; the caudal fin is well forked, the adipose small; the color is dark gray, sometimes pale, sometimes blackish, everywhere marked with rounded paler spots, often tinged with reddish. This fish sometimes attains a length of 3 feet; it abounds in the larger bodies of water of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, northern New York, and the Great Lake region, to Montana and northward. A variety of this, found only in Lake Superior, is known as the *sicconet*.

lakewaket, *n.* Same as *likewake*. *Bourne's Pop. Antig.* (1777), p. 21.

lake-weed (lâk'wêd), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygnum Hydropiper*, a plant growing in still water. The name is also loosely applied to other lacustrine plants. [*Eng.*]

lake-whiting (lâk'whi'ting), *n.* The Musquaw river whitefish, *Coregonus labradoricus*.

lakh, *n.* See *lac³*.

lakin¹ (lâ'kin), *n.* [*< ME. lakynne*, *lakayn*; appar. irreg. (for *laking*?) *< lake²*, play: see *lake²*.] A plaything; a toy. [*Old and prov. Eng.*]

He putt up in his bosome thes iij lakayns.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 105. (Halliwell.)

lakin² (lā'kin), *n.* [A contracted form of *ladykin*: formerly common in oaths, with reference to the Virgin Mary.] A diminutive of *lady*.—By our **Lakin**, by our Lady—that is, by the Virgin Mary.

By 'r lakin, I can go no further, sir;
My old bonea ache. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iii. 3. 1.

laking-place (lā'king-plās), *n.* [From *laking*, verbal *n.* of *lake*², *v.*, + *place*.] A play-ground; especially, a place where birds, as grouse, resort to play the antics attendant upon mating. [Prov. Eng.]

These *laking-places*, as they are locally termed, are frequented by a great number of males, who fight for the possession of the females.

H. Seebohm, *British Birds*, II. 436.

lakish (lā'kish), *a.* [From *lake*¹ + *-ish*.] Wet; moist. [Rare.]

That watery *lakish* hill. *Greene*, *Orlando Furioso*.

Lakist (lā'kist), *n.* [From *lake*¹ + *-ist*.] Same as *Laker*¹, 1.

lakkēt, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lact*¹.

Lakshmi (laksh'mē), *n.* [Hind.] In *later Hindu myth.*, the goddess of good fortune and beauty, generally regarded as the consort of Vishnu, and said to have been one of the products of the churning of the ocean. She is also called *Crī* (or *Shrī*).

laky (lā'ki), *a.* [From *lake*¹ + *-y*.] Lake-like; of or pertaining to a lake or lakes. [Rare.]

And flanking towers, and *laky* flood.

Scott, *Marmion*, v., Int.

Lalage (lal'ā-jē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Lalage*, a fem. name, < Gr. *λαλαγή*, prattle.] 1. In *ornith.*: (a) A genus of birds of the family *Campopogonidae*, of which the type is *L. terat*, containing numerous species (about 25) ranging from Mauritius through India to Australia and Oceania. *Boie*, 1826. (b) A genus of thrushes (same as *Copsichus*, 1), the type being *Turdus mindanensis*. *Boie*, 1858.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects of the family *Muscidae*. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

lall¹ (lâl), *v.* A dialectal variant of *loll*.

lall² (lal), *a.* A dialectal variant of *lill*², contraction of *little*.

Lallan (lal'an), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. form of *lawland*, *lowland*.] 1. *a.* Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland. [Scotch.]

Far aff our gentles for their poets flew,
And scorned to own that *Lallan* sangs they knew.
A. Wilson, *Poems*, p. 40.

II. *n.* The Lowland Scotch dialect.

I translate John's *Lallan*, for I cannot do it justice, being born Britannia.
R. L. Stevenson, *Pastoral*.

lallation (la-lā'shōn), *n.* [From *F. lallation*, imperfect pronunciation of the letter *l*, < L. *lallare*, sing lullaby; cf. Gr. *λαλεῖν*, talk, chatter.] An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, whereby it is made to sound like *l*. See *lambdacism*.

lalo (lā'lō), *n.* See *baobab*.

lalopathy (lā-lop'ā-thi), *n.* [From Gr. *λαλεῖν*, talk, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disturbance of the language-function, in the most extensive sense.

lamb¹ (lam), *v. t.*; and *pp.* *lammed*, *ppr.* *lamm*ing. [Also *lamm*; < Icel. *lemja*, beat (cf. *lamm*ing, a beating); cf. *lama*, bruise, appar. = E. *lame*¹, *v.*] To thrash; beat. [Now only provincial or colloquial.]

Marry, I say, sir, if I had been acquainted
With *lamm*ing in my youth, as you have been,
With whipping and such benefits of nature, I should do
better. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Honest Man's Fortune*, v. 2.

If Milwood were here, dash my wigs!
Quoth he, I would pummel and *lam* her well.
J. Smith, *Rejected Addresses*, xx.

lam², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lamb*.

lam³ (lam), *n.* [From *F. lame*, a thin leaf: see *lame*³, *lamina*.] In *weaving*, a leaf or heddle.

The generality of weavers couple the first and third heads or shafts, and so are enabled to weave it with only two *lams*.
A. Barlow, *Weaving*, p. 317.

lama¹ (lā'mā), *n.* [Tibetan.] A celibate priest or ecclesiastic belonging to that variety of Buddhism known as Lamaism. There are several grades of lamas, both male and female. The dala-lamas and the tesho- or bogdo-lama are regarded as supreme pontiffs. They are of equal authority in their respective territories, but the former is much the more important, and is known to Europeans as the Grand Lama.

Lama² (lā'mā), *n.* [NL., < *llama*, *q. v.*] 1. A genus of *Camelidae* of South America, including the llama, vicugna, alpaca, and guanaco: now called *Auchenia*.—2. [*l. e.*] See *llama*.

lama³ (lā'mā), *n.* [Sp., gold or silver cloth, a particular use of *lama*, plate: see *lame*³, *lamina*.] 1. A rich material made in Spain in the fifteenth century, described as a cloth of silver shaded and watered.

A dress of silver *lama*, over French lilac.
Armitage, *Old Court Customs*, p. 36.

2. A similar stuff of modern manufacture. See *lama d'oro*, below. *Spanish Arts* (S. K. Handbook).—**Lama d'oro**, a silk stuff interwoven with threads or flat strips of gold, especially of a kind made in Italy.

lamaic (lā'mā-ik), *a.* Pertaining to a lama; relating to or consisting of lamas: as, the *lamaic* system; a *lamaic* hierarchy.

Lamaism (lā'mā-izm), *n.* [From *lama*¹ + *-ism*.] A corrupted form of Buddhism prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia, which combines the ethical and metaphysical ideas of Buddhism with an organized hierarchy under two semi-political sovereign pontiffs (see *lama*¹), an elaborate ritual, and the worship of a host of deities and saints.

Lamaist (lā'mā-ist), *n.* [From *lama*¹ + *-ist*.] One professing the religion called Lamaism. Also *Lamaite*.

On the occasion of the great annual festival of the *Lamaists* in July, a small image of one of the high gods is put into this shrine.
The Century, XXXVII. 657.

Lamaistic (lā-mā-is'tik), *a.* [From *Lamaist* + *-ic*.] Characteristic of a Lamaist; of or pertaining to Lamaism; lamaic.

Lamaite (lā'mā-it), *n.* [From *lama*¹ + *-ite*².] Same as *Lamaist*.

laminin (la-man'tin; *F. pron.* la-mōn-tān'), *n.* [*F.*: see *manatee*.] Same as *manatee*.

lamarcky (lā-mār'ki), *n.* [From *lama*¹ + Gr. *ἀρχή*, rule.] The lamaic hierarchy; the ecclesiastical system or priesthood of the lamas.

Lamarckian (la-mār'ki-an), *a.* [From *Lamarck* (see *Lamarckism*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the French naturalist Lamarck. See *Lamarckism*.

Lamarckianism (la-mār'ki-an-izm), *n.* [From *Lamarckian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Lamarckism*.

Lamarckism (la-mār'kizm), *n.* [From *Lamarck* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, the general body of doctrine propounded by the French naturalist J. B. P. A. de Monet de Lamarck (1744-1829); the theory of evolution as maintained by him at the beginning of the nineteenth century, to the effect that all plants and animals are descended from a common primitive form of life. In its fundamental principles and essential features, Lamarckism differs from Darwinism in assuming that changes resulted from appetency and the active exertion of the organism. See *abiogenesis*.

lamaserai (lā'mā-se-rī), *n.* See *lamasery*.

lamasery (lā'mā-se-rī), *n.*; pl. *lamaseries* (-riz). [Also *lamaseraï*; after *F. lamaserie*, < *lama*¹ + Pers. *sarāi*, an inn: see *caravansary*.] A Buddhist monastery or nunnery in Tibet or Mongolia, presided over by a chief lama, corresponding to a European abbot or abess. Lamaseries are very numerous, and some contain several thousand inmates.

At the present moment my body is quietly asleep in a *lamasery* [read *lamasery*] in Tibet.
F. M. Crawford, *Mr. Isaacs*, xiii.

lamasoolt, *n.* Same as *lamb's-wool*, 2.

lamb (lam), *n.* [From *ME. lamb*, *lomb*, pl. *lamben*, *lambren*, *lambren*, < AS. *lamb*, *lomb* (ONorth. also *lomb*), also *lombor* (pl. *lamburu*, *lomburu*, *lomboru*, *lomboro*) = OS. *lamb* = D. *MLG. lam* = OHG. *lamb*, MHG. *lamb*, *lomp*, *lam*, G. *lamm* = Icel. *lamb* = Sw. *lamm* = Dan. *lam* = Goth. *lamb*, a young sheep.

And men fynden with inne a lytlye Best, in Flessche,
in Bon and Biode, as though it were a lytlye *Lomb*,
with outen Wolle. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 264.

And in the fields all round I hear the beating of the *lamb*.
Tennyson, *May Queen*, Conclusion.

2. A person gentle or innocent as a lamb.

Outward *lambren* semen we,
Fulle of goodnesse and of pitee;
And inward we, withouten fable,
Ben gredey wolves ravysable.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7013.

The very whitest *lamb* in all my fold
Loves you: I know her: the worst thought she has
Is whiter even than her pretty haud.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

Hence—3. One easily beguiled or fleeced; an inexperienced speculator who is deceived into making losing investments. [Slang.]

When a young gentleman or apprentice comes into this school of virtue unskilled in the quibbles and devices there practised, they call him a *lamb*; then a rook (who is properly the wolf) follows him close and . . . gets all his money, and then they smile and say "The *lamb* is bitten."
The Nicker Nicker, 1669 (*Hari Misc.*, II. 109).

4. Ironically, a ruffian or bully: as, Kirke's *lamb*s (a troop of British soldiers noted for their atrocities in suppressing Monmouth's rebellion in 1685).—**Holy lamb**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a square projection rising above the rest of the round, flat oblate of leavened bread. It is stamped with a cross, in the angles of which are the letters IC XC NI KA—that is, Ἰησοῦς Χριστός νικᾷ, "Jesus Christ conquers." The priest divides the holy lamb from the remainder of the oblate with the holy lance in the office of prothesis, and it is the part afterward used for consecration, the antidoron being taken from the remainder. Also called the *holy loaf* or the *holy bread* and the *seal*.—**The Lamb, the Lamb of God**, the Christ, as typified by the paschal lamb.

Behold the *Lamb of God*, which taketh away the sin of the world.
John i. 29.

lamb (lam), *v. i.* [From *lamb*, *n.*] To bring forth young, as sheep.

They [the sheep] *lamb* not so soon as with us, for at the end of May their lambs are not come in season.
Brand, *Zetland*, p. 75.

lamback¹, *v. t.* [Also *lambeak*; appar. < *lam*¹ + obj. *back*¹. Cf. *lambaste*.] To beat; cudgel. [Old slang.]

Happy may they call that die whereon they are not *lambacked* before night.
Discov. of New World, p. 115.

lamback², *n.* [Also *lambeak*: see the verb.] A beating; a cudgeling; a blow.

With that five or six wives started up and fell upon the collar, and gave unto him half a score of sound *lambeaks* with their cudgels. *Greene*, *Discovery of Coosnage* (1591).

lamb-ale (lam'āl), *n.* A country feast at lamb-shearing.

Lamb-ale is still [1781] used at the village of Kirtlington in Oxfordshire for an annual feast or celebrity at lamb-shearing.
T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 129.

lamballe (lam-bal'), *n.* [So called after the Princess de Lamballe.] A fichu or scarf of surah or foulard, usually trimmed with lace: a fashion of about 1878.

lambaste (lam-bāst'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lambasted*, *ppr.* *lambasting*. [Appar. < *lam*¹ + *baste*¹.] To beat severely; thrash; in sailors' use, to beat with a rope's end. [Slang.]

Whine not, my love; his fury straight will waste him;
Stand off awhile, and see how lie *lambaste* him.
Britannia Triumphant (1637). (*Nares*.)

lambative (lam'ba-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [More correctly **lambitive*; < L. *lambitus*, pp. of *lambere*, lick, lap: see *lambent*.] 1. *a.* That may be licked up; to be taken by licking.

In affections both of lungs and weason, physicians make use of syrups and *lambative* medicines.
Sir T. Browne.

Upon the mantle-tree . . . stood a pot of *lambative* clectuary.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 266.

II. *n.* A medicine taken by licking.

lambda (lam'dā), *n.* [From Gr. *λάμβδα*, < Heb. *lā-medh*.] 1. The name of the Greek letter *λ*, λ (equivalent to the Roman *l*, *l*).—2. In *craniol.*, the junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures at the apex of the latter. See cut under *craniometry*.

lambdacism (lam'da-sizm), *n.* [From LL. *lambdacismus*, *lambdacismus*, < Gr. *λαμβδακισμός*, *λαβδακισμός*, a fault in pronunciation of the letter *l*, < *λαβδακίζεω*, pronounce *l* faultily, < *λάμβδα*, the letter *l*: see *lambda*.] 1. A too frequent use of words containing the letter *l* in speaking or writing. A Latin example appears in the following:

Sol et luna luce lucent alba, leni, lactea.
Martianus Capella.

2. An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, making it sound like *l*; lallation. The defect is common among children, and also among the Chinese in speaking foreign languages, from the absence of the sound of *r* as an initial in their native tongue.

lambdaic (lam'dā-ik), *n.* [From Gr. *λάμβδα*, the letter *λ*, < (see *lambda*), + *-ic*.] In *math.*, the result of subtracting the same indeterminate quantity, *λ*, from all the elements of the principal diagonal of a determinant, or of subtracting *λ* with numerical submultiples and alternating signs from the sinister diagonal. See *latent root*, under *latent*.

lambdoid (lam'doid), *a.* [From Gr. *λαμβδοειδής*, formed like a lambda (*λ*), < *λάμβδα*, the letter *λ*, + *ειδής*, shape.] Having the shape of the Greek capital lambda (*Λ*): specifically applied in anatomy to the suture between the supra-occipital and the two parietal bones of the skull, which has this form in man. See cut under *cranium*.

lambdoidal (lam-doi'dal), *a.* [From *lambdoid* + *-al*.] Same as *lambdoid*.

lambeak, *v.* and *n.* See *lamback*.

lambeau (lam'bō), *n.*; pl. *lambeaux* (-bōz). [*F.*: see *label*.] In *her.*, one of the points or drops in a label.—**Cross lambeaux**. See *cross*¹.

lambeauxed (lam'bōd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *doretailed*.

lambel (lam'bəl), *n.* [OF., a tag, label: see *label*.] 1. A part of the housings of a horse, having the form of a rectangular tablet or screen hanging at the breast or flank, evidently intended for defense, and probably of cuir-bouilli, or of gambouised work. *J. Hewitt*, — 2. *pl.* Same as *lamboys*, 2.—3. In *her.*, same as *label*.

lambency (lam'ben-si), *n.*; *pl.* *lambencies* (-siz). [*< lamben(t) + -cy.*] The quality of being lambent; that which is lambent; a lambent gleam.

These were sacred *lambencies*, tongues of authentic flame from heaven. *Carlyle*, *Reminiscences*.

lambent (lam'bent), *a.* [*< L. lamben(t)-s*, *ppr. of lambere*, *liek*; cf. Gr. *λάπτειν*, *lap*: see *lap¹*.] 1. Licking. [Rare.]

To stroke his azure neck, or to receive
The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue.
Cowper, *Task*, vi. 782.

Hence — 2. Running along or over a surface, as if in the net of licking; flowing over or along; lapping or bathing; softly bright; gleaming.

The Star that did my Being frame
Was but a lambent Flame.
Cowley, *Pindaric Odes*, vi. 4.

Those [eyes] only are beautiful which, like the planets, have a steady, lambent light — are luminous, but not sparkling. *Longfellow*, *Hyperion*, iii. 4.

Lambeth Articles. See *article*.

lambic, *n.* A Middle English form of *limbec*. *Chaucer*.

lambick (lam'bik), *n.* A kind of strong beer made in Belgium by the process called the self-fermentation of worts.

lambie (lam'i), *n.* [Dim. of *lamb*.] A little lamb; a lambkin. Also *lammic*. [Scotch.]

When finnets sang, and *lambies* play'd.
Burns, *As on the Banks*.

lambisht, *a.* [*< ME. lambyssh*; *< lamb + -ish¹*.] Lamblike.

The *lambyssh* people, voyded of al ysc,
Hadden no fantaysie to debate.
Chaucer, *Former Age*, i. 50.

lambkill (lam'kil), *n.* [*< lamb + kill¹*.] The sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*.

lambkin (lam'kin), *n.* [= D. and Flem. *lammcken*; as *lamb + -kin*.] 1. A little lamb.

In the warm folds their tender *lambkins* lie.
Dryden, *tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, xiii.

2. One treated as gently as a lamb; one fondly cherished.

Sir John, thy tender *lambkin* now is king;
Barry the Fifth's the man.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 122.

lamblike (lam'lik), *a.* [*< lamb + like²*.] Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek: as, a *lamblike* temper.

lambling (lam'ling), *n.* [*< lamb + -ling¹*.] A young or small lamb; hence, a stupidly or ignorantly innocent person.

It was over the black sheep [negroes] of the Castlewood flock that Mr. Ward somehow had the most influence. These woolly *lamblings* were immensely affected by his exhortations. *Thackeray*, *Virginians*, v.

lamboyst, *n. pl.* [*< OF. lambcau*, a shred, flap, etc.: see *label*.] 1. A skirt of tassets of the form worn in the sixteenth century. Compare *tassett*.—2. In the armor of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the base or skirt of ornamental stuff. *Meyrick*. Also *lambels*.

lambrent, *n.* An obsolete plural of *lamb*.

lambrequin (lam'bre-kin), *n.* [*< F. lambrequin*, the covering or trappings of a helmet, a mantle, scallop; origin uncertain.] 1. A piece of textile fabric, leather, or the like, hanging by one of its edges, and typically having the opposite edge dagged, slitted, scalloped, or otherwise cut in an ornamental manner: used in several ways. (a) In *medieval armor*, a piece of stuff worn over the helmet of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, especially at tournaments and jousts. This usage is figured in modern heraldry. See below. (b) In *upholstery*, a sort of curtain covering the upper part of an opening, as a door or window, and often forming a kind of cornice to the curtain proper. (c) A short curtain or a piece of drapery suspended for ornament from a mantel-shelf or the like. 2. In *decorative art*, painting on a surface more or less imitating or resembling a lambrequin, as in some Chinese vases, in which the upper part of the body is covered by solid decoration having a lower edge of jagged or ornamented outline.—3. In *her.*, the mantelet, represented as floating from the helmet, and often forming an important part of the ornamental decoration of the achievement.

lambskin (lam'skin), *n.* 1. The furred or woolly skin of a lamb, either of natural color or dyed,

prepared for use in dress or in the ornamenting of costume, for mats, etc.; also, collectively, material so prepared from lambs' skins. The finest lambskins are the Persian, which are either gray or black, and rank among costly furs. Hungarian and Spanish lambskins are used especially in the national costume for men, a jacket or short coat being made wholly of this material. Prussian lambskins are used for coat-cuffs and coat-collars. One of the best-known varieties is astrakhan.

A furred gown to keep him warm; and furred with fox and *lamb-skins* too. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iii. 2. 9.

2. The skin of a lamb, or collectively the skins of lambs, freed from wool and dressed for making gloves, etc.—3. Woolen cloth made to resemble lambskin.—4. Anthracite coal of inferior quality (culm). [Swansea, Wales.]

lambskin (lam'skin), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *lamb-skinned*, *ppr.* *lambskinning*. [*< lambskin, n.*; not quite like the equiv. *cochide*, *v.*, but a humorous use, alluding to *lam¹*, *v.*] To beat.

What think you of our countryman Hercules, that for love put on Amphale's apron and sat spinning amongst her wenches, while his mistress wore his lion's skin, and *lamb-skinned* him if he did not his business? *Chapman*, *Widow's Tears*, ii. 4.

lamb's-lettuce (lamz'let'is), *n.* Same as *cornsalad*.

lamb's-quarters (lamz'kwā' tērz), *n.* 1. A European weed, *Atriplex patula*, natural order *Chenopodiaceae*.—2. An American weed of the same order, *Chenopodium album*, naturalized from Europe; white goosefoot.

lamb's-tongue (lamz'tng), *n.* 1. The hoary plantain, *Plantago media*. See *plantain*.—2. A carpenter's plane having a deep and narrow bit, used for making quirks. *E. H. Knight*.

lamb's-wool (lamz'wūl), *n.* 1. The wool of lambs, used in manufacture; hence, delicate wool, as of certain breeds of sheep or of lambs, or of mixed varieties, used for the manufacture of hosiery.—2. [Prob. so called from its softness; cf. *velvet*, applied to fine old spirit; *yard of flannel*, a kind of flip.] Also mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples.

A cup of *lamb's-wool* they drank unto him then.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 37).

Next crowne the bowle full
With gentle *lamb's-wool*,
Adde sugar, and nutmeg, and ginger.
Herrick, *Twelve Night*.

Being come home, we to cards, till two in the morning,
and drinking *lamb's-wool*.
Pepps, *Diary*, III. 7

Lamb's-wool yarn, a soft woolen yarn, slightly twisted, used for fancy work. *Dict. of Needlework*.

lame¹ (lām), *a.* [*< ME. lame*, *< AS. lama* = OS. *lam* = OFries. *lom*, *lam* = D. *lam* = MLG. *lam*, OHG. *MIIG. lam*, G. *lahm* = Icel. *lami* = Sw. *Dan. lam*, *lame*; perhaps orig. 'bruised, maimed': cf. *lam¹*, *v.*] 1. Crippled or disabled by injury to or defect of a limb or limbs; specifically, walking with difficulty; halting; limping: as, a *lame* man or horse.

I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame.
Job xxix. 15.

2. Inefficient from injury or defect; unsound or impaired in strength; crippled: as, a *lame* leg or arm.

The golde hath made his wittes lame.
Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, v.
Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

3. Figuratively, imperfect; lacking finish or completeness; defective in quality or quantity; halting; insufficient; hobbling: as, *lame* verse; *lame* rimes; a *lame* excuse.

O most *lame* and impotent conclusion!
Shak., *Othello*, ii. 1. 162.

The sick man's sacrifice is but a *lame* oblation.
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, i. 4.

Santa Croce and the dome of St. Peter's are *lame* copies after a divine model. *Emerson*, *History*.

Lame duck, in *commercial slang*, one who is unable to meet his obligations; a bankrupt; especially, a defaulter on the stock-exchange.

I may be *lame*, but I shall never be a *duck*, nor deal in the garbage of the alley. *Walpole*, *Letters* (1771), III. 337.

lame² (lām), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *lamed*, *ppr.* *laming*. [*< ME. lamen*, *< AS. lemian* (= OS. *lamōn* (in comp. *bi-lamōn*) = OFries. *lema*, *lama* = D. *ver-lammen* = MLG. *lamen*, *lemen* = OHG. *lāmōn*, *lemjan*, MHG. *lamen*, *lemen*, G. *lähmen* = Icel. *lemja*, thrash, flog, beat, lame, disable, = Dan. *lamme* = Sw. *lamma*), *< lama*, *lame*: see *lam¹*, *a.* Cf. *lam¹*, *v.*] To make lame; cripple or disable; render imperfect or unsound: as, to *lame* an antagonist; to *lame* an arm or a leg.

I cannot help it now;
Unless, by using means, I *lame* the foot
Of our design. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 7. 7.

A tender foot will be galled and *lamed*, if you set it going in rugged paths. *Barrow*, *Works*, III. iii.

A spear,
Down-glancing, *lamed* the charger.
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

lame² (lām), *n.* and *a.* [Also *layme*; an old or dial. form of *loam*.] 1. *n.* Earthenware. [Now Scotch.]

2. *flacons of layme*, enamelled with blue and white and one all blue. *Inventory* (1578).

2. A broken piece of earthenware; a potsherd. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Earthen: used of pottery: as, a *lame* pig (an earthen vessel). [Scotch.]

lame³, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lamm*; *< ME. lampe* for *lame*, *< OF. (and F.) lame*, a plate, a blade, *< L. lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*, and cf. *lama³*.] In *armor*, a plate of metal. *Florio*.

He strake Phaulantus just upon the gorget, so as he battered the *lamm* thereof. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, iii.

lamel (lam'el), *n.* Same as *lamella*.

lamella (lā-mel'ē), *n.*; *pl.* *lamellæ* (-ē). [L., a small plate of metal, *< lamina*, a thin piece of metal, wood, etc.: see *lamina*.] A thin plate or scale. Specifically — (a) In *bot.*: (1) An erect scale or blade inserted at the junction of the claw and limb in some corollas, and forming a part of their corona or crown. (2) In the group *Agaricia* of hymenomycetous fungi, one of the radiating vertical plates on the under side of the pileus, upon which the hymenium is extended; one of the gills, for example, of common mushrooms (*Agaricus*). (b) In *anat. and zool.*, a thin or small lamina; a plate or layer; especially, one of a series of thin plates arranged like the leaves of a book or the gills of an oyster.—**Branchial lamella**. See *branchial*.—**Haversian lamellæ**, hollow cylinders of bone-tissue surrounding and concentric with a Haversian canal. There are generally several to each canal, successively inclosed, as the successive rings of growth of an exogenous plant around the central pith.—**Horizontal lamella of the ethmoid**, the cribriform plate, a part of the ethmoidal bone.—**Lamellæ of bone**, layers of bone-tissue concentrically arranged around a Haversian canal; Haversian lamellæ.—**Perpendicular lamella of the ethmoid**, the mesethmoidal bone.—**Syn.** See *lamina*.

lamellar (lam'e-lār), *a.* [*< lamella + -ar³*.] 1. Disposed in lamellæ or layers; laminar in a small way.

A magnet is said to be *lamellar* when it may be divided into simple closed magnetic shells or into open shells with their edges on the surface of the magnet.

Atkinson, *tr. of Mascart and Joubert*, i. 316.

2. Having a lamella or lamellæ; lamellate.—3. Formed of lamellæ; strengthened or covered with lamellæ: as, a *lamellar* skirt (a name given to the great braguette).—4. In *bot.*, specifically, tipped with two flat lobes, as the styles of many blossoms.

lamellarly (lam'e-lār-li), *adv.* In the form of or by means of lamellæ: as, the leaves of a book lie *lamellarly*.

lamellar-stellate (lam'e-lār-stel'āt), *a.* In *mineral.*, formed of thin plates or lamellæ arranged in star-shaped groups: as, gypsum has often a *lamellar-stellate* structure.

lamellate (lam'e-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. lamellatus*, *< L. lamella*, a thin metal plate: see *lamella*.] 1. Formed of a lamella, or disposed in lamellæ; lamellar in structure or arrangement.—2. Having lamellæ; furnished with little laminae.—**Lamellate antennæ**, antennæ in which the outer joints are prolonged internally, opposing flat surfaces to each other, which may be brought into close contact, thus forming a transverse or, rarely, a rounded club supported on one side by the stem or funiculus of the antenna, as in the *Scarabæidæ* or cockchafers. Beetles having antennæ of this form are called *lamellicornis*. See *cut* under *antenna*.—**Lamellate palpi**, those palpi in which the terminal joint is divided longitudinally or transversely into several lamellæ or leaves.

lamellated (lam'e-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *lamellate*.

The *lamellated* antennæ of some, the clavellated of others, are surprisingly beautiful, when viewed through a microscope. *Derham*, *Physico-Theology*, viii. 4, note 3.

lamellibranch (lā-mel'i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. lamella*, a plate, + *branchia*, gills.] 1. *a.* Having lamellate gills; pertaining to the *Lamellibranchiata*, or having their characters.

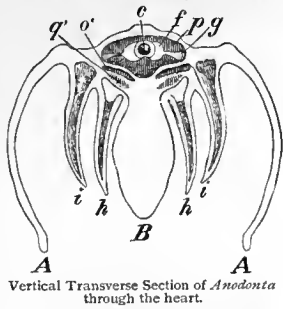
II. *n.* One of the *Lamellibranchiata*, as any ordinary bivalve mollusk.

Also *lamellibranchiate*.

Lamellibranchia (lā-mel-i-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* Same as *Lamellibranchiata*.

Lamellibranchiata (lā-mel-i-brang-ki-ā'īā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *lamellibranchiate*.] A group of mollusks without distinct head or cephalic eyes, with the branchiæ on each side of the body and generally expanded in a plate-like or lamelliform manner, and with a shell of two lateral valves completely or partly inclosing the body. The valves of the shell are connected and close over the back of the animal by a hinge: they are also generally united by one or two muscles, called *adductors*, which penetrate the body-mass. Opening of the shell is effected by an elastic ligament in or about the hinge. The shell is secreted by a prolongation of the integument called

the mantle or pallium, which laps round the body, its halves being either free or united so as to leave only three apertures for the inlet and outlet of water for respiration, and for the protrusion of a fleshy organ called the foot, when it is present. The muscular edge of the mantle leaves on each valve an impression called the pallial line. Respiration is generally effected by lamellated gills (whence the name), usually occupying a large part of the interior of the shell on each side. The mouth is a simple jawless fissure, furnished with one or two pairs of soft palpi, the food being conveyed to it by cilia on the gills. The heart has a single ventricle pierced by the intestine, and there are three double nerve-centers. The group was originally designated by the author of the name (De Blainville, 1814) as an order, but has generally been adopted as a class of *Mollusca*, containing all the true or ordinary bivalve mollusks, of



Diagrammatic Section of Fresh-water Mussel (*Anodonta*), illustrating anatomy of *Lamellibranchiata*.
 AA, mantle-lobes; B, foot; C, branchial chamber of mantle-cavity; D, anal chamber; E, H, anterior and posterior adductor muscles; I, H, retractor muscle of foot; a, mouth; b, stomach; c, intestine, coils of which are supposed to be seen through the side walls of the mesosoma; d, rectum; e, anus; f, ventricle; g, auricle; h, gills, except the right external gill, largely cut away and turned back; k, labial palpi; l, cerebroganglion; m, pedal ganglion; n, parieto-splanchnic ganglia; o, aperture of organ of Bojanus; p, pericardium.

which oysters, clams, etc., are familiar examples. Synonyms of the whole group are *Acephala*, *Bivalvia*, *Conchifera*, *Cornopoda*, and *Pelecypoda*.

lamellibranchiate (lā-mel-i-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.* *lamellibranchiatus*, < *L. lamella*, a thin plate, + *branchia*, gills.] Same as *lamellibranch*.

lamellicorn (lā-mel'i-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.* *lamellicornis*, < *L. lamella*, a thin plate, + *cornu* = *E. horn*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having lamellæ or a lamellate structure, as the antennæ of an insect.—2. Having lamellate antennæ, as an insect; of or pertaining to the *Lamellicornia*.

II. *n.* A lamellicorn beetle; any member of the *Lamellicornia*, as a scarab, dung-beetle, stag-beetle, cockchafer, etc.

lamellicornate (lā-mel-i-kōr'nāt), *a.* Same as *lamellicorn*.

Lamellicornes (lā-mel-i-kōr'nēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (orig. the *F. accom.* of *NL. lamellicornia*, neut. pl.), < *L. lamella*, a thin plate, + *cornu* = *E. horn*.] In Latreille's system, the sixth family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding with the modern group *Lamellicornia*.

Lamellicornia (lā-mel-i-kōr'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *lamellicornis*: see *lamellicorn*.] A suborder of *Coleoptera* which have the fourth and fifth tarsal joints not connate, the first ventral segment visible for its entire breadth, the antennæ with a lamellate club whose apposed surfaces have a very delicate sensitive structure, and the legs fossorial. The antennæ, which are short and deeply inserted under the sides of the head, are lamelliferous, the last three joints making a lamelliform club (pectinated in *Lucanidae*, whence the name *Pectinicornia* for this family). The lamellicornes are herbivorous, and very rich in species, of which there are more than 7,000, among them the largest and some of the most splendid beetles known. The leading families are *Scarabæidae* and *Lucanidae*.

lamelliferous (lam-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. lamella*, a thin plate, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing lamellæ; composed of or provided with lamellæ; having a lamellate structure.

lamelliform (lā-mel'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. lamella*, a thin plate, + *forma*, form.] Lamellar in form; having the shape of a lamella; lamellate in structure or arrangement.

lamelliped (lā-mel'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [*L. lamella*, a thin plate, + *pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having a flattened lamelliform foot, as some conchiferous mollusks; of or pertaining to the *Lamellipedia*.

II. *n.* A mollusk with a lamelliform foot; one of the *Lamellipedia*.

Lamellipedia (lā-mel-i-pē'di-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. lamella*, a thin plate, + *pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*.] In Lamarck's system of the *Conchifera*, a division of acephalous mollusks having a large lamellar foot, containing the families *Conchæa*, *Cardiacea*, *Arceacea*, *Trigonea*, and *Naiades*. Also *Lamellipedes*.

lamelliroster (lā-mel-i-ros'tēr), *n.* A lamellirostral bird.

lamellirostral (lā-mel-i-ros'tral), *a.* and *n.* [*As Lamellirostres* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Having a lamellose bill; lamellosdentate, as a bird; of or pertaining to the *Lamellirostres*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Lamellirostres*.

lamellirostrate (lā-mel-i-ros'trāt), *a.* Same as *lamellirostral*.

Lamellirostres (lā-mel-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. lamella*, a thin plate, + *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] In Cuvier's classification, the fourth family of his sixth order of birds (*Palmipedes*), containing those which have the bill lamellosdentate and covered with a soft skin, with a nail at the end, as ducks, geese, swans, and flamingos. The family corresponds to the Linnean *Anseres*, and included the modern families *Anatidæ* and *Phœnicopteridæ*. Divested of the flamingos, it corresponds to the *Chenomorpha* of Huxley, now commonly rated as an order or suborder of carinate birds. See *Chenomorpha*, *Anseres*, *Anatidæ*.

lamellose (lam'e-lōs), *a.* [*lamella* + *-ose*.] Full of lamellæ; lamellated in structure; lamelliform in arrangement: a book, for instance, is entirely *lamellose*.

lamellosdentate (lam-e-lō-sō-den'tāt), *a.* [*lamellose* + *dentate*.] Toothed with lamellæ, or having lamelliform teeth, as the bill of a duck.

Lamellosdentati (lam-e-lō'sō-den-tā'ti), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *lamellosdentate*.] Illiger's name of the duck tribe, or lamellirostral birds. See *Lamellirostres*.

lamely (lām'li), *adv.* 1. In a lame or halting manner; like a cripple: as, to walk *lamely*.—2. Imperfectly; unsatisfactorily; weakly; feebly: as, a figure *lamely* drawn; a scene *lamely* described; an argument *lamely* conducted.

lameness (lām'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being lame; defect or unsoundness of a limb or limbs; especially, impairment of locomotive capacity by injury or deformity: as, *lameness* of the hand or foot; *lameness* caused by a broken or a deformed leg.—2. Imperfection; want of finish or completeness; defect; insufficiency; weakness: as, the *lameness* of a verse or a rime; the *lameness* of an argument or an apology.

Speak of my lameness, and I straight will halt.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxix.

If the story move, or the actor feel the lameness of it with his performance.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

lament (lā-ment'), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. lamento*, < *L. lamentum*, usually in pl. *lamenta*, a wailing, moaning; with formative *-mentum* (see *ment*), from the root **la*, seen also in *latrare*, bark, *Gr. βάζειν*, snarl, *Russ. laicti*, bark, scold.] 1. An expression of grief or sorrow; a sad complaint; a lamentation.

And these external manners of laments
 Are merely shadows to the unseen grief
 That swells with silence in the tortured soul.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, iv. 1. 296.

2. A set form of lamentation or mourning; an elegy; a mourning song or ballad.

At Busiris, which was the alleged burial-place of Osiris, there was an annual festival at which the votaries, having fasted and put on mourning dresses, uttered a *lament* round a burnt-offering: the death of Osiris being the subject of the *lament*.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 144.

3. The music for an elegy, or a tune intended to express or excite sorrowful emotion; a mournful air.

lament (lā-ment'), *v.* [*F. lamenter* = *Sp. Pg. lamentar* = *It. lamentare*, < *L. lamentari*, wail, weep, < *lamentum*, a wailing, lament: see *lament*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To express sorrow; utter words or sounds of grief; mourn audibly; wail.

In that day shall one take up a parable against you, and lament with a doleful lamentation.
Micah li. 4.

Every now and then I heard the wail of women lamenting for the dead. *R. Curzon*, *Monast. in the Levant*, p. 195.

2. To show great sorrow or regret; repine; chafe; grieve.

Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;
 Grief joys, joy grieves, on slender accident.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 208.

= *Syn. Lament, Mourn, Grieve*; sorrow. *Lament* expresses always, at least figuratively, an external act. *Mourn*

was originally and is still often the same, but does not now suggest anything audible. *Grieve* suggests more of a conscious effect upon the person sorrowing. See *affliction*.

II. *trans.* 1. To bewail; mourn for; bemoan; deplore.

They lamented the death of their leader, and filled all places with their complaints. *Bacon*, *Moral Fables*, vii. 2†. To afflict; distress.

He went home, where he lay much lamented and wonderfully affrighted with the Old Woman coming to afflict him. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen* [Anne, I. 124.]

lamentable (lam'en-tā-bl), *a.* [*F. lamentable* = *Sp. lamentable* = *Pg. lamentavel* = *It. lamentabile*, lamentable, < *L. lamentabilis*, mournful, < *L. lamentari*, mourn, lament: see *lament*, *v.*] 1. To be lamented; exciting or calling for sorrow; grievous: as, a *lamentable* deterioration of morals.

Tell thou the lamentable tale of me.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, v. 1. 44.

And yet their superstition is more lamentable than their dispersion, as also their pertinacity and stubbornness in their superstition. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 159.

2. Expressive of grief; mournful: as, a *lamentable* cry.

Ceaseless rain sweeping away wildly before a long and lamentable blast. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, i.

3. Miserable; pitiful; low; poor.

Then are messengers again posted to Rome in lamentable sort, beseeching that they would not suffer a whole Province to be destroyed. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, iii.

lamentableness (lam'en-tā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being lamentable.

lamentably (lam'en-tā-bli), *adv.* In a lamentable manner; mournfully; pitifully.

lamentation (lam-en-tā'shon), *n.* [*ME. lamentacion*, < *OF. (and F.) lamentation* = *Sp. lamentacion* = *Pg. lamentação* = *It. lamentazione*, < *L. lamentatio* (*n.*), a weeping, < *L. lamentari*, weep: see *lament*, *v.*] 1. The act of bewailing; expression of sorrow; a mournful outcry.

Who soethly might suffer the sorrow that thou mase . . .
Lamentacion & langour the long night over?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3294.

In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning. *Mat. ii.*, 18.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* The shorter title of the *Lamentations of Jeremiah*, one of the poetical books of the Old Testament. In the Septuagint, as in the English Bible, it stands immediately after the Book of Jeremiah, of which it probably originally formed a continuation. Its subject is the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans. It was probably composed immediately after the taking of the city (586 B. C.), while the wounds of the nation were still fresh. Jeremiah has been generally regarded by Christian scholars as its author.

3. [*cap.*] *pl.* The music to which the first three lessons, taken from the Lamentations of Jeremiah, are sung in the Roman Catholic Church, in the office called *Tenebræ*, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of Holy Week. = *Syn. 1.* Mourning, complaint, plaint, moan, moaning, wailing, outcry. See *lament*, *v.*

lamenter (lā-men'tēr), *n.* One who laments, mourns, or cries out with sorrow.

lamentingly (lā-men'ting-li), *adv.* In a lamenting manner; with lamentation.

Lamé's equation, function. See *equation, function*.

lameskirting (lām'skēr-ting), *n.* [*lamel*, *v.*, + *skirt* + *-ing*.] In coal-mining, the cutting off of coal from the sides of underground roads in order to widen them. [*North. Eng.*]

lameter, *n.* See *lamiter*.

lametta (la-met'ā), *n.* [*It.*, dim. of *It. lama*, a plate of metal, < *L. lamina*, a thin piece of metal, wood, etc.: see *lame*³, *lamina*.] Brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

lamia (lā'mi-ā), *n.* [*L. lamia*, < *Gr. λάμια*, a female demon (see *def.*).] 1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, an enticing witch, who charmed children and youths for the purpose of feeding on their blood and flesh, like the later vampire; a female demon; hence, in general, a destroying witch or hag.

Where's the lamia
 That tears my entrails?
Mastinger, *Virgin-Martyr*, iv. 1.

A young prince goes a hunting. . . . In the ardour of the chase, he becomes separated from his followers, and meets with a *lamia* or ogress.

T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (ed. 1871), I. 310.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* In *zoöl.*: (a) A Fabrician (1775) genus of longicorn beetles, now the type of the family *Lamiidæ*. *L. ædilis* is a species the male of which has antennæ four times as long as the body. (b) A genus of sharks: same as *Lamna*. *Risso*, 1826.

Lamiaceae (lā-mi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lamiaceae* + *-aceae*.] Lindley's name for the *Labiatae*.

Lamiales (lā-mi-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Lamium* + *-ales*.] A cohort of gamopetalous plants, having the corolla usually irregular, the posterior stamens often reduced to staminodia or wanting, the carpels one- or two-ovuled, and the indehiscent fruit generally included in the calyx. It embraces the orders *Myoporineae*, *Selagineae*, *Verbenaceae*, and *Labiatae*.

Lamiarise (lā-mi-ā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamia*, 2 (a), + *-arise*.] In Latreille's system (1825), a tribe of longicorn beetles, corresponding inexactly to the modern family *Lamiidae*.

Lamiæ (lā-mi'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Lamium* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*, originally embracing the genus *Lamium* and 9 other genera. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it embraces 22 genera.

lamiger (lam'i-jēr), *n.* [< *lame*¹, *a.*, + *-iger*, perhaps orig. *-iger*, *-ier*, *-yer*, as in *lawyer*, etc.] A cripple. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

Lamiidæ (lā-mi'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamia*, 2 (a), + *-idæ*.] A family of longicorn beetles typified by the genus *Lamia*, belonging to the tetramerous series of the order *Coleoptera*. It is related to the *Ceratomyidæ*, but the head is vertical, not prorext. Also written *Lamiadæ*, *Lamiidæ*.

lamina (lam'i-ni), *n.*; *pl. laminae* (-nē). [= F. *lame* (> E. *lame*³) = Sp. *lama*, *lámina* = Pg. *lamina* = It. *lama*, *lamina*, < L. *lamina*, also *lammina*, *lamna*, a thin plate of wood, metal, etc., a leaf, layer, etc. Cf. *lame*³.] A thin plate or scale. Specifically—(a) A layer or coating over another: applied to the plates of minerals, bones, etc. (b) The thinnest distinct layer into which a stratified rock can be separated. See *stratum* and *stratification*. (c) In anat., a thin plate, layer, or membrane, or any laminar or lamellar structure. [In this use commonly as mere Latin, as in phrases below.] (d) In bot.: (1) The commonly widened upper part of a petal; its limb or border, as distinguished from its claw. (2) The blade or expanded portion of a leaf. (3) The flat part of the thallus or frond in some seaweeds, as distinguished from the stipe. (e) A spine of armor. Hence—(f) A piece of armor made of splints. Compare *lame*³, *splint-armor*, *jefferant*, *brigandine*.—**Cribose lamina** (*lamina cribrata*), a thin cribrate lamina of the sclerotic coat of the eye at the entrance of the optic nerve.—**Denticulate lamina** of the cochlea, the limbus *laminae spiralis*.—**Dorsal lamina**. See *dorsal*.—**Elastic laminae** of the cornea, hard, elastic, transparent, and homogeneous membranes covering the proper substance of the cornea in front and behind.—**Lamina cinerea**, a thin layer of gray substance at the base of the brain, above the optic chiasma, from the fore end of the corpus callosum to the tuber cinereum.—**Lamina dermalis**, in *embryol.*, the primary outer layer of a two-layered germ: same as *ectoderm*.—**Lamina dorsales**, in *embryol.*, the dorsal laminae.—**Lamina of a vertebra**, plate-like portions of the neuropophyses or neural arches of a vertebra, arising from the pedicles on each side and meeting in midline to inclose the spinal canal.—**Laminae of the cerebellum**, *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*, the folded and ramifying layers of the surface of the cerebellum, like the gyri of the cerebrum, section of which gives the appearance called *arbor-vitæ*.—**Laminae ventrales**, or *laminae viscerales*, ventral or visceral layers, the folds of the embryo, on each side of the notochordal axis, extending downward to meet finally on the middle line below, each lamina splitting into an outer or somatopleural and an inner or splanchnopleural layer, the outer to form the body-walls, the inner to form the intestinal canal: opposed to *dorsal laminae*.—**Lamina fusca**, an extremely fine areolar tissue forming the innermost part of the sclerotic and uniting it with the outer surface of the choroid.—**Lamina gastralis**, in *embryol.*, the primary inner layer of a two-layered germ: same as *endoderm*.—**Lamina inodermalis**, the outer or flesh layer of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ; the somatopleure.—**Lamina inogastralis**, the inner or fibrous intestinal layer of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ; the splanchnopleure.—**Lamina labialis**, Meiner's name for that piece of the mouth-parts of a myriapod which supports the inner stipes of the dentomala. See *dentomala*.—**Lamina myogastralis**, the mucous layer or glandular intestinal layer of a four-layered germ. It corresponds to the endoderm of a two-layered germ, and forms the epithelium of the intestinal tract and its diverticula.—**Lamina neurodermalis**, the skin-sensory layer of a four-layered germ, corresponding to the ectoderm of a two-layered germ, and forming the epidermis and the chief parts of the nervous system and the organs of the special senses.—**Lamina perforata anterior**, the anterior perforated space of the base of the brain; the precribrum.—**Lamina perforata posterior**, the posterior perforated space of the base of the brain; the postercribrum.—**Lamina perpendicularis**, the mesethmoid, or perpendicular median plate of the ethmoid bone.—**Lamina prolifera**, *lamina sporifera*, in *fungology*, according to the older terminology, the hymenium or discus in a discocarp or apothecium.—**Lamina quadrigemina**, the dorsal portion of the mesencephalon above the Sylvian aqueduct. It is divided into the four corpora quadrigemina.—**Lamina reticularis**, the reticular lamina of the organ of Corti, a net-like membrane upon the summits of the outer hair-cells. The network consists of four rows of saddle-shaped cells called *phalanges*, between which project the ciliated free ends of the hair-cells, and to which are attached the phalangeal processes of the cells of Dieters.—**Lamina spiralis**, the spiral lamina of the cochlea; the flange or projection which winds spirally round the modiolus or columella of the ear, projecting into the spiral canal and dividing it into two spiral tubes or scales. The spiral lamina is partly bony and partly membranous. The osseous part is called *lamina spiralis ossea*;

the membranous part is the *membrana basilaris*. The bony lamina ends at the cupola in a hook-like process, the *hamulus*.—**Lamina spiralis membranacea**, the basilar membrane of the cochlear canal.—**Lamina spiralis ossea**, the bony spiral lamina winding around the modiolus of the cochlea and giving attachment at its free edge to the basilar membrane.—**Lamina suprachoroidea**, a delicate membrane investing the choroid coat of the eye externally.—**Lamina tectoria cerebelli**, that part of the cerebellum which lies above the horizontal fissure.—**Lamina terminalis**, the anterior boundary of the third ventricle of the brain; that part of the lamina cinerea lying in front of the chiasma. See *ent* under *encephalon*.—**Lamina vitrea**. (a) A colorless glassy membrane forming the innermost stratum of the choroid and lying between the choriocapillaris and the tapetum nigrum; the membrane of Bruch. (b) The inner table of the skull.—**Neural lamina**, the dorsal lamina, one of the lips of the groove along the back of the early embryo, which, meeting and joining its fellow, converts the primitive trace or furrow into a tube within which the neural axis is to be developed: opposed to *ventral* or *visceral lamina*.—**Reticular lamina** of Kölliker, in the cochlea, same as *lamina reticularis*, above.—**Ventral or visceral lamina**. See *laminae ventrales*, above. = Syn. *Lamina*, *lamella*. In zoology and anatomy these words are usually absolutely synonymous, used interchangeably and without distinction. If there be a possible distinction, it is that *lamella* may of tenor apply to something smaller or thinner than a *lamina*: for instance, the cover of a book is a *lamina*, containing leaves or *lamellæ*. Haeckel draws and maintains this distinction in embryology.

laminability (lam'i-nā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *laminable*: see *bility*.] The quality of being laminable.

laminable (lam'i-nā-bl), *a.* [< *lamin(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being formed into thin plates; capable of being extended by passing between steel or hardened east-iron rollers, as a metal.

laminæ, *n.* Plural of *lamina*.

laminar (lam'i-nār), *a.* [< *lamina* + *-ar*³.] 1. Composed of or disposed in laminae, or thin plates or layers; lamellar.—2. Having or being a lamina or laminae; laminated.—**Laminar fission**, in *geol.*, separation into laminae, thin plates, or flags, parallel with the lines of stratification; lamination.

Laminaria (lam-i-nā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *lamina*, a thin plate, + *-aria*.] A genus of dark-spored seaweeds, belonging to the natural order *Laminariaceae*, having no definite leaves, but a plain ribless expansion, flat and blade-like (whence the name), which is either simple or cloven. *L. digitata* is the well-known tangle abundant on sea-coasts (find in gynecology instead of sponge for making tents for dilating the cervical canal); *L. buccinalis* is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and yields iodine; *L. potatorum* grows in Australia, and furnishes the aborigines with a part of their instruments, vessels, and food; *L. digitata* and *L. bulbosa* were formerly employed in the manufacture of kelp for the glass-maker and soap-boiler; *L. saccharina*, the sweet-tangled or seaweed, named from the saccharine matter called *mannite* which it furnishes, is abundant on the shores of the North Atlantic and Pacific oceans. See *langer*, 7.

Laminariaceæ (lam-i-nā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Laminaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of the *Algae* or seaweeds, now included in the class *Phaeosporae*. Their fronds are coriaceous and not articulated, and attached to the sea-bottom by a root-like or sometimes disk-like organ, whence arises a stipe, which expands into a lamina or blade. They are propagated by means of zoospores, borne in zoosporangia on the surface of the frond, either diffused or in patches. The genera *Alaria*, *Laminaria*, and *Macrocystis*, belonging to this order, include the largest marine vegetables. See the generic names, and *kelp*.

laminarian (lam-i-nā'ri-an), *a.* [< *Laminaria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the genus *Laminaria*; specifically, noting that belt or zone of marine life which extends from low-water mark to a depth of forty to ninety feet, and which in British seas is characterized by the presence of *Laminariaceae*, as well as by that of starfishes, the common sea-urchin, etc.

The *Laminarian* zone is succeeded by the Coraline zone. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, *Depths of the Sea*, p. 16.

Laminariæ (lam'i-nā-ri-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Laminaria* + *-æ*.] A synonym of *Laminariaceæ*.

Laminarites (lam'i-nā-ri'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Laminaria* + *-ites*.] The generic name given by Sternberg and other fossil botanists to various fragments of plants supposed to be allied to the recent *Laminaria*, but in regard to which nothing has been definitely made out.

laminary (lam'i-nā-ri), *a.* [< *lamina* + *-ary*.] Composed of layers or plates; laminar.

laminare (lam'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laminated*, prr. *laminating*. [< ML. *laminatus*, pp. of *laminare* (> It. *laminare* = Sp. Pg. *laminar* = F. *laminer*, plate, flatten into a plate), < L. *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*.] I. *trans.* 1. To form into a lamina or plate; beat out thin. [Rare.]

We took an ounce of that [refined silver], and, having *laminated* it, we cast it upon twice its weight of beaten sublimate. *Boyle*, *Works*, III. 81.

2. To form with or into lamina or layers; divide into plates or leaves: as, a *laminating-machine*.—**Laminated arch**. See *arch*.—**Laminated**

pipe, a pipe made by wrapping successive layers of thin veneer, or veneer and fabrics in combination, over a mold or core.—**Laminated rib**. Same as *laminated arch*.—**Laminated tubercle**, the nodule of the cerebellum.

II. *intrans.* To part or become divided into laminae; separate into thin layers or plates: as, mica *laminates* on exposure to heat.

laminare (lam'i-nāt), *a.* [< ML. *laminatus*, furnished with plates or scales: see the verb.]

1. Having the form of a lamina or thin plate; leaf-like: as, the *laminare* coxæ of some beetles.

—2. Disposed in, consisting of, or bearing laminae, layers, or scales; laminar; sealed; sealy: as, *laminare* structure in geology; a *laminare* surface; the *laminare* tarsi of a bird.—**Laminare coxa**, a coxa dilated into a broad plate which covers the trochanter and the base of the femur, as the posterior coxæ of certain aquatic beetles.—**Laminare horn**, a horn-like process dilated at its base into a thin plate.

laminated (lam'i-nā-ted), *p. a.* [< *laminare* + *-ed*.] Same as *laminare*.

laminating-machine (lam'i-nā-ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *metall-working*, a machine for making metallic sheets; in particular, a set of gold-beaters' rolls arranged in a frame with gearing and adjustable bearings, the adjustment of the bearings being effected by screws, and the rollers being turned by a wheel. The gold ingot is by this machine (with frequent annealing to prevent cracking) reduced to a ribbon weighing 64 grains per inch, which is cut into pieces about one inch square to form the gold-beaters' pack, the beating of which, again with frequent annealing, reduces the metal to gold-leaf.

laminating-roller (lam'i-nā-ting-rō'lē), *n.* In *metall-working*, one of a set of rollers in a rolling-mill, for reducing fagots or blooms to sheets or bars. The rollers act in pairs, and their distance apart determines the thickness of the sheet. This distance is regulated by adjustable bearings moved accurately by screws. For bars the rollers are grooved in accordance with the required shape of the cross-section. The blooms or fagots are rolled hot; but cylindrical bars for shafts are in some manufactories finished by cold-rolling.

lamination (lam-i-nā'shōn), *n.* [< *laminare* + *-ion*.] The act of laminating, or the state of being laminated; arrangement in layers or thin plates; specifically, in *geol.*, a division of rock into layers or laminae: nearly the same as *stratification*. A stratified rock may or may not be laminated. In the former case each stratum or bed is capable of being divided into thin layers or laminae. Lamination is hardly possible except in rocks made up of fine-grained materials. The break or interval separating two strata is more evident, and very probably was of longer duration, than that which intervened between the deposition of two successive laminae. Some English geologists use the term *lamination* with reference to the crystalline and eruptive rocks, making *laminated structure* the equivalent of *tabular structure*, where this has been the result not of stratification but of contraction during the process of cooling, or of some other cause connected with the formation of masses of igneous origin.

Four kinds of fissility may be recognized among rocks: 1st, *lamination* of original deposit; 2d, cleavage, as in slate; 3d, shearing, as near faults; 4th, foliation, as in schists. *A. Geikie*, *Text-Book of Geol.* (2d ed.), p. 463.

laminiferous (lam-i-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *lamina*, a thin plate, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing laminae; having a laminated structure.

laminiform (lam'i-ni-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *lamina*, a thin plate, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lamina; laminar; lamellar; like a plate, layer, or leaf in shape.

laminiplantar (lam'i-ni-plan'tār), *a.* [< L. *lamina*, a thin plate, + *planta*, sole.] Having laminated tarsi; having the back of the tarsus covered with an undivided lamina on each side, the two meeting in a sharp ridge: opposed to *scutelliplantar*.

Laminiplantares (lam'i-ni-plan-tā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *laminiplantar*.] Laminiplantar birds; in Sundevall's classification (1872), the prior series of the first order of birds (*Oscines*), including nearly all oscine *Passeres*.

laminiplantation (lam'i-ni-plan-tā'shōn), *n.* [As *laminiplant(ar)* + *-ation*.] The state or quality of being laminiplantar.

The *laminiplantation* . . . is equally well exhibited by most passerine birds, whether they have booted or anteriorly scutellate tarsi. *Cooles*, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 128.

laminitis (lam-i-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < *lamina* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the laminae of the hoof of a horse.

laminose (lam'i-nōs), *a.* [< NL. *laminosus*, < L. *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*.] Resembling a lamina; laminiform. *Cooke*, *Brit. Fungi*, p. 314.

lamish (lā'mish), *a.* [< *lame*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Somewhat lame; slightly limping.

If he did, by a false step, sprain a vein in the inside of his leg, which ever after occasioned him to go *lamish*. *Wood*, *Athens Oxon.*, II. J. Shirley.

lamiter, **lameter** (lā'mi-tēr, lā'me-tēr), *n.* [See *lamiger*.] A cripple.

Though ye may think him a *lamiter*, yet, gripple for gripple, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll gar the blinde spin frae under your nails.
Scott, Black Dwarf, xvii.

You have now, no doubt, friends who will look after you, and not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind *lamiter* like me?
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

Lamium (lā' mi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < L. *lamium*, the dead-nettle.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeae*, type of the subtribe *Lamiceae*, with nearly equal, not acerose calyx-teeth, the corolla-tube rarely exerted, the anther-cells generally parallel, and the nutlets angled and truncated at the apex. They are annual or perennial herbs, often diffuse or decumbent at the base, with cordate toothed or incised leaves, and densely many-flowered whorls of flowers crowded at the summit of the stem. The irregular galeate flowers are sometimes large, and generally pink or purple, sometimes white or even yellow. There are nearly 40 species of these plants, inhabiting Europe, northern Africa, and extratropical Asia. Several species are common as weeds in waste ground, and some are occasionally cultivated in gardens. They are all known by the name of *dead-nettle* or *hedge dead-nettle*. The best-known species are the white-flowered *L. album*, the pink- or purple-flowered *L. purpureum*, *L. amplexicaule*, and *L. maculatum*, and the yellow-flowered *L. Galeobdolon*.

lamm¹, *v. t.* See *lamb*¹.

lamm², *n.* An obsolete variant of *lame*³.

Lammas (lam'as), *n.* [ME. *lammasse*, < AS. *lammasse*, a later assimilated form of *hlaf-masse*, lit. 'loaf-mass,' i. e. 'bread-feast' (see def.), < *hlaf*, loaf, bread, + *mæsse*, mass: see *loaf*¹ and *mass*¹.] 1. Originally, in England, the festival of the wheat-harvest, observed on the 1st of August, corresponding to the 12th in the modern calendar. It is supposed to have taken its name from the practice of offering first-fruits at the service of the mass on that day, in the form of loaves of bread. The festival was a continuation of a similar one from pagan times. Some have supposed, erroneously, that the name has some connection with the word *lamb*.

And to the *lammasse* afterward he spondbed the quene.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 317.

2. In Great Britain, the 1st of August as a date, which in Scotland is a quarter-day and in England a half-quarter-day. The prevalence of this use, both in ancient and modern times, has to a great extent obscured the original significance of the word. Also called *Lammas-day*.

3. The church festival of St. Peter's Chains, or St. Peter in the Fetters, observed on August 1st in memory of St. Peter's imprisonment and miraculous deliverance (Acts xii. 4-10).—**Lammas eve**, July 31st, the day before Lammas.

Even or odd, of all days in the year,
Come *Lammas-eve* at night shall she be fourteen.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 17.

Latter Lammas, a Lammas that, like the Greek calends, does not exist: used ironically, implying 'never.'

Courtiers thrine at *latter Lammas* day.
Gascogne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 55.

Lammas-day (lam'as-dā), *n.* Same as *Lammas*, 2.

lammas-land (lam'as-land), *n.* Land which is cultivated by individual occupiers, but after harvest (about the time of Lammas) is thrown open for common pasturage. *F. Pollock, Land Laws, ii.* [Eng.]

Lammas-tide (lam'as-tid), *n.* The time or season of Lammas.

How long is it now
To *Lammas-tide*?
Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 15.

lammer (lam'er), *n.* and *a.* [Also *lamer*, *lamour*, *laumer*, *lambur*; appar. < F. *pambre*, < *le*, the, *ambre*, amber: see *amber*².] Amber. [Scotch.]

Bedis of correll and *lammer*.
Aberdeen Igryts. (1548), V. 20. (Jamieson).

Dimna ye think puir Jeanie's een wi' the tears in them
glanced like *lamour* beads?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

lammergeier, **laemmergeier** (lam'er-, ləm'er-gī-ēr), *n.* [G. *lämmereger*, < *lämmer*, pl. of *lamm* = E. *lamb*, + *geier*, a vulture (see under *gerfalcon*).] A very large diurnal bird of prey, the so-called bearded vulture or griffin of the Alps, *Gypaëtus barbatus*, of the family *Falconidae*, or placed in a separate family *Gypaëtidae* (which see). The bird is an eagle of somewhat vulturine habits. It is the largest European bird of prey, about 40 inches long from point of beak to end of tail, the wing from the carpal angle 30 inches, the tail 20. The upper parts are blackish; the head is white, with a black line on each side and tufts of black bristly feathers at the base of the bill; the under parts are tawny. It stoops to carrion like most other eagles, but is also powerful and rapacious enough to destroy chamois, lambs, kids, hares, etc. The bird ranges through the mountains of southern Europe and northeastern Africa, and thence through central Asia to northern China. See under *Gypaëtus*. Also written *lammergeier*, *lemmergeyer*, *laemmergeyer*.

lammie¹, *n.* See *lambie*.

lammy, **lammie**² (lam'i), *n.*; pl. *lammies* (-iz). [Perhaps a particular use of *lammie*¹, *lambie*.] A thick quilted frock or short jumper made of flannel or blanket-cloth, worn by sailors as an

outside garment in cold weather. *Gentleman's Mag., October, 1886, p. 390.*

Lamna (lam'nā), *n.* [NL., < L. *lamna*, *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*. For the allusion to 'plate,' cf. *Elasmobranchii*.] The typical genus of *Lamnidae*, containing sharks of remarkable swiftness and ferocity. *L. cornubica* is the porbeagle. See cut under *mackerel-shark*.

Lamnidae (lam'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamna* + *-idae*.] A family of typical sharks represented by the genus *Lamna*, to which various limits have been ascribed. (a) In Günther's system, a family of *Selachoides*, with no nutritive membrane, an anal and two dorsal fins (the first of which is opposite the space between the pectorals and the ventrals), nostrils not confluent with the mouth, which is inferior, and spiracles none or minute. (b) In recent systems, a family of typical sharks, having the first dorsal between the pectorals and the ventrals, the second small, the tail keeled on the side, all the five branchial apertures in advance of the pectorals and of moderate size, and the teeth large. The porbeagles and the mackerel-sharks are the best-known forms. Also *Lamnoidae*.

Lamnina (lam-ni'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamna* + *-inae*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, a group of *Lamnidae*: same as *Lamnidae* (b).

lamnoid (lam'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lamna* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lamnidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Lamnidae*.

lamp¹ (lamp), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lampe*; < ME. *lampe*, *laumpe* = D. *lampe* = MLG. *lampe* = MHG. G. *lampe* = Dan. *lampe* = Sw. *lampan*, < OF. (also F.) *lampe* = Sp. *lampo* = Pg. *lampão* = It. *lampada*, *lampade*, < L. *lampas* (*lampad-*), < Gr. *λαμπάς* (*lampad-*), a torch, wax-light, lamp (oil-lamp), beacon, meteor, any light, < *λαμπειν*, shine. Cf. *lantern*, from the same ult. source.]

1. A vessel, generally portable, for containing an inflammable liquid and a wick so arranged that it lifts the liquid by capillary attraction



Ancient Roman Lamps, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

and when ignited at the end serves as a means of illumination; in recent use also, by extension, a device employed for the same purpose in which the source of illumination is ignited gas or electricity. Lamps are distinguished by the liquids used in them, as *alcohol-lamp*, *oil-lamp*, etc., and by their mode of construction or their use, as *Argand lamp*, *astral lamp*, etc.

And rule vs by rightwises in our Ranke dedis,
With a lyve of lewte, that as a *laump* shynys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4849.

The pure candlestick, with the *lamps* thereof, even with the *lamps* to be set in order.
Ex. xxxix. 37.

2. Figuratively, something suggesting the light of a lamp, whether in appearance or use; anything possessing or communicating light, real or metaphorical.

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quickening spirit,
And feed the dying *lamp* of life within me.
Rosce.

3. *pl.* Same as *gig-lamps*. See *gig-lamp*, 3. [Slang.]—**Aphlogistic lamp**. See *aphlogistic*.—**Arc-lamp**, a lamp in which the light is given out by an electric arc. See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Argand lamp**, a lamp, patented by M. Argand in 1787, having a tubular wick, which is fed upward between two concentric metal tubes. Air is admitted to the interior of the flame as well as to the exterior.—**Astral lamp**. See *astral*.—**Clutch-lamp**. See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Davy lamp**, **Davy's lamp**. See *davy*¹.—**Dobereiner's lamp**, a contrivance for producing an instantaneous light, invented by Professor Dobereiner, of Jena, in 1824. The light is produced by throwing a jet of hydrogen gas upon recently prepared spongy platinum, when the metal instantly becomes red-hot, and then sets fire to the gas. This action depends upon the readiness with which spongy platinum absorbs gases, more especially oxygen gas. The hydrogen is brought into such close contact with oxygen (derived from the atmosphere) in the pores of the platinum that chemical union takes place on the surface of the platinum, with evolution of sufficient heat to ignite the rest of the hydrogen. Also called *hydrogen lamp*.—**Electric lamp**. See *electric* and *glow-lamp*.—**Fresnel lamp**, a lamp in which the light is placed behind a Fresnel lens, or is inclosed in a glass of which the section is that of a Fresnel lens.—**Hydrogen lamp**. Same as *Dobereiner's lamp*.—**Hydrostatic lamp**, a lamp in which a column of water raises the oil to the wick.—**Mechanical lamp**. Same as *corcel-lamp*.—**Monochromatic lamp**, a lamp burning a mixture of alcohol and salt, to produce a yellow monochromatic light.—**Oxyhydrogen lamp**. See *oxyhydrogen*.—**Spirit-lamp**, a lamp of any form for burning alcohol. It is most commonly a lamp of very simple type, consisting of a receptacle of glass or sheet-metal, fitted with a cylindrical tube to carry a wick.—**Stan-**

dard lamp, a hand-lamp with a tall standard, generally movable, made to stand on the floor. The tall fixed lamps in the chancels of churches are also known as standard lamps.—**Student lamp**, or **students' lamp**, a portable lamp with an Argand burner, supplied by a cylindrical self-flowing oil-reservoir connected with the burner by a downward-curving tube. Reservoir and burner are carried on an upright standard passing through the tube, and can be raised or lowered on the standard at pleasure. The burner is fitted with a tall chimney and a conical porcelain shade.—**Submarine lamp, any form of lamp designed to burn under water. It is now particularly an electric light that may be suspended under water for lighting wrecks or submarine explorations, constructions, etc.—**Sun lamp**, a form of electric incandescent lamp, resembling an arc-lamp, the light being given out by a piece of lime, magnesia, or other refractory substance, placed between the ends of two carbon rods and rendered incandescent by an electric current.—**To smell of the lamp**, to show traces of the use of "midnight oil"; bear the marks of great and protracted labor; be labored and pedantic in style or abstruse in character: said of literary work.**

A work not *smelling of the lamp* to-night,
But fitted for your Majesty's disport,
And writ to the meridian of your court.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, Frol.

(See also *corcel-lamp*, *glow-lamp*, *jack-lamp*, *safety-lamp*.)
lamp¹ (lamp), *v.* [< *lamp*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To furnish light to; light. [Rare.]

Set tapers to the tombe, and *lampe* the church.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To shine. [Rare.]

A cheerfulness did with her hopes arise,
That *lamped* clearer than it did before.
Daniel, Civil Wars, viii. 64.

lamp² (lamp), *v. i.* [Prob. akin to *lamp*¹, as *cramp*¹ to *crimp*.] To go or run quickly; scamper. [Scotch.]

It was all her father's own fault, that let her run *lamping* about the country, riding on bare-backed nag.
Scott, Monastery, xxxiii.

lamp³, *n.* [ME., also *lampe*, for **lame*, < OF. *lame*, a thin plate: see *lame*³.] A thin plate.

In an erthen pottle how put is al, . . .
And wel covered with a *lamp* of glas.
Chaucer, Frol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 211.

lampad (lam'pad), *n.* [< L. *lampas* (*lampad-*), < Gr. *λαμπάς* (*lampad-*), a torch: see *lamp*¹.] A lamp or candlestick; a torch. [Rare.]

Him who 'mid the golden *lampads* went.
Trench.

lampadary (lam'pā-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *lampadaries* (-riz). [< ML. *lampadarius*, < MGr. *λαμπάριος*, < Gr. *λαμπάς* (*lampad-*), lamp: see *lamp*¹.] An officer in the Greek Church who has the care of the church lamps, and carries a lighted taper before the patriarch in processions.

lampade (lam'pād), *n.* [Also *lampado*; < L. *lampas* (*lampad-*), a torch: see *lamp*¹.] A lamp-shell. *Meuschen, 1787; Humphreys, 1797.*

lampadedromy (lam-pā-dēd'rō-mī), *n.* [< Gr. *λαμπαδρόμια*, *lampadodromia*, torch-race, < *λαμπάς* (*lampad-*), a torch, + *δρόμος*, a race.] In Gr. *antiq.*, a torch-race. Each contestant carried a lighted torch, and the prize was won by him who first reached the goal with his torch unextinguished.

lampadephore (lam-pād'ē-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *λαμπαδφόρος*, a torch-bearer, < *λαμπάς* (*lampad-*), a torch, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] In Gr. *antiq.*, a contestant in a torch-race.

lampadephoris (lam-pād'ē-fō'ri-ā), *n.* [< Gr. *λαμπαδφόρια*, the bearing of torches, a torch-race, < *λαμπάδφορος*, a torch-bearer: see *lampadephore*.] In Gr. *antiq.*, a torch-race in honor of a fire-god, as Prometheus or Hephestus (Vulcan). At Athens it was held on a moonless night, the torches being lighted at the altar of the divinity whom it was intended to honor, and the course being from this altar to the Acropolis.

lampadephoros (lam-pā-def'ō'ros), *n.* [Gr. *λαμπαδφόρος*: see *lampadephore*.] Same as *lampadephore*.

lampades, *n.* Plural of *lampas*², 1.

Lampadias (lam-pā'di-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαμπαδίας*, a torch-bearer, a comet, the star Aldebaran, < *λαμπάς* (*lampad-*), a lamp, torch: see *lamp*¹.] 1. Ptolemy's name for the bright star of the Hyades, a Tauri, or Aldebaran.—2. A bearded comet. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

lampadist (lam'pā-dist), *n.* [< Gr. *λαμπαδιστής*, torch-bearer, < *λαμπαδίειν*, run the torch-race, < *λαμπάς* (*lampad-*), a torch: see *lamp*¹, *lampad*.] In Gr. *antiq.*, one who took part in a torch-race; a lampadephore.

lampadite (lam'pā-dit), *n.* [< Gr. *λαμπάς* (*lampad-*), a torch, + *-ite*².] A variety of wad or earthy manganese, containing a small percentage of oxid of copper.

lampado (lam-pā'dō), *n.* Same as *lampade*.
lampadomancy (lam-pād'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *λαμπαδία* (*lampad-*), lamp, + *μαντεία*, divination.] An ancient method of divination from the variations in the color and motions of the flame of a lamp or torch.

lampas¹, **lampass** (lam'pas), *n.* [Corruptly *lampers*; < OF. and F. *lampas*, lampas (see def.), prob. < *lampas*, the palate or throat, in the phrase *arroseur (or humecteur) le lampas*, 'wet one's whistle,' appar. connected with *lamper*, drink: see *lampoon*.] In *farriery*, a congestion and swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth immediately behind the fore teeth in the horse. It soon subsides if left to itself.

His horse . . . troubled with the *lampas*.
Shak., T. of the S., III. 2. 52.

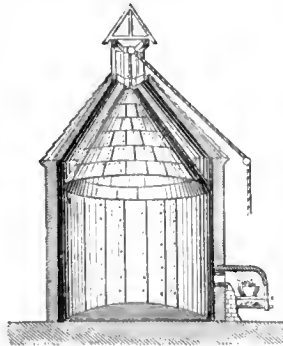
lampas² (lam'pas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαμπάς*, a lamp: see *lamp*.] 1. Pl. *lampades* (-pa-dēz). An early quasi-generic or collective name of the lampshells, or such of the arthropodous braehiopods as were known a century ago, especially *Terebratulide*. The word is not now used as the name of a genus, and has a plural. See *lampade*. Sometimes spelled *lampus*.

2. [cap.] A genus of *Foraminifera*: same as *Robulina*. *Montfort*, 1808.—3. [cap.] A genus of gastropods, closely related to *Ravella*. *Schumacher*, 1817.

lampas³ (lam'pas), *n.* [< F. *lampas* (see def.).] Originally, Chinese flowered silk; hence, in modern times, a material of decorative character for upholstery, made of silk and wool.

lampass, *n.* See *lampas*¹.

lampblack (lamp'blak), *n.* [< *lamp* + *black*, being orig. made by means of a lamp or torch.] A fine black pigment consisting of particles of carbon, pure or almost pure, used for making paints and ink. It reflects only about two per cent. of the incident light. It was formerly made by burning crude oils with the least supply of air possible for combustion, in order to produce a smoky flame, the soot being collected in a receptacle called a lampblack-furnace, and was prepared for use by being heated to redness in iron boxes. It is now generally made by allowing gas-flames to impinge on cylinders of iron chilled by a stream of cold water flowing through them. The lampblack collects on the cold surfaces,



Lampblack-furnace.

and is removed and collected by machinery. This form of lampblack is known as *carbon-black* or *gas-black*.—**Lampblack-furnace**, a cylindrical chamber lined with asbestos or canvas, with a conical top having a cowl for the escape of the more volatile products of combustion. At one side of the chamber is a smaller compartment with a grate, over the fire in which is placed a vessel containing a hydrocarbon, resin, coal-tar, or a similar substance. The carbon product of combustion adheres to the lining of the furnace-chamber, from which it is scraped by a special mechanism and collected at intervals. *E. H. Knight*.

lampblack (lamp'blak), *v. t.* [< *lampblack*, *n.*] To treat with lampblack; coat with lampblack.

You that newly come from *lampblack*ing the Judges' shoes, and are not fit to wipe mine.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, III. 1.

The thickly *lampblack*ed surface, then, and the retinal screen provided by nature in the eye, both exercise selective absorption.

Philosophical Mag., XXVII. 2.

lamp-burner (lamp'ber'nēr), *n.* That part of or attachment to a lamp at or in which the wick is kept burning. Lamp-burners are made in a great number of types and sizes. The simplest, as those of common spirit-lamps, are merely tubes of sheet-metal; but they usually include some device, as a serrated wheel, for raising and lowering the wick, a hood of some form to concentrate a current of air on the flame, and often a gallery or socket, pierced for ventilation, to support a chimney. See *burner*.

lamp-canopy (lamp'kan'ō-pi), *n.* A large and elaborate smoke-bell. *Car-Builder's Diet*.

lamp-case (lamp'kās), *n.* 1. In a street- or train-car, a box with a glazed door placed inside an end window to receive a lamp. A light or eye of colored glass is usually placed opposite it on the exterior side, that the light may serve as a signal.

2. In Great Britain, a cylindrical shell of iron serving to protect the roof-lamp of a railway-carriage. *Car-Builder's Diet*.

lamp-cement (lamp'sē-ment'), *n.* A cement for securing brass mountings on glass, as on lamps. It is made by boiling 3 parts of resin with 1 part of caustic soda in 5 parts of water. The resulting soap is mixed with half its weight of plaster of Paris, zinc white, white lead, or precipitated chalk. Petroleum and burning-fluids of similar character do not affect it. *E. H. Knight*.

lamp-chimney (lamp'chinn'ni), *n.* A tube or funnel of glass or other material so placed as to incase the flame of a lamp. Its use is to protect

the flame, promote combustion by increasing the draft, and conduct away the smoke and gases.

lamp-cone (lamp'kōn), *n.* A conical or dome-shaped cap of sheet-metal covering the burner of an oil-lamp, and having a slit in the top through which the flame projects. It serves to promote combustion by concentrating air-currents on both sides of the flame.

lamper¹ (lam'pēr), *n.* One who goes from house to house every day cleaning and filling lamps for a small fee. [Colleg., U. S.]

lamper² (lam'pēr), *n.* A dialectal variation of *lamprey*.

lamper-eel (lam'pēr-ēl'), *n.* [< *lamper*² + *eel*, from the resemblance in form to an eel.] 1. A lamprey.—2. The mutton-fish or eel-pout, *Zoarces anguillaris*, a fish of the family *Lycodidae*, inhabiting the Atlantic coast of North America from Labrador to Delaware, and representing a section of the genus *Zoarces* in which the fin-rays and vertebrae are increased in number. It is of a reddish-brown color, mottled with olive, and has a dark streak along the side of the head; it attains a length of 20 inches.

lampern (lam'pēr), *n.* [See *lamprey*.] The river-lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*.

lampers (lam'pēr), *n.* See *lampas*¹.

lampet (lam'pēt), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lampet*.

Lampetra (lam'pē-trā), *n.* [L., a lamprey: see *lamprey*.] 1†. An old quasi-generic book-name of a lamprey. *Willughby*, 1636.—2. A genus of river-lampreys, as *L. fluviatilis*. See *Ammocetes* and *lamprey*.

lamp-flower (lamp'flou'ēr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Lychnis*.

lamp-fly (lamp'fli), *n.* A firefly. [Rare.]

While in and out the terrace plants, and round

One branch of tall tadora, waxed and waned

The *lampfly* lured there, wanting the white flower.

Browning, Ring and Book, i. 496.

lampfull, *a.* [< *lamp* + *-ful*.] Full of lamps or lights; starry.

A temporal beauty of the *lampfull* skies,

Where powerful Nature shows her freshest Dles.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Ark.

lamp-furnace (lamp'fēr'nās), *n.* A furnace in which the heat is afforded by a lamp, as distinguished from one heated by a gas-jet, a Bunsen burner, charcoal, or the like. *E. H. Knight*.

lamp-glass (lamp'glās), *n.* Same as *lamp-chimney*.

lamp-globe (lamp'glōb), *n.* A lamp-shade or lamp-chimney of a globular form.

lamp-hanger (lamp'hang'ēr), *n.* A device for supporting a gas-lamp suspended below a chandelier; a lamp-elevator. It has usually a telescopic gas-pipe, and some attachment such as a lazy-tongs or balanced chains, for raising or lowering the lamp.

lamp-head (lamp'hēd), *n.* 1. The part of an incandescent electric lamp that fits into the holder.—2. The electromotive force in an electric lamp.

lamp-holder (lamp'hōl'dēr), *n.* A device for securing a lamp to its support; specifically, a socket or holder fitted with electric terminals, into which the top of the glass globe of an incandescent lamp is fitted, or from which it hangs.

lamp-hole (lamp'hōl), *n.* A hole or opening to receive a lamp, or to admit of the passage of a lamp, as in some sewers.

Smaller openings, large enough to allow a lamp to be lowered for purposes of inspection, are called *lampholes*, and are often built up of vertical lengths of drain-pipe.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 714.

lamp-hoop (lamp'hōp), *n.* A ring with an interior screw-thread attached to a cheap oil-lamp to receive the burner. *Car-Builder's Diet*.

lamping (lam'ping), *a.* [< *lamp* + *-ing*.] Shining; sparkling. [Rare.]

And happy lines! on which, with starry light,

Those *lamp*ing eyes will deluge sometimes to look.

Spenser, Sonnets, I.

lampion (lam'pi-ōn), *n.* [F., a small lamp, < *lampe*, a lamp: see *lamp*.] A small lamp suitable for illuminations.

At the French Chancellerie they had six more *lampions* in their illumination than ours had.

Thackeray.

Oh? Down the court three *lampions* flare;

Put forward your best foot.

Browning, Respectability.

Hidden among the leaves were millions of fantastically colored *lampions* seeming like so many glow-worms.

G. W. Cable, Stories of Louisiana, xv.

lamp-iron (lamp'ī'ēr), *n.* A metallic socket or holder to receive a lamp or lantern, as on a railway-carriage. [British.]

lampist (lam'pist), *n.* [= F. *lampiste*; as *lamp* + *-ist*.] 1. A workman skilled in the manufac-

ture and repair of lamps; specifically, an artisan employed in the United States lighthouse establishment for that work.

I have submitted the lamp burning Petroleum to the inspection of the most experienced *lampists* who were accessible.

Silliman, quoted in Cone and Johns's Petrolia, iv.

2. See the quotation.

Allampadati, or *Lampists*, who during Passion Week and at the great festivals begged oil for the lamps which are lighted in front of the host, or the images of the virgin.

Ribbon-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 559.

lampit (lam'pit), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lampet*.

lamp-jack (lamp'jak), *n.* A hood or covering placed over a lamp-vent or lamp-chimney on the outside of a railroad-car, to shield the light from rain and wind. *E. H. Knight*.

lamplight (lamp'lit), *n.* The light shed by a lamp or lamps.

Gold glittering thro' *lamplight* dim.

Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

lamplighter (lamp'li'tēr), *n.* [< *lamp* + *lighter*.] 1. A person employed to light street-lamps.—2. A piece of paper rolled into a spill, used to light lamps.—3. A torch used for lighting gas-lamps.—4. The bass (fish). [Local, U. S.]

lampoon (lam-pōn'), *n.* [< F. *lampon*, a lampoon, orig. a drinking-song, < *lampoons*, let us drink, 1st pers. pl. impv. of *lamper*, drink, nasalized form of OF. *lapper*, *laper*, drink, of OLG. origin, AS. *lopian*, etc., lap, drink: see *lap*, *v.*] A sarcastic writing aimed at a person's character, habits, or actions; a personal satire; a sarcastic diatribe; humorous abuse in writing.

Here they still paste up their droll *lampoons* and scurrilous papers.

Everlyn, Diary, Feb. 20, 1645.

These personal and scandalous libels, carried to excess in the reign of Charles II., acquired the name of *lampoon*, from the burden song to them: "Lampone, lampone, camerada lampone"—"Guzzler, guzzler, my fellow guzzler."

Scott.

=Syn. *Lampoon*, *Pasquinade*, *Invective*, *Satire*. The difference between *lampoon* and *pasquinade* is not great, but perhaps a *lampoon* is more malicious, more directly aimed to insult and degrade, while a *pasquinade* is shorter and of a lighter nature. (See the history of *pasquinade*, under the definition. See also *satire*.) An *invective* is a verbal onslaught, generally spoken but possibly written, designed to bring reproach upon another person, present or absent: as, the *invectives* of Demosthenes against Philip, of Cicero against Verres, of Queen Margaret against Richard (*Shak.*, Rich. III., l. 3). An *invective* differs from a *satire* in its intensity and in its lack of reformatory purpose.

lampoon (lam-pōn'), *v. t.* [< *lampoon*, *n.*] To abuse in a lampoon; write lampoons against.

It cannot be supposed that the same man who *lampooned* Plato would spare Pythagoras.

Observer, No. 142.

lampooner (lam-pō'nēr), *n.* One who lampoons or abuses with personal satire; a writer of a lampoon or lampoons.

lampoonry (lam-pōn'ri), *n.* [< *lampoon* + *-ry*.] The act of lampooning; written personal abuse or satire. *Swift*.

lamporst, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A sort of thin silk. *Nares*.

Before the stool of estate satt another mayde, all clothyd in white, and her face coveryd with white *lamporst*.

Letter dated 1559.

lamp-pendant (-lamp'pen'dant), *n.* A hanging frame or grating, or luster-shaped structure, arranged for holding one or more lamps.

lamp-plug (lamp'plug), *n.* In Great Britain, a cylindrical piece of wood secured to a lamp-case by a chain, and used to fill the lamp-aperture in a roof when the lamp is not in place. *Car-Builder's Diet*.

lamp-protector (lamp'prō-tek'tōr), *n.* In Great Britain, a sheet-iron cover hinged to a lamp-case and secured by a spring-catch, to protect the lamp from rain, while allowing the smoke to escape. The American equivalent is *lamp-jack*. *Car-Builder's Diet*.

lamp-pruner (lamp'prō'nēr), *n.* An implement for cleaning and picking the wicks of a lamp.

lampreel† (lam-prēl'), *n.* [A contr. of *lamper-eel*: see *lamprey*.] A lamper-eel or lamprey.

Lampreels that ingender with snakes, and are full of eyes on both sides.

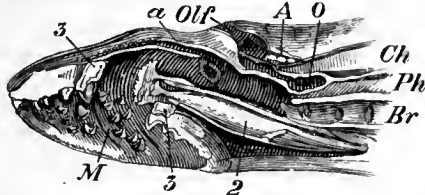
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, l. 5.

lamprel† (lam'prel), *n.* A lamprey in a certain stage of growth. See quotation under *lamprey*.

lampret† (lam'pret), *n.* [See *lamprey*.] A lamprey in a certain stage of growth. See quotation under *lamprey*.

lamprey (lam'pri), *n.* [Also in variant or deriv. forms *lamper*, *lampern*, *lampron*, *lampret*, *lamprel*, etc.; < ME. *lampreie*, < OF. **lampreie*, *lamproie*, F. *lamproie* = Pr. *lamprada* = Sp. Pg. *lam-*

prea = *It. lampreda* = *AS. lamprede* = *G. lamprete* = *Dan. Sw. lampret*, < *ML. lampreda*, earlier *lampetra*, a lamprey, lit. 'lick-rock' (so called with ref. to their habit of attaching themselves to rocks by their circular suctorial mouths; cf. the equiv. generic name *Petromyzon*), < *L. lam-bere*, lick (see *lambent*), + *petra*, a rock (see *pier*).] A marsipobranchiate fish, of an elongated or eel-like form when adult. All the lampreys have a subinferior circular suctorial mouth, single median nostril, well-developed lateral eyes, and 7 pairs of lateral branchial apertures. They remain for a long time



Vertical Longitudinal Section of Head and Fore Parts of Sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).

A, cranium with its contained brain; *a*, section of ethmovermerine plate; *OF*, entrance to factory chamber, prolonged into a caecal pouch; *O*, *Ph*, pharynx; *Br*, brachial channel with inner openings of the brachial sacs; *M*, cavity of mouth with its bony teeth; *2*, lingual cartilage; *3*, oral ring.

in the larval or ammocetiform condition, having then a longitudinal slit-like mouth and no eyes. The adults, by means of the circular mouth, attach themselves to stones and other objects; they also attack and adhere to fishes, eating their way into the interior of the body. They make



Sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

a nest of stones, which are collected by means of the suctorial mouth. The species, about 20 in number, are mostly inhabitants of the temperate regions of the northern and southern hemispheres, and constitute the order *Hypseroartia* and family *Petromyzontidae*, divided into from 4 to 8 genera. The largest is the sea-lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus*, sometimes attaining a length of about 3 feet. The best-known species of the northern hemisphere belong to the genera *Petromyzon* and *Lampetra* or *Ammocetes*, as the river-lamprey, or lampern, and the pride. See also cut under *basket*.

How several sorts of Fish are named according to their Age or Growth. . . . A *Lamprey*, first a *Lampron* Grigg, then a *Lampret*, then a *Lamprell*, then a *Lamprey*. A *Lampron*, first a *Barie*, then a *Barling*, then a *Lamprell*, and then a *Lamprey* or *Lampron*.

Randle Holme (1688), p. 325.

Lamprididae (lam-prid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lampris* (*Lamprid-*) + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes constituted for the genus *Lampris*, of compressed oval form, with long dorsal and anal fins, and with subabdominal ventrals having numerous rays. It contains the opah.

Lampris (lam'pris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαμπρός*, shining, bright, brilliant, radiant, < *λάμπω*, shine: see *lamp*.] The typical genus of *Lamprididae*, containing one known species, of large size and resplendent colors, inhabiting the open sea — *L. luna*, the opah.

Lamprocolius (lam-prō-kō'li-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαμπρός*, bright, + *κόλιος*, a woodpecker.] A genus of splendid African starlings of the subfamily *Juidinae*. Also called *Lamprotornis*. *Sundervall*, 1836.

lampron (lam'pron), *n.* [Also *lampurn*; < ME. *lampron*, *lamprun*, *laumpron*, *laumprun*, < OF. *lampron*, *lampreon*, *lamproyon*, *lamprion*, dim. of *lampreie*, lamprey: see *lamprey*.] A lamprey. [Obsolete or provincial.]

As if thou woldest an eel or a *lamprun* holde wltre streite hondis, hou myche strongerli thou thristis, so myche the sunnere it shal gliden away.

Wyclif, Prologue to Job.

lamprophyre (lam'prō-fir), *n.* [< Gr. *λαμπρός*, bright, + (*πορ*)*φύρεος*, purple: see *porphyry*.] The name given by Gumbel to rocks, considerably varied in lithological character, occurring in dikes in strata of Paleozoic age. Under the name *lamprophyre* were included rocks resembling minette, kersantite, and mica-dabase in character, but grouped under one name for convenience of geological description. Rosenbusch divides the *lamprophyres* into two groups, the *gneissic* and the *dioritic*. In the former the dominant feldspar is orthoclase; in the latter, plagioclase.

lamprophyric (lam-prō-fir'ik), *a.* [< *lamprophyr(e)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lamprophyre.

Lamprosoma (lam-prō-sō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1818), < Gr. *λαμπρός*, shining, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1.

In entom., a large and important genus of leaf-beetles or *Chrysomelidae*, having the tarsal claws appendiculate. It is confined to tropical America, and comprises nearly 100 nominal species, the various forms of the genus being extremely difficult to determine.

2f. In *herpet.*, a genus of colubriiform serpents, now called *Chionactis*. *Hallowell*, 1857.

Lamprotes (lam'prō-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαμπρότης*, brightness, < *λαμπρός*, bright: see *Lampiris*.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous parasites of the family *Chalcididae*. *Walker*, 1829.—2. The typical genus of tanagers of the subfamily *Lamprotinae*, having long sharp claws and glossy black plumage. *W. Swainson*, 1837.—3. A genus of tineid moths of the family *Gelechiidae*, based upon certain European species formerly included in *Gelechia*. *Heinemann*, 1870.

Lamprotinae (lam-prō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamprotes*, 2, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Tanagridae*, represented by the genera *Lamprotes* and *Sericossypha*. *P. L. Slater*.

Lamprotornis (lam-prō-tōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < NL. *Lamprotes* + Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ōrni-*), bird.] 1. A genus of Papuan manucodes or paradise-birds: same as *Astrapia*. *Temminck*, 1820.—2. Same as *Lamprocolius*. *W. Swainson*, 1837.

Lamprotornithinae (lam-prō-tōr-ni-thi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lamprotornis* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of splendid sturnoid passerine birds, of the family *Sturnidae*, typified by the genus *Lamprotornis* (def. 2), including the African glossy starlings and their relatives. The genus name not being available in this connection, the subfamily was by G. R. Gray in 1855 named *Juidinae*. Also *Lamprotorninae* (*Swainson*, 1837).

lampprototype (lam'prō-tip), *n.* [< Gr. *λαμπρός*, bright, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog.*, a paper print glazed with collodion and gelatin.

Lampsacene (lamp'sa-sēn), *a.* [< *L. Lampsacenus*, of *Lampsacus*, < *Lampsacus*, *Lampsacum*, < Gr. *Λάμψακος*, a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont, now represented in name by a village called *Lamsaki*.] Of or pertaining to *Lampsacus*, the reputed birthplace of Priapus; hence, Priapic: especially used with reference to classical drama, symbolism, etc.

Lampsana (lamp'sa-nā), *n.* See *Lapsana*.

Lampsanaea (lamp-sā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* See *Lapsanaea*.

lamp-shade (lamp'shād), *n.* A shade or screen placed above or around the flame of a lamp, to intercept, modify, or reflect the light. It may be opaque, or have a dark exterior and a reflecting interior surface so disposed as to throw the light downward or in any other direction desired. Lamp-shades are made of glass, tin, porcelain, silk, paper, etc.

lamp-shell (lamp'shel), *n.* [So called in allusion to the resemblance of the shell at one end to an ancient lamp with the wick.] A brachiopod of the family *Terebratulidae* or some related family; by extension, any brachiopod. See *lampas*².

lamp-stand (lamp'stānd), *n.* An upright standard with a broad base, serving to hold one or more lamps.

lamp-stove (lamp'stōv), *n.* A small stove in which heat is generated by the combustion of oil through the agency of wicks, as in a lamp. See *oil-stove*.

lampurnt, *n.* See *lampron*.

lampus, *n.* See *lampas*², 1.

lamp-wick (lamp'wik), *n.* 1. The wick of a lamp.—2. A cultivated labiate plant, *Phlomis Lychnites*, native in southern Europe. Its leaves are said to have been used as lamp-wicks, whence this and the specific name. [In this sense properly *lampwick*.]

Lampyridae (lam-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lampyris* + *-idae*.] A family of sericicorn malacoder-matous pentamerous beetles with 7 or 8 ventral segments (of which the first is not elongate), the prominent hind coxae not sulcate, the front coxae with trochantin, and the tarsi slender. The body is usually lengthened and has flexible elytra, though elytra are sometimes wanting. There are more than 500 species, mostly American. Many are phosphorescent, and are known as *glow-worms*, *fireflies*, *lightning-bugs*, etc. The family is divisible into *Telephorinae*, *Lampyrinae*, and *Lycinae*.

Lampyrinae (lam-pi-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lampyris* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Lampyridae*, having the mesothoracic episterna sinuate and the epipleurae usually wide at the base. The group is noted for the luminosity of most of its species. See *firefly*, *lightning-bug*, and *glow-worm*.

lampyrine (lam'pi-rin), *a. and n.* [< *Lampyris* + *-ine*.] 1. *a.* Luminous, as a firefly; of or pertaining to the *Lampyrinae*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Lampyrinae*.

Lampyris (lam'pi-ri-s), *n.* [NL., < *L. lampyris*, < Gr. *λαμπυρίς*, also, and more prop., *λάμπουρις*, a glow-worm (also a fox), < *λάμπω*, shine, + *ουρά*, tail, < *λάμπω*, shine, + *ουρά*, tail. Cf. equiv. *πυρολαμπίς*, < *πυρή*, rump, + *λάμπω*, shine; and *πυρολαμπίς*, < *πύρ*, = *E. fire*, + *λάμπω*, shine.] The typical genus of the family



Lampyris noctiluca.

Lampyrinae. *L. noctiluca* and *L. splendidula* are common European fireflies, the females of which are wingless, with soft, jointed, worm-like body, and are hence termed *glow-worms*. These and the larvae are luminous.

lamy (lā'mi), *n.*; *pl. lamies* (-miz). [Hebrides.] The common murre or guillemot, *Lomvia trole*. *C. Swainson*. Also *lavy*.

lana (lā'nā), *n.* [S. Amer.] A close-grained and tough wood obtained from *Genipa Americana*, a South American and West Indian tree of the natural order *Rubiaceae*. The fruit, called *genipap*, yields a pigment called *lana-dye*, which the Indians use to stain their faces and persons. See *Genipa* and *genipap*.

lanarkite (lan'ār-kit), *n.* [< *Lanark* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A basic sulphate of lead occurring in greenish-white or pale-yellow monoclinic crystals at Leadhills in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

lanary (lā'nā-ri), *n.*; *pl. lanaries* (-riz). [< *L. lanaria*, a wool-factory, fem. of *lanarius*, belonging to wool, < *lana*, wool: see *lanate*.] A place for storing wool. *Bailey*, 1727. [Obsolete or rare.]

lanate (lā'nāt), *a.* [< *L. lanatus*, woolly, < *lanu* = Gr. *λίπος*, wool.] Woolly; covered with a substance resembling wool, as an animal, or the leaf or stem of a plant.

lanated (lā'nā-ted), *a.* [< *lanate* + *-ed*.] Same as *lanate*.

Lancaster black-drop. See *black-drop*.

Lancasterian (lang-kas-tēr'i-an), *a.* [< *Lancaster* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Lancaster, an English schoolmaster (1778–1838), or the method of monitorial instruction in primary schools established by him: as, the *Lancasterian* system; *Lancasterian* schools. The principal feature of the system was the teaching of the younger pupils by the more advanced, called *monitors*; hence the terms *monitorial* and (incorrectly) *mutual-instruction system*, sometimes used as equivalents.

Lancastrian (lang-kas'tri-an), *a. and n.* [< *Lancaster* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* In *Eng. hist.*, of or pertaining to the dukes or the royal house of Lancaster. The Lancastrian kings, descendants of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III, and first duke of Lancaster, were Henry IV., V., and VI., 1399–1461; and the Lancastrian party finally triumphed under their indirect representative Henry VII, the first of the Tudors, 1485–1509. See II.

If this fayre rose offend thy sight,
Placed in thy bosom bare,
'T will blush to find itself less white,
And turn *Lancastrian* there.

The White Rose.

2. *n.* In *Eng. hist.*, an adherent of the house of Lancaster; a supporter of the claims to the crown of the Lancastrian line, as against the Yorkists, especially in the contests called the wars of the Roses (which see, under *rose*), 1455–85.

lance¹ (lāns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *launce*; < ME. *lauce* (= D. *lans* = G. *lanze* = Dan. *landse* = Sw. *lans*), < OF. *lance*, F. *lance* = Pr. *lansa* = Sp. *lanza* = Pg. *lança* = It. *lancia*, < L. *lancea*, appar. = Gr. *λόγχη*, a light spear. The L. word was said to be of Spanish (Hispanic) origin.]

1. A long spear used rather by couching and in the charge than for throwing; especially, the long spear of the middle ages, and of certain modern cavalry regiments in which the use of this arm is retained. The war-lance of the fourteenth century was about 16 feet long; that of modern times is from 8½ to 11 feet. A small flag is usually attached to the shaft of the lance near the head.

At the turnyng that tyme the traytours hym hitte . . . That the boustous *launce* the bewelles attamede,
That braste at the brawyng, and brake in the myddys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 2175.

My good blade carves the caques of men,
My tough lance thruateth aare.

Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

2. Any long and slender spear: applied loosely to weapons of savage tribes, etc.—3. The instrument with which a whale is killed after being harpooned and tired out. Two kinds are used, the hand-lance and the bomb-lance, the latter being the more effectual. A boat's outfit usually includes three hand-lances.

4. In *carp*, a pointed blade, as that affixed to one side of a chipping-bit or router to sever the grain around the path of the tool. It is also used in certain crozes, gages, and planes. *E. H. Knight*.—5. A pyrotechnic squib used for various purposes.—6. An iron rod which is fixed across the earthen mold of a shell, and keeps it suspended in the air when the shell is cast. As soon as the shell is formed, this rod must be taken out with instruments made for that purpose. *W. U. Helm, Mil. Dict.*
7. One skilled in the use of the lance; a soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

Duke Dudley was unquestionably the ablest public man of the age. In youth the most graceful lance in the tillyards of Greenwich and Windsor, the bravest soldier of the later wars of Henry, the mainstay of the Revolution after Henry's death. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.*

8. In *ichth.*, same as *sand-lance*.—**First lance**, in *whaling*, same as *first set* (which see, under *first*).—**Free lance**. See *free-lance*.—**Hollow lance**. Same as *bourdonnaise*.—**Holy lance**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a eucharistic knife with a blade like that of a lance, and a cruciform handle. It is used, in the office of prothesis, in the preparation of the holy bread for the liturgy. Also called *holy spear*.—**Tilting lance**. See *tilting-lance*.—**To break a lance**. See *break*.

lance¹ (lans), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lanced*, ppr. *lancing*. [Early mod. E. also *lauce*; < ME. *lanceen*, *lanscn*, *launcen* (also *launchen*: see *launch*), < OF. *lancier*, *lanchier*, pierce with a lance, pierce, fight with a lance, throw, hurl, plunge, press, etc., F. *lancer*, throw, hurl, launch, < *lance*, a lance: see *lance¹, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To pierce with a lance, or with any sharp-pointed instrument.

With his prepared sword, he charges home
My unprovided body, *lanced* mine arm.

Shak., Lear, II. 1. 54.

Seized the due victim, and with fury *lanced*
Her back. *Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, I. 301.*

2. To open with or as if with a lancet: as, to lance an abscess.

It is an age, indeed, which is only fit for satire, and the sharpest I have shall never be wanting to lance its villanies, and its ingratitude to the government.

Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

The favorite remedy for all disorders occurring at the time of dentition is *lancing* the gums.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 342.

3. To throw in the manner of a javelin; launch.

Oure lord to the lede *lanced* a speche:

"Is this ryzt-wys thou renk, alle thy renk noyse?"

Attilative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 439.

Deep in the Glebe her Spear she *lanc'd*.

Congreve, Pindaric Odes, II.

4. To shoot forth as a lance.

"The tree highte Trewe-lone, a quath he, "the trinite hit sette;

Thorgh lonly lokynge hit lyueth and *launceth* vp blossomes."

Piers Plowman (C), xix. 10.

II. † intrans. 1. To shoot or spring up.

And thow the grete grace of Jod of greyn ded in erthe
Alte laste *launceth* vp wher-by we lynen alle.

Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 135.

2. To pierce.

The swerde of loue thow hire [Mary] gan *lauce*,
Heo swapte on swoynnyng thow that chaunce.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

lance^{2†} (lans), *n.* [Also written *lauce*; = OIt. *lance*, < L. *lanx* (acc. *lanc-*), a plate, platter, scale of a balance: see *balance*. Cf. *auuel.*] A balance.

Need teacheth her this lossou hard and rare,
That fortune all in equall *lauce* doth sway.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 4.

lance-bucket (lans'buk'et), *n.* A shoe or rest to support the butt of the lance, forming part of the accoutrements of certain bodies of lancers.

lance-corporal (lans'kôr'pô-ral), *n.* *Milit.*, a private performing the duties of a corporal, with temporary rank as such.

lance-fly (lans'fi), *n.* A poetical name of some undetermined insect, perhaps a lace-fly.

At the glimpse of morning pale
The *lance-fly* spreads his silken sail.

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

lancegay†, *n.* [Also erroneously *lance-de-gay*; < ME. *lancegay*, *launcgay*, < OF. *lancegaie*, *lancegaye*, *launcgaie*, for **lance-zagaye*, < *lance*, lance, + *zagaye*, assagai: see *assagai*.] A kind of spear or javelin.

In his hand a *lancegay*,
A long sword by his syde.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, I. 41.

But with a shotte off a *lancegay* tho
Thys noble knyght smetyng thorough hys body.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 2108.

These carried a kind of *lance de gay*, sharp at both ends, which they held in the midst of the staff.

Raleigh, Hist. World, v. 3.

lance-head (lans'hed), *n.* The head of a lance. The typical lance-head is that used in the fourteenth cen-

tury, and is almost as straight and uniform as a bayonet. The lance-head is usually fastened to the wood by one or more tangs on the outside; but sometimes these nearly envelop the wood, forming a sort of ferrule.

lance-hook (lans'huk), *n.* A small iron hook on the side of a whale-boat, designed to hold a lance.

lance-knight† (lans'nit), *n.* [An erroneously accented form, as if a soldier armed with a lance, of *landsknicht*, *lanzknicht*.] A common foot-soldier.

At one time there came an army of eighteen thousand foot, at another time an army wherein were reckoned twelve thousand *lance-knights*.

Baker, Hen. VIII., an. 1546.

Now must I practise to get the true garb of one of these *lance-knights*. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 2.*

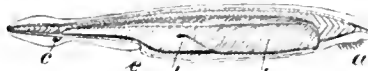
lance-leafed (lans'lefd), *a.* In *bot.*, having lanceolate leaves: as, *lance-leafed* loosestrife; *lance-leafed* violet.

lancelet (lans'let), *n.* [*lance¹* + *-let*.] 1. † A lance. *Baret*.—2. The sand-lance, amphioxus, or branchiostome, a skull-less fish-like vertebrate, representing a genus *Branchiostoma* or



Lancelet (*Branchiostoma pulchellum*).

Amphioxus, a family *Branchiostomida* or *Amphioxida*, an order *Pharyngobranchii*, a class *Leptocardi*, and a 'branch' of vertebrates lately named *Cephalochorda*. See these names, and *Aerania*. The lancelet is the lowest true vertebrate, furnishing a connecting-link with ascidians. It is from about 2½ to 3 inches in length, thin and compressed, sharp at both ends like a spindle, colorless and almost transpa-



Lancelet (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*).

rent, and lives in the sand of the sea-shore in temperate and tropical regions. There are several species, of which the common lancelet is *Branchiostoma lanceolatum*. Another, *B. pulchellum*, has been made the type of a separate genus, *Epigonichthys*.

lance-linear (lans'lin'ê-jr), *a.* In *bot.*, narrowly lanceolate; almost linear.

lancelet† (lans'li), *a.* [*lance¹* + *-ly¹*.] Suitable to a lance.

He carried his lances, which were strong, to give a lancelet blow.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.

lanceolar (lan'sê-ô-ljër), *a.* [*L. lanceola*, a small lance: see *lanceolate*.] In *bot.*, tapering toward each end.

lanceolate (lan'sê-ô-lät), *a.* [*LL. lanceolatus*, armed with a little lance or point, < *L. lanceola*, a little lance, < *lancea*, a lance: see *lance¹*.] Shaped like a lance-head; in *bot.*, several times longer than broad, and tapering from a rounded base toward the apex, or tapering in both directions: by some restricted to the latter case: said of leaves, scales, marks, etc.

lanceolated (lan'sê-ô-lä-ted), *a.* [*lanceolate* + *-ed²*.] 1. Same as *lanceolate*.—2. Having lanceolate markings: as, the *lanceolated* jay, *Garrulus lanceolatus*, *P. L. Selater*.

lanceolatly (lan'sê-ô-lät-li), *adv.* With a lanceolate form.

Lanceolatly fusiform.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, [p. 109.]

lanceolation (lan'sê-ô-lä-shon), *n.* [*lanceolate* + *-ion*.] The quality or condition of being lanceolate: sharp-pointedness.

lance-oval (lans'ô-val), *a.* Broadly lanceolate or narrowly oval.

The cocci, as found in the blood of an inoculated animal, are, as a rule, oval or lance-oval in form.

Lancet, No. 3426, p. 866.

lancepesadet (lans-pe-säd'), *n.* [Also *lancepesata*, *lance-pesado*, *lancepezade*, *lancepresada*, *lanceprezado*, *lanceprisado*, and, with omission of *l* (perhaps taken as the F. def. art.), *anspesade*; < F. *lancepessade*, *lanspessade*, *lans-pégat*, etc., a lance-corporal, < *l. lanca spezzata*, a broken lance or demi-lance, a demi-lanceman, a light-horseman: *lanca*, < *L. lancea*, a lance; *spezzata*,

Lanceolate Leaves of (a) *Quercus Phellos* and (b) *Salix longifolia*.

Lanceolate Leaves of (a) *Quercus Phellos* and (b) *Salix longifolia*.

fem. pp. of *spezzare*, break.] A subordinate officer in the armies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His office was one which could be held by a man of gentle birth, but unlike the gentleman of the company of later times. "When a gentleman of a troop of horse had broken his lance he was entertained under the name of broken lance (*lancepede*) by a captain of a foot company as his comrade, till he was again mounted." *Sir J. Turner, Pallas Armata*.

And we will make attorneys *lanceprisadoes*,

And our brave gown-men practicers of backsword.

Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, I. 1.

Arm'd like a dapper *lancepede*,

With Spanish pike he broach'd a pore.

Cleaveland.

lance-plate (lans'plät), *n.* Same as *vamplate*.

lancepod (lans'pod), *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *Lonchocarpus*, with long flat pods, native in Australia.

lancer (lan'ser), *n.* [*OF. lanceor*, *lanceeur*, *lanceur*, also *lancier*, F. *lancier*, a soldier armed with a lance, < *lance*, a lance: see *lance¹*.] 1. One who carries a lance; a soldier armed with a lance. There are regiments of lancers in most of the great armies of Europe; they are generally considered as light cavalry. These lancer regiments are known by different names. See *Ulan, Cossack*.
2. One who lances.—3. † A lancet.

They cut themselves . . . with knives and *lancers* [now printed *lancets*].

1 Kl. xviii. 28 (ed. 1611).

4. *pl.* (a) A popular set of quadrilles, first used in England about 1820. Also *lanciers*. (b) Music for such a set of dances.

lance-rest (lans'rest), *n.* 1. See *rest*.—2. In *her.* Same as *clarion*, 4.

lances, n. Plural of *lanx*.

lance-sergeant (lans'sär'jent), *n.* An acting sergeant; a corporal advanced to assist the officers of a troop or company.

lance-shaped (lans'shäpt), *a.* Shaped like a lance; lanceolate.

lance-snake (lans'snäk), *n.* Same as *fer-de-lance*.

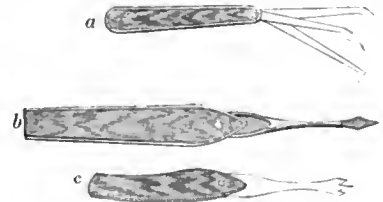
lancé-stitch (lan-sä'stich), *n.* A simple embroidery-stitch made with straight stitches arranged in simple patterns, as stars and zig-zags.

lancet (lan'set), *n.* [*ME. launcet*, *lawnsset*, < *OF. lancete*, *lancette*, F. *lancette*, a lancet, little lance (= Sp. Pg. *lançeta*, a lancet, = It. *lançetta*, a small spear, a lancet), dim. of *lance*, a lance: see *lance¹*.] 1. † A small lance or javelin.

And also *lawnssetys* were leyde on hey,
For to schete bothe terre an ney.

Archæologia, XXI. 52. (*Hallivell.*)

2. A small surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and generally two-edged, used in bloodletting and in opening tumors, abscesses, etc. Lancets



Lancets.

a, gum-lancet; b, spear-shaped vaccinating-lancet; c, needle-pointed vaccinating-lancet.

are known as *gum-lancets*, *vaccinating-lancets*, etc., according to their use, and their shapes are various. Ordinary lancets are fixed in a handle somewhat like that of a razor, sometimes three together on a single pin, opening in either direction.

With that he drew a *lancet* in his rage,
To puncture the still supplicating sage.

Garth, Dispensary, v.

3. In *arch.*, a lancet-window; an arch of lancet shape.

The church—one night, except
For greenish glimmerings thro' the *lancets*.

Tennyson, Ajlmer's Field.

Lancet style, in *arch.* See *early English architecture*, under *early*.

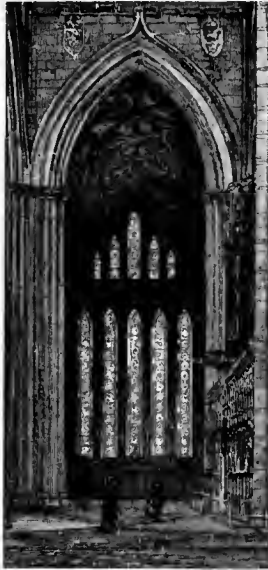
lancet-arch (lan'set-ärch), *n.* An arch of which the head is acutely pointed, like the blade of a lancet, and having curves formed by radii centering outside of the arch. Such arches are common in the fully developed medieval architecture, especially in England, and are characteristic of lancet-windows. See *cut* under *lancet-window*.

lancet-fish (lan'set-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Teuthididae* or *Acanthuridae*, having lancet-like spines, one on each side of the tail. Also called *barber*-, *doctor*-, and *surgeon-fish*.—2. A fish, *Alepidosaurus ferax*, of the family *Alepidosauridae*, having large lancet-like teeth. See *cut* under *hand-saw-fish*.

lance-throw (lans'thrō), *n.* The distance a lance or javelin may be thrown.
lance-pointed (lan'set-poin'ted), *a.* In arch., pointed in lancet form, as a lancet-window.

At Lincoln *Lancet-Pointed* work is again preponderant. *The Century*, XXXVI. 585.

lancet-window (lan'set-win'dō), *n.* A high and narrow window, terminating in an arch acutely pointed or formed of curves of long radius (the center falling outside of the arch), and resembling a lancet in shape. Windows of this form are a marked characteristic of the architecture of the first half of the thirteenth century, and are especially common in England and Scotland. They are often double or triple, and sometimes a greater number than three lancets are found together, as in the group called the Five Sisters in the transept of York cathedral. Often called simply *lancet*.



Lancet-window.—The Five Sisters, York Minster, England.

lancewood (lans'wūd), *n.* A name of several trees and of their wood. The best-known of the trees is *Duguetia quitarensis*, the wood of which is exported from Guiana and Cuba. The wood is tough and elastic, and is used for carriage-shafts, surveyors' rods, cabinet-work, etc. It is of a light-yellow color, and resembles boxwood, for which it often passes. Other lancewoods are *Bogaea* (*Guatteria*) *virgata* of the West Indies and South America, and *Rollinia multiflora* and *R. longifolia*. The lancewood of Florida is *Nectandra Willdenowii*; that of South Africa, *Guatteria Caffra*; that of Australia, *Bachkousia australis*; and that of New Zealand, *Panax* (*Aralia*) *crassifolium*. The black lancewood of the West Indies is the borsiginaceous tree *Tournefortia laurifolia*.

lanch, *v.* and *n.* See *launch*.
lanchara, *n.* See *lanchara*.
lancers, *n. pl.* [F.] See *lancer*, 4.
lanciferous (lan-sit'e-rus), *a.* [*L. lancifer*, a soldier armed with a lance, *L. lancea*, lance. + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] Bearing a lance. *Blount*. [Rare.]

lanceiform (lan'si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. lancea*, lance, + *forma*, form.] Spear-shaped; lance-shaped; lanceolate.

lancinate (lan'si-nāt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *lancinated*, ppr. *lancinating*. [*L. lancinatus*, pp. of *lancinare*, tear, rend, lacerate; akin to *laniare*, tear, lacerate, and to *laer*, torn: see *lacerate*, *laniate*.] To tear; lacerate.—**Lancinating pain**, a sudden, sharp, shooting pain, as in cancer.

lancination (lan-si-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. lancinate* + *-ion*.] 1†. Laceration; wounding.—2. Sharp, shooting pain.

With what affections and lancinations of spirit, with what effusions of love, Jesus prayed. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 25.

3†. A cutting in or into; an indentation. Undoubtedly Judah's portion made many incisions and lancinations into the tribe of Simeon, hindering the entireness thereof. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, V. i. 12.

Lancet's theorem. See *theorem*.

land¹ (land), *n.* [*ME. land*, *land*, *< AS. land*, *land* = OS. OFries. D. MLG. LG. *land*, OHG. MHG. *lant*, *land*, G. Icel. Dan. Sw. Goth. *land*, *land*, country. There are no appar. connections outside of Teut. The F. *lande*, a heath, etc., is perhaps of other origin: see *land*³, *land*¹.] 1. The solid substance of the earth's surface; any part of the continuous surface of the solid materials constituting the body of the globe: as, dry or submerged *land*; mountain or desert *land*.

The barrez of vche a bonk ful bigly me haldes That I may lacheche no lant. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), lii. 322.

God said, Let . . . the dry land appear: and it was so. And God called the dry *land* Earth. Gen. 1. 9, 10.

2. The exposed part of the earth's surface, as distinguished from the submerged part; dry or solid ground: as, to travel by *land* and water; to spy *land* from the masthead.

Ye compass sea and *land* to make one proselyte. Mat. xxiii. 15.

3. A part of the earth's surface distinguished in any way from other parts; a country, division, or tract considered as the home of a per-

son or a people, or marked off by ethnical, physical, or moral characteristics: as, one's native *land*; the *land* of the midnight sun; the *land* of the citron and myrtle.

Engelond ys a wel god *land*, ich wene of eche *land* best, Y set in the ende of the world, as al in the West. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 1.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native *land*! Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 1.

A *land* of hops and poppy-mingled corn, Little about it stirring save a brook. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

4†. The country; the rural regions; in general, distant regions.

To here hem syngre . . . In swete accord, "my lief is faren on *lande*." *Chaucer*, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 59.

5. Ground considered as a subject of use or possession; earth; soil. In law, *land* signifies any ground forming part of the earth's surface which can be held as individual property, whether soil or rock, or water-covered, and everything annexed to it, whether by nature, as trees, water, etc., or by the hand of man, as buildings, fences, etc. In contemplation of law the fee simple in *land* includes a right of an indefinite extent upward as well as downward toward the center of the earth. For no *landes*, but for loue, loke ge be wedded. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 175.

Thy *lands* and goods Are, by the laws of Venice, confiscated. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 310.

6†. A strip of *land* left unbroken in a plowed field; the space between two furrows.

Faith on hym hadde furst a sight, ac he fleth a syde, And wolde not neyhle [nigh] him by nyne *landes* lengthe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 58.

Another [groom] who had a box, wherein was money, apparell, and other things of value, left it in a *land* of standing corn. *Apprehension of Cavaliers at Brackley in Northamptonshire* (1642), p. 7. (Davies.)

Hence—7. (a) That part of the inner surface of a rifle which lies between the grooves.

In the ordinary mode of grooving rifles, sharp angles are left between the grooves and *land* (those parts of the smooth bore left in their original state after the process of grooving has been completed). *Ure*, Dict., II. 391.

(b) In a millstone, the plane surface between two furrows. (c) The smooth uncut part of the face-plate of a slide-valve in a steam-engine.

(d) The lap of the strakes in a clincher-built boat. Also called *landing*. *E. H. Knight*.—8. In some cities in Scotland, a group of separate dwellings under one roof and having a common entry; a dwelling-house divided into tenements for different families, each tenement being called a *house*, and the whole a *land*, or a *land of houses*.

The houses were piled to an enormous height, some of them amounting to twelve storeys. These were denominated *lands*. *Arnol*, *Hist. Edinburgh*, p. 241. (Jamieson.)

Accommodation lands. See *accommodation*.—**Allotment of land**. See *allotment*.—**Arable lands**. See *arable*.—**Bad lands**, certain lands of the northwestern United States characterized by an almost entire absence of natural vegetation, and by the varied and fantastic forms into which the soft strata have been eroded. At a little distance they appear like fields of desolate ruins. The name was first applied in its French form, *mauvaises terres*, to a Tertiary area (Miocene) in the region of the Black Hills in South Dakota, along the White river, a tributary of the Upper Missouri.—**Blowing lands**. See *blowing*¹.—**Boll of land**, about a Scotch acre.—**Bond for land**. See *bond*¹.—**Bounty Land Act**. See *bounty*.—**Certificate lands, common land, crown lands, debatable land**. See the qualifying words.—**Concealed land**. Same as *concealment*, 5.—**Demesne lands**. See *demesne*, and *crown lands* (under *crown*).—**Donation lands**. See *donation*.—**Enfranchisement of copyhold lands**. See *enfranchisement*.—**Essart land**. See *essart*.—**Fabric lands**. See *fabric*.—**Fardel of land**. See *fardel*².—**Firm land** (Latin *terra firma*), solid ground; dry land as distinguished from the sea or other water-surface.—**Fiscal lands, green land**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Holy land**. See *the Holy Land*, below.—**Improvement of Land Act**, an English statute of 1864 (27 and 28 Vict., c. 114), extended by the Settled Land Act (which see, below), providing for drainage, irrigation, reclamation, and clearing of land, and the construction of embankments, weirs, jetties, etc., on streams, tidal waters, etc. Under this legislation the respective rights and interests of tenants for life and tenants in remainder in such cases are also provided for.—**Jack's land**. See *Jack*¹.—**Land Act**. See *Landlord and Tenant Act*, under *landlord*.—**Lands Clausses Consolidation Act**, an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 18) which collected the provisions usually introduced into acts of Parliament relating to the acquisition of and compensation to be made for lands required for undertakings or works of a public nature, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating them in similar acts. Amended in 1860 (23 and 24 Vict., c. 106) and 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 18).—**Land Leagus**. See *league*¹.—**Land office**, in the United States and the British colonies, an office for the transaction of business relating to the location and settlement of public lands. In the United States the *General Land Office* is a government bureau established in 1812, originally connected with the Treasury, but since 1849 forming a division of the Depart-

ment of the Interior. Its head is styled the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose duties are to perform or supervise, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all executive acts appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands. His province includes also the adjustment of private land-claims, and the issue of patents for land, which are signed by the President, countersigned by the recorder of the General Land Office, and recorded there. Local land offices are established at suitable points to facilitate the disposal of lands within the public domain.—**Land of the leal**. See *leal*.—**Land-service gun**. See *gun*¹.—**Land-transfer Act**, an English statute of 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 87) which superseded the Transfer of Land Act of 1862, and further simplified titles and conveyancing. See *Transfer of Land Act*, below.—**Law of the land**. See *law*¹.—**Lay of the land**. See *lay*¹.—**No-man's Land**. Same as *fog-bank*, 2.—**Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act**, an English statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 73) facilitating the sale of land to occupying tenants in Ireland by authorizing the Land Commission to advance money to them.—**Red land**, ground turned up with the plow. [Scotch.]—**Settled Land Act**. See *settle*.—**The Holy Land**, Judea or Palestine: so called from its sacred associations as the scene of development of the Jewish and Christian religions.—**To be or dwell upon land**, to dwell in the country.

With these reliques what can he fond A poure person *dwellynng upon land*, Upon a day he gat him more moneye Than that the person gat in monthea tweye. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 702.

To clear the land, to close with the land, to enter lands. See the verbs.—**To keep the land aboard** (*naul.*). See *aboard*¹.—**To lay the land**. See *lay*¹.—**To lie along the land**. See *lie*¹.—**To make the land, or to make land** (*naul.*), to discover or make out land as the ship approaches it.—**To raise the land** (*naul.*), to sail toward it until it appears to be raised out of the water.—**To set the land** (*naul.*), to observe by the compass how the shore bears from the ship.—**To shut in the land** (*naul.*), to lose sight of the land by the intervention of fog or a point or promontory.—**Transfer of Land Act**, an English statute of 1862 (25 and 26 Vict., c. 53) which established a registry of title and simplified the conveyance of land. See *Land-transfer Act*, above.—**Wild land**, land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation; land lying waste or unoccupied. (See also *gafol-land*, *grass-land*, *lanmas-land*, *yard-land*.)

land¹ (land), *v.* [*ME. landen*, *tenden*, *< AS. lēdan*, come to land, arrive, *gelēdan*, *gelēdan*, intr. come to land, arrive, tr. endow with land (= D. *landen* = G. *landen* = Dan. *lande* = Sw. *landa*, *land*), *< land*, *land*: see *land*², *n.* See *lend*², an older form of the verb.] **I. trans.** 1. To put on or bring to shore; disembark; debark; transfer to land in any way: as, to *land* troops or goods; to *land* a fish.

On the Irish shore, Where the cannons did roar, With many stout lads she was *landed*. *The Woman Warrior* (Child's Ballads, VII. 258).

Trust me, I have another bite. Come, scholar, come, lay down your rod, and help me to *land* this as you did the other. *T. Waton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 98.

Hence—2. To bring to a point of stoppage or rest; bring to the end of a journey, or a course of any kind.

All those that go to heaven are the purchase of such undertakings [conversion to Christianity], the fruit of such culture and labours; for it is only a holy life that *lands* us there. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 4.

One chair after another *landed* ladies at the Baroness's door. *Thackeray*, *Virginians*, xxvii.

3. *Naut.*, to rest, as a cask or spar, on the deck or elsewhere, by lowering with a rope or tackle.

II. intrans. 1. To go ashore from a ship or boat; disembark.

Landing at Syracuse, we tarried there three days. *Acts* xxviii. 12.

2. To come to land or shore; touch at a wharf or other landing-place, as a boat or steamer.

Beneath yon cliff they stand, To show the freighted pinnacle where to *land*. *Crabbe*, Works, I. 7.

3. To arrive; come to a stop: as, I *landed* at his house; the wagon *landed* in a ditch.

Popular government in England, as in Norway, has overshoot the mark and is *landing* in mob-rule. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 67.

land²† (land), *n.* [E. dial. also *lant*; *< ME. *land*, *< AS. hlant*, *hlond* (rare) = Icel. *hlant*, urine.] Urine. *Grose*.

land³†, *n.* See *land*¹.

landau (lan'dā), *n.* [Cf. G. *landauer*, a landau; so called from *Landau*, a town in Germany, where such carriages were first made.] A two-seated carriage having the top in two parts, the rear part pivoted and arranged to fold down behind the back seat, and the front part admitting of removal. Two styles are made—the *leather-quarter landau*, with leather sides, and the *glass-front landau*, of which the front is framed with glass.

She [the Queen] travelled in an open *landau*. Alderman Wood sitting by her side and Lady Ann Hamilton and another woman opposite. *Greville*, *Memoirs*, June 7, 1820.

landaulet (lan-dā-let'), *n.* [*landau* + *-let*.] A form of coupé or one-seated carriage with a landau top. Also called *semi-landau*.

land-bank (land'bank), *n.* A banking association which issues its notes for use as money in exchange for mortgages on land. The name is given specifically to a bank of this sort established in the province of Massachusetts in 1741.

land-beetle (land'bē'tl), *n.* An aedeagus or predatory beetle of the group *Geodephaga*: distinguished from *water-beetle*.

land-blink (land'blɪŋk), *n.* A peculiar atmospheric glow observed in the arctic regions on approaching land covered with snow. It is more yellow than ice-blink.

land-breeze (land'brēz), *n.* A current of air setting from the land toward the sea; specifically, in *meteor.*, a regular night-wind on the coasts of continents and islands, which, with the returning sea-breeze of the day, constitutes a complete diurnal oscillation, due to the diurnal alternation of the temperature of the land above that of the adjacent ocean during the day and below it during the night.

land-bug (land'bug), *n.* Any bug of the division *Geocores*.

land-carriage (land'kar'rij), *n.* Carriage or transportation by land.

land-cod (land'kɒd), *n.* A kind of catfish, the mathemeg, *Amiurus borealis*. [British Amer.]

land-compass (land'kʌm'pʌs), *n.* Same as *circumferentor*, 1.

land-crab (land'krab), *n.* A crab of terrestrial rather than aquatic habits, such as any of the *Gecarcinidae*. Also called *mountain-crab*.

Some *Brachyura* are able to live for a long time in holes in the earth away from the sea. These *land-crabs* undertake, usually at the breeding season, common migrations to the sea, and return later to the land with their fully developed offspring. *Claus, Zoology* (trans.), II. 469.

land-crake (land'krāk), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Oxypratinus*. Also called *land-drake*.

land-cress (land'kres), *n.* See *erciss*.

land-crocodile (land'krɒk'ɒ-dil), *n.* A varanoid or monitor lizard, *Psammosaurus arcanarius*; the sand-monitor.

land-damn (land'dam), *v. t.* Apparently, to damn through the land; proclaim as a villain; expose or disgrace publicly. [The word is dubious; it is found only in the following passage, where it has been interpreted in various other ways, and by some pronounced a misprint:

You are abus'd, and by some putter-on,
That will be damn'd for 't; would I knew the villain,
I would land-damn him. *Shak., W. T.*, II. 1. 143.]

land-daw (land'dā), *n.* The carrion-crow, *Corvus corone*. [Prov. Eng.]

land-dog (land'dɒg), *n.* The lesser dogfish, *Scyllorhinus canicula*. [Pennance, Eng.]

land-drainage (land'drā'nij), *n.* The act or process of freeing land from water.—**Land-drainage Act**, an English statute of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 133) which relates to the drainage of agricultural lands.

land-drake (land'drāk), *n.* Same as *land-crake*. [Prov. Eng.]

lande (land), *n.* [*F. lande* = *Sp. Pg. It. landa*, a heath, a waste: see *laund*¹, which is from the OF. form of the same word, and is now in use only in the form *laen*¹.] An uncultivated plain, or level region, covered with a spontaneous growth of heath, broom, and ferns; any unfertile level region or tract in which the soil is tilled with difficulty. "The Landes" is the name given especially to a region lying along the ocean, north of the Pyrenees, which was once a part of the bed of the sea, and is covered with sands of Pliocene age. These sands have in many places, at an inconsiderable depth beneath the surface, become compacted into beds of hard sandstone, called *alios*. The word *lande* is used by writers in English only with reference to the geography of France, and especially to the region included in the department of the Gironde and in that named from this word *Les Landes*. This region bears naturally little but heath and broom, but on the seaward side has been extensively planted with sea-pines, which at once hold the sands in place and provide an important store of timber. The inland plains are generally occupied as sheep-runs. The Landes are dry in summer and marshy in winter.

landed (lan'ded), *a.* [*ME. landed, londed*; < *land*¹ + *-ed*.] 1. Having possessions in land: as, the *landed gentry*; a *landed proprietor*.

A landless knight makes thee a *landed* squire. *Shak., K. John*, I. 1. 177.

2. Consisting in real estate or land: as, *landed* security.

The great mass of property in Europe at the present day, even in England, is *landed* property.

Everett, Orations, II. 293.

Landed Estates Court. See *court*.—**Landed interest**. (a) Interest in or possession of land or real estate. (b) The interest or combined influence of the great body of land-owners in a state or nation.

Landen's transformation. See *transformation*.

lander (lan'der), *n.* 1. One who lands or makes a landing.

As the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the *lander* in a lonely isle.
Tennyson, Geraldine.

2. One who lands or sets on land; especially, in *mining*, a man who stands at the mouth of a shaft or other landing-place, in order to receive the kibble when it comes up, and to see that its contents are properly disposed of. Also called, in England, *banker*.

landerert, *n.* An old form of *launderer*.

landern (lan'dern), *n.* [*Cf. F. landier*, *andiron*: see *andiron*.] A grate. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

land-evil (land'ē'vl), *n.* [*ME. londiril, londivel*; < *land*¹ + *evil*.] The falling-sickness; epilepsy. *Halliwel*.

landfall (land'fāl), *n.* 1. A land-slide or landslip.—2. *Naut.*, an approach or a coming to land, in the course or at the end of a sea-voyage; also, land so approached or reached.

One of the islands was the first *landfall* of Columbus. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 174.

Along the eastern verge of the Bahamas . . . Columbus made his *landfall*. *Science*, III. 739.

Porto Santo being visible on the port bow, . . . our three navigators congratulated themselves and each other on the good *land-fall* they had made.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. II.

landfangt, *n.* [*< land*¹ + *fangt*.] Holding-ground for an anchor; anchor-grip.

We had indifferent good *landfangt*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 277.

Where a ship may ride . . . in 4. fadome, or 4. fadome and a half of water, and have *Landfangt* for a North and by West wind. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 291.

landfeather, *n.* A bay or inlet of the sea. *Davies*.

The south baye or *landfeather* of the great sluice. *Discourse of Dover Haven*, temp. Elizabethæ (Arch., XI. 236).

land-floe (land'flō), *n.* A field of land-ice.

If there is a *land-floe* across, i. e. if the land-ice of the west side is continuous across the entrance of Ponds Bay and Lancaster Sound, whales will be seen in considerable numbers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 527.

land-flood (land'flud), *n.* An overflowing of land by water, especially by inland waters, as rivers and the like; an inundation.

Down from the neighbouring hills those pleteous springs that fall,
Nor *land-floods* after rain, her never move at all. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, ix. 136.

land-gabelt, *n.* [*ME. landgavel*, < *AS. landgafol*, rent for land, < *land*, land, + *gafol*, tax, rent: see *gabel*.] A tax or rent derived from land, according to *Doomsday Book*.

landgah (land'gā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The jackal-like wolf of India, *Canis pallipes*.

land-grabber (land'grab'ēr), *n.* 1. One who grabs or seizes land; one who gets possession of another's land by trick or device, or by force; especially, one who possesses himself of public land by means contrary to the spirit of the law; one who seizes large tracts of land rapaciously and unfairly.—2. Specifically, in Ireland, one who buys or rents land from which another has been evicted.

Right or wrong, the attitude of the League to the *land-grabber* is that which, in the old days of regnating, the English public would have assumed towards one who, while the whole community was trying to bring down the price of corn, went and purchased at the rate which by universal consent had been ruled to be excessive. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 238.

land-grabbing (land'grab'ing), *n.* The act or practice of seizing or occupying land by unlawful or dishonorable means.

landgrave (land'grāv), *n.* [= *D. landgraaf* = *Dan. landgreve* = *MLG. landgrawe* = *MHG. landgrāve*, *G. landgraf*; as *land*¹ + *grāve*.] In Germany, in the middle ages, a graf or count to whom were intrusted special judicial functions, extending over a considerable territory; later, the title of certain German princes, some of whom were princes of the empire. The branches of the non-regnant families of Hesse possess the title of *landgraves*, which is borne by the head of each branch.

This was the origin of the *landgraves* of Thuringia, of Lower and Higher Alsace, the only three who were princes of the empire. *Brande and Coz*.

landgraviate (land-grā'vi-āt), *n.* [*< landgrave* + *-iate*.] The territory held by a landgrave, or his office, jurisdiction, or authority.

landgravine (land'grā-vēn), *n.* [= *D. landgravin* (= *Dan. landgrævinde* = *G. landgräfinn*), fem. of *landgraaf*, *landgrave*.] The wife of a landgrave; a lady of the rank of a landgrave.

landholder (land'hōl'der), *n.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land.

land-hunger (land'hung'gēr), *n.* Greed for the acquisition of land or territory.

The *land-hunger* of the South now outstripped even the ambition of conquest of Mr. Polk.

J. M. Ludlow, Hist. U. S., vi.

land-hungry (land'hung'gri), *a.* Greedy for the acquisition of land or territory.

When the *land-hungry* band of Welsh and Norman barons entered Ireland, they found a shrine of St. Brigit at Kildare with a fire kept constantly burning.

The Century, XXXVII. 369.

land-ice (land'is), *n.* A field or floe of ice stretching along the coast and holding fast to it, or included between headlands. Also called *fast ice*. *Kane*.

landing (lan'ding), *n.* [*< ME. *landing, lond-ying*, < *AS. lending, lending* (= *D. landing* = *G. landung* = *Icel. landing* = *Dan. landing*; cf. *Sw. landning*), verbal *n.* of *landan*, *land*: see *land*, *v.*] 1. The act of going or setting on land, especially from a vessel.

The daye of our *landynge* there was Thursday, that was the .xxvij. daye of Auguste.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

2. A place on the shore of the sea or of a lake, or on the bank of a river, where persons land or come on shore, or where goods are set on shore.

Defend all *landings*, bar all passages. *Davies, Civil Wars*, vii.

3. In *arch.*, the part of a floor adjoining the end of a flight of stairs; also, a resting-place or platform interrupting a series or flight of steps.

A great, wide, rambling staircase—three stairs and a *landing*—four stairs and another *landing*.

Dickens, Sketches, Great Winglebury Duel.

4. A platform at a railway-station.—5. In *mining*, any place, at the mouth of a shaft or elsewhere, arranged for the reception or emptying of the kibbles or cages or other receptacles used for hoisting ore or coal. Frequently called the *bank* in England, especially at coal-mines.

—6. The platform of a furnace at the charging-height. *E. H. Knight*.—7. In *boat-building*, same as *land*¹, 7 (d).—8. In *fort.*, the horizontal space at the entrance of a gallery or return.—9. In *lumbering*, a place where logs are stored till spring.—**Landing-charges** or **landing-rates**, charges or fees paid on goods landed from a vessel.

landing-bar (lan'ding-bār), *n.* See *bar*¹.

landing-gaff (lan'ding-gaf), *n.* A barbed fishing-spear, or a gaff used for landing large fish which have been hooked.

landing-net (lan'ding-net), *n.* A kind of scoop-net used to bring to land or to land a fish which has been caught. A landing-net to be used in a boat or on shore has a two-jointed handle; and for use in wading it has a short handle attached to an elastic cord and suspended from the shoulder.

landing-place (lan'ding-plās), *n.* A place for landing, as from a vessel, or for alighting, as from flight, or for resting, as from mounting a stair or other ascent.

Noah first of all (for scout)
Sends forth the Crowe, who flutters neer-about,
And, finding yet no *landing-place* at all,
Returns a-board to his great Admirall.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Ark.

Upon the last and sharpest height . . .

Some *landing-place*, to clasp and say,
"Farewell!" *Tennyson, In Memoriam*, xviii.

landing-stage (lan'ding-stāj), *n.* A stage or platform in connection with a railroad or a ferry (frequently so constructed as to rise and fall with the tide), for the convenience of landing or shipping passengers and goods transported by water.

landing-strake (lan'ding-strāk), *n.* In *boat-building*, the next plank below the upper strake.

landing-surveyor (lan'ding-sēr-vā'ōr), *n.* An officer of the British customs who appoints and superintends the coast-waiters.

landing-waiter (lan'ding-wā'tēr), *n.* Same as *coast-waiter*.

landisht, *a.* [*ME. landisch, londisse*; < *land*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Native.

I fond o schup rowe
Tho hit gan to flowe,
At with Sarazines kyn,
And none *landisse* Men.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), I. 634.

land-jobber (land'job'ēr), *n.* One who makes a business of buying and selling land, whether on his own account or for others; a land-speculator; a real-estate broker.

land-jobbing (land'job'ing), *n.* The practice of buying and selling land for the purpose of speculation.

landlady (land'lā'di), *n.*; pl. *landladies* (-diz). [*< land*¹ + *lady*. Cf. *landlord*.] 1. A woman who owns houses or lands occupied by tenants.

—2. The wife of a squire or proprietor.

The circumstances of the *landlady* (Mrs. Bertram, wife of the laird) were pleaded to Manning . . . as an apology for her not appearing to welcome her guest.

Scott, Guy Manning, III.

3. The mistress of an inn or of a lodging-house or boarding-house.

I have at any time a good lodging for you, and my *landlady* is none of the meanest, and her husband hath many good parts.

Howell, Letters, I. iii. 18.

Landlady, count the lawn,
The day is near the dawn.

Burns, Landlady, Count the Lawn.

land-leaguer (land'lē'gēr), *n.* A member of the Irish Land League. See *leaguer*.

landleaper (land'lē'pēr), *n.* [*ME. landleper* (= *D. landlooper*, whence, in part, the *E. var. landlooper*, = *MLG. lantloper* = *MHG. lantlopfere*, *lantlofer*, *lantleufer*, *G. lantläufer* = *Dan. landløber*); < *land*¹ + *leaper*, runner, i. e. wanderer (cf. *loafer*, from the *G.* form of the same word).] One who wanders about the country; a vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond. Also *landlooper*.

For he (Christ) ne is nouȝte in Ioheres, ne in *lande-leperes* hermytes [vagabond hermits].

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 207.

Wherefore these *landleapers*, Roges, and ignorant Asses which take vpon them without learning and practise do very euill.

Lyte, Dodoens, p. 343.

Alexander, Cæsar, Trajan, Adrian, were as so many *landleapers*, now in the east, now in the west, little at home.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 369.

land-leech (land'lēch), *n.* A terrestrial leech of the genus *Hæmodipsa*, about an inch long and very slender when not distended, found in profusion in Ceylon.

länder (lend'lēr), *n.* [*G. länder* (see def.).] A round dance of Styrian origin, in triple time, slower than the waltz. See *Tyrolienne*.

landless (land'les), *a.* [*ME. *landles*, < *AS. landleās* (= *MLG. lantlös* = *MHG. landelōs*), without land, < *land*, land, + *-leās*, -less.] Destitute of land; having no property in land.

Now, sir, young Fortinbras . . .
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of *landless* resolutea.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 98.

Allegiance is the duty which each man of the nation owes to the head of the nation, whether the man be a landowner or *landless*.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 462.

landlocked (land'lōkt), *a.* 1. Almost shut in by land; protected by surrounding land from the full force of the wind and waves: as, a *landlocked* harbor.

Many a wide-lapped port and *landlocked* bay.
Whittier, The Panorama.

Few sights are more striking than to see the huge mass of the amphitheatre at Pola seeming to rise at once out of the *landlocked* sea.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 112.

2. Living in landlocked waters, or in any way shut off from the sea: as, a *landlocked* salmon.

landloper (land'lō'pēr), *n.* [Also *landlouser*; a var. of *landleaper* (cf. *lope*, *looper*, var. of *leap*¹), due in part to *D. landlooper* = *MLG. lantloper* = *MHG. lantlopfere*, *lantlofer*, *lantleufer*, *G. lantläufer* = *Dan. landløber*, vagabond, = *E. landleaper*.] One who wanders about the country: same as *landleaper*.

He [Perkin Warbeck] had been from his childhood such a wanderer, or, as the king called him, such a *landloper*.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Such Travellers as these may be termed *Landlopers*, as the Dutchman saith, rather than Travellers.

Howell, Forraine Travell (reprint, 1869), p. 67.

You are known
For Osbeck's son of Tournay, a loose runagate,
A *landloper*.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

A crowd of spectators, *landlopers*, mendicants, daily aggregated themselves to the aristocratic assembly.

Molloy, Dutch Republic, I. 546.

landloping (land'lō'ping), *a.* Wandering; roving; vagrant.

It is nothing strange that these his *landloping* legats and nuncios haue their manifold collusions to counsell christian kingdoms of their reuenues.

Holinshed, Hen. III., an. 1244.

landlord (land'lōrd), *n.* [*ME. londelorde*, **landloerd*, < *AS. landhlāford*, the owner of land, lord of a manor, also (poet.) the lord or ruler of a country, < *land*, land, + *hlāford*, lord; see *lord*.] 1. The lord of land or of a manor; one of whom land is held subject to the payment or performance of rent or service; the owner or holder of a tenement, to whom the tenant pays rent.

Wert thou regent of the world,
It were a shame to let this land by lease. . . .
Landlord of England art thou now, not king.

Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 113.

2. The master or proprietor of an inn, or of a lodging-house or boarding-house; a host.—

Landlord and Tenant Act, a British statute of 1870, also known as the *Land Act*, or *Irish Land Act* (33 and 34 Vict., c. 46), regulating the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, and containing provisions intended to facilitate the creation of a peasant proprietary by allowing tenants to purchase their holdings.

landlordism (land'lōrd-izm), *n.* [*< landlord* + *-ism*.] Action or opinion characteristic of landlords; the authority exercised by landlords; the doctrine or principle of the supremacy of the landed interest.

But in Ireland there would be a very serious danger of a *landlordism* far worse than that at present existing, if every petty proprietor should have power to become a petty landlord.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 713.

landlordry (land'lōrd-ri), *n.* [*< landlord* + *-ry*.] The state or condition of a landlord; landlords collectively.

Such pilfering slips of petty *landlordry*.

Sp. Hall, Satires, v. 1.

landlouser, **landlousing** (land'lou'pēr, -lou'ping). Scotch or northern English forms of *landloper*, *landloping*.

landlubber (land'lub'ēr), *n.* A person who, from want of experience, is awkward or lubberly on board ship; a raw seaman; any one unused to the sea: a term of reproach or ridicule among sailors.

landlubberly (land'lub'ēr-li), *a.* [*< landlubber* + *-ly*¹.] Having the ways of a landlubber; awkward on board ship from lack of experience.

land-lurch (land'lērč), *v. t.* To steal land from.

Hence countrie loutes *land-lurch* their lorda.

Warner, Albion's England, ix. 46.

landmalet (land'mäl), *n.* [*< land* + *male*² = *malet*.] A reserved rent or annual sum of money charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee or a subsequent mesne owner. *Haltiwell*.

landman (land'man), *n.*; pl. *landmen* (-men). [*< ME. landman*, < *AS. landmann* (= *D. landman* = *MHG. lantman*, *G. landmann*, a native of the country, = *Dan. landmand*, a farmer), < *land*, land, country, + *mann*, man.] 1. A man who lives or serves on land: opposed to *seaman*.—2. In *Eng. law*, a tenant or occupant of land; a terre-tenant.—3. A farmer or countryman. [*Scotch*.]—4. A landowner. [*Scotch*.]

Bot kirk-mennis cursit substance semis sweet
Till *land-men*, with that leud burd-lyme are kyttit.

Bannatyne, Poems, p. 199.

landmark (land'märk), *n.* [*< ME. *landmark*, < *AS. landmearc*, also *land-gemirec*, *land-gemyrce* (= *Dan. landemærke*), the boundary of a country, < *land*, land, + *mearc*, mark; see *mark*¹.] 1. A boundary-mark to a tract of land; one of the fixed objects used to designate the limits of a farm, town, or other piece of territory, as monumental stones, marked trees, or ditches.

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's *landmark*.

Deut. xix. 14.

Virtues and vices have not, in all their instances, a great *landmark* set between them, like warlike nations separate by prodigious walls, vast seas, and portentous hills.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 9.

2. Any specific or prominent object marking a locality or historically associated with a locality; a hill, tree, house, or other feature of a landscape that may serve as a guide; especially, some object on land by which a locality may be recognized by persons at sea.

There are no *landmarks* in space; one portion of space is exactly like every other portion, so that we cannot tell where we are. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. iii.

The gray mass of building crowning the little promontory is the only *landmark* seen above the green garden-land.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 48.

3. Figuratively, a distinguishing characteristic, variation, or event; that which marks a turning-point; something that serves to distinguish a particular period of time or point in progress or transition: as, the *landmarks* of science or history.

The close of the Crimean War is a great *landmark* in the reign of Queen Victoria.

J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xxix.

land-marker (land'märk'kér), *n.* An agricultural machine for marking out rows for planting. *E. H. Knight*.

land-matet, *n.* One who in harvest-time reaps with another on the same ridge of ground or land. *Blount*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

land-measure (land'mezh'ūr), *n.* 1. Measurement of land.—2. A denomination of square measure used in the mensuration of land. Land-measures are either squares of linear units, as the *are*; or are fixed from the amount which can be plowed or otherwise attended to in a day, as the *acre*; or from the amount necessary to sow a measure of seed, as the *cahizada*; or from

the amount of yield, as the *misura*; or from the amount necessary for a house or farm, as the *quarter-section*. The table of ordinary English land-measures (used also in the United States and the British colonies) is as follows:

Acres.	Roods.	Square Perches.	Square Yards.	Square Feet.	Square Meters.
1 = 4	= 160	= 4840	= 43560	= 4046.9	
1 = 40	= 1210	= 10890	= 1011.7		
1 = 1	= 30¼	= 272¼	= 25.29		
1 = 1	= 9	= 8.361			
1 = 1	= 1	= 0.09290			

land-measurer (land'mezh'ūr-ēr), *n.* A person whose employment is to ascertain by measurement and computation the superficial extent of portions of land, as fields, farms, etc.

land-measuring (land'mezh'ūr-ing), *n.* The art of determining by measurement and computation the superficial contents of pieces of land in acres, roods, etc. It is properly a subordinate branch of land-surveying, but the terms are sometimes used synonymously. It depends upon the formula for the area of a triangle in terms of its three sides, *a*, *b*, *c*, which is

$$\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{(a+b+c)(a+b-c)(b+c-a)(c+a-b)}$$

land-office (land'of'is), *n.* See *land office*, under *land*¹.

Landolphia (lan-dol'fi-ŷ), *n.* [*NL.* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1804): after Capt. *Landolph*, who commanded the expedition to Oware (Wari? Guinea), where the plants were discovered.] A genus of tropical Old World climbing shrubs, of the natural order *Apocynaceæ* and tribe *Carisseæ*. The stamens are inserted near the base of the corolla-tube; the corolla-lobes are narrow; the fruit is a large berry; the leaves are opposite and veiny; the flowers are generally large and white or yellowish, in terminal cymes; and the peduncles are produced into tendrils. Seventeen species have been reported from tropical and subtropical South Africa and Madagascar, possibly one from Guiana. The genus has importance as a rubber-plant, *L. florida* producing Mbungu rubber and *L. kurki* Matere rubber. The former of these species bears a sour fruit, which is eaten by the natives of the west coast of Africa, under the name of *aboki*. See *india-rubber*.

land-otter (land'ot'ēr), *n.* Any ordinary otter of the subfamily *Lutrinæ*, inhabiting rivers and lakes, as distinguished from the sea-otter, *Enhydris marina*.

landowner (land'ō'nēr), *n.* An owner or proprietor of land.

landownership (land'ō'nēr-ship), *n.* [*< landowner* + *-ship*.] The state of being an owner of land; proprietorship of land.

But throughout France diversities of climate, *landownership*, and land tenure have left their mark.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 280.

land-owning (land'ō'ning), *a.* Holding or possessing landed estates; pertaining to landowners: as, the *land-owning* class.

land-parer (land'pār'ēr), *n.* A form of plow used to cut sods and turfs at a fixed depth below the surface. *E. H. Knight*.

land-pike (land'pik), *n.* An American urodele batrachian, as a menopome, hellbender, or axolotl; one of the creatures commonly described as "fish with legs." See cut under *hellbender*.

land-pilot (land'pī'lōt), *n.* A guide in a journey by land. [*Rare*.]

To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,
In such a scant allowance of star-light,
Would overtask the best *land-pilot's* art.

Milton, Comus, l. 309.

land-pirate (land'pī'rāt), *n.* 1. A highway robber.—2. One of a class of men in seaports who live by cheating or robbing sailors.

land-plaster (land'plās'tēr), *n.* Rock-gypsum ground to a powder for use as a fertilizer.

land-poor (land'pōr), *a.* Poor or in need of ready money while owning or holding much unremunerative land; especially, poor because of the taxes and other maintenance charges against such land.

land-rail (land'rāl), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*; distinguished from *water-rail*.

land-raker, *n.* A vagabond; a landloper.

I am joined with no foot *land-rakers*, no long-staff, six-penny strikers.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 81.

landreeve (land'rēv), *n.* A subordinate officer on an estate who acts as an assistant to the land-steward.

land-rent (land'rēt), *n.* Payment for the use of land.

land-roll (land'rōl), *n.* In *agri.*, a heavy roller used for crushing clods and rendering the earth friable and smooth; a clod-crusher.

Landry's paralysis. See *paralysis*.

landscape (land'skāp), *n.* [An altered form of the earlier *landskip* (rarely *lantschip*, after the *D.* form; no *ME.* form **landship* appears); *AS. landsceipe*, also *landsceap* (= *OS. landskepi* = *D. landschap* = *MLG. lantschap* = *OHG. lantscaf*,

lantschaft, MHG. *lantschaft*, G. *landschaft* = Icel. *landskapr*, *landsskapr* = Sw. *landskap* = Dan. *landskab*, a region, district, a province, in D. also landscape, whence the mod. E. sense and form), < *land*, *land*, + *-scape* = E. *-ship*: see *land¹* and *-ship*. The change was appar. due to artistic associations with Holland in the 17th century.] 1. A view or prospect of rural scenery, more or less extensive, such as is comprehended within the scope or range of vision from a single point of view. See also *landskip*.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight.
Gray, *Elegy*.

2. A picture representing a view or prospect of rural or natural inland scenery as it appears within the range of vision from a single point of view; also, such pictures collectively, as distinguished especially from marine and architectural pictures and from portraits.—3. A compendious view or manifestation; an epitome; a compend. (Compare quotation from Bishop Haeket under *landskip*.)

That landscape of iniquity, that sink of sin, and that compendium of baseness, who now calls himself our Protector.
Address sent by the Anabaptists to the King (1658), in Clarendon's Great Rebellion, xv.

Landscape-gardening, the art of laying out grounds and arranging trees, shrubbery, borders, paths, fountains, etc., so as to produce picturesque effects.—**Landscape-painter**, a painter of landscapes or rural scenery.—**Landscape-painting**, the art of representing natural scenery by painting.—Syn. 1. *Prospect*, *Scene*, etc. See *view*, n.

landscape (land'skăp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *landscaped*, ppr. *landscaping*. [*landscape*, n.] To represent or delineate in landscape. [Rare.]

As weary traveller that climbs a hill,
Looks back, sits down, and oft, if hand have skill,
Landscape the vale with pencil.

Holiday, *Service of the World*, Pref.

landscape-mirror (land'skăp-mir'or), *n.* In art, a mirror used to condense a landscape or view, and thus facilitate its presentation in perspective; a Claude Lorrain glass.

landscapist (land'skă-pist), *n.* [*landscape* + *-ist*.] A landscape-painter.

The work of the landscapist is to convey a speedy impression to the onlooker of some beautiful or truthful natural scene.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 57.

land-scrip (land'skrip), *n.* In the United States, negotiable paper issued by government, in pursuance of legislative donations, to individuals, companies, or communities, in reward for public services, or for the promotion of education or useful enterprises, entitling the holders to the possession of specified quantities of public land; also, similar paper issued by corporate bodies holding such donations.

land-scurvy (land'skër'vi), *n.* See *scurvy*.
land-shark (land'shärk), *n.* 1. A person who subsists by cheating or robbing sailors on shore; a land-pirate.

Can't trust these landsharks; they'll plunder even the rings off a corpa's fingers.
Kingsley, *Two Years Ago*, iv.
2. A land-grabber; one who seizes upon land by force or chicanery.

There will be evasion of our [land] laws by native and foreign land-sharks.
The American, VIII. 68.

land-shell (land'shel), *n.* A shell of a terrestrial mollusk, as of any pulmonate gastropod.

landshut (land'shut), *n.* A land-flood. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

land-sick (land'sik), *a.* 1. Sick for sight of the land.—2. Affected by proximity to land, as a ship; not moving freely from being too near the land or just released from an anchorage.

A land-sick ship. . . . She knows the land is under the lee, sir, and she won't go any more to windward.
H. Melville, *Typee*, i.

land-side (land'sid), *n.* The flat side of a plow, which presses against the unplowed land.

landskip (land'skip), *n.* Same as *landscape*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In this Man's study I was much taken with the draught of a *Landskip* on a piece of Paper, methoughts Masterly done.
Sir H. Wotton, *To Lord Bacon*, *Requies*, p. 300.

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the *landskip* round it measures,
Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 70.

Many a famous man and woman, town
And *landskip*, have I heard of.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

landsknecht (länts'knecht), *n.* See *lansquenet*.
land-slater (land'slä'tër), *n.* A terrestrial isopod; a wood-louse or sowbug. A common land-slater is *Oniscus asellus*.

land-slide (land'slid), *n.* A falling or sliding down of a mass of soil, detritus, or rock on a

mountain-side. The less destructive land-slides occur when gravel, sand, and other detrital material resting on a slope become so permeated with water that they can no longer resist the action of gravity. The more destructive land-slides are generally due to the slipping of a part of the solid rock of the mountain, in consequence of the softening of some more permeable layer in a mass of which the strata have a suitable inclination. Some such land-slides have been appalling in their results; as, for instance, that which took place at Plura, north of Lake Como, in 1618, by which many persons perished, and stately buildings were buried to a depth of 100 feet or more. The falling of part of the eminence called Cape Diamond in Quebec in 1889 destroyed many buildings and many lives. The word *land-slip* is occasionally used for *land-slide*, as also the term *rock-avalanche*. Also called *earth-fall*.

He will get himself . . . slain by a *land-slide*, like the agricultural King Onund.
Emerson, *Eng. Traits*, iv.

land-slip (land'slip), *n.* Same as *land-slide*.

Like some great *landslip*, tree by tree,
The country-side descended.
Tennyson, *Amphion*.

landsmán (landz'man), *n.*; pl. *landsmén* (-men). [= D. *landsman* = G. *landsmann* = Dan. *landsmænd* = Sw. *landsmän*; as *lund's*, poss. of *lund*, + *man*. Cf. *landman*.] 1. A man of the same land or country; a fellow-countryman. [Rare.]

Stand by me, countryman, . . . for the love of Scotland and Saint Andrew! I am innocent—I am your own native *landsmán*.
Scott, *Quentin Durward*, vi.

2. One who lives on the land; one who has had little or no experience of the sea.

There is not so helpless and pitiable an object in the world as a *landsmán* beginning a sailor's life.
R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 3.

land-snail (land'snál), *n.* Any snail of the family *Helicidae*.

land-spout (land'spout), *n.* A heavy fall of water occurring on land, generally during a tornado or thunder-storm, and presenting the appearance of a waterspout.

land-spring (land'spring), *n.* In England, water lying near the surface, which can easily be reached by shallow wells. The wells become exhausted after a short drought, and after heavy rains sometimes reach the surface and overflow. Hence the name is occasionally applied to intermittent springs, especially such as characterize the chalk districts of England.

All the shallow surface springs, from ten to twenty feet deep, are produced by water which has fallen on and passed through this gravel down to the top of the London clay, on the irregular surface of which it is held up. These are called *land-springs*, and they constituted, formerly, a principal source of supply to London.
Prestwich, *The Water-bearing Strata of London*, p. 36.

land-steward (land'stü'jörd), *n.* A person who has the care of a landed estate.

Landsting (läns'ting), *n.* [Dan., < *lands*, poss. of *land*, *land*, + *thing*, parliament.] The upper house of the Danish Rigsdag or parliament. It consists of 66 members, of whom 12 are appointed for life by the crown, and the others are elected for 8 years, not directly, but by delegates in each of the 64 electoral districts, chosen by those having the necessary property qualification.

landstrait (land'strät), *n.* A narrow strip of land.

landsturm (länt'störm), *n.* [G., a calling out of the militia, a general call to arms, hence the force so summoned, < *land*, land, country, + *sturm*, storm, alarm, = E. *storm*.] 1. In Germany, Switzerland, etc., a general levy in time of war.—2. The force so called out, or subject to call. In Germany it includes all males between the ages of 17 and 45 who are capable of bearing arms and are not already enrolled or serving in some branch of the army or navy. It is divided into two classes: the first, organized in 203 battalions, comprises all able-bodied men not already in the army or navy up to the age of 39; the second class includes all others up to the age of 45. In Austria the landsturm consists of men who have passed the landwehr and are bound to this service further for 10 years. Men who have served as officers in the regular army or the landwehr are liable for service in the landsturm also up to the age of 60. The landsturm of Switzerland comprises every male citizen between the ages of 17 and 50 not otherwise serving in the army. A landsturm is never expected to cross the frontier, and is called on only in cases of emergency.

Landtag (länt'täh), *n.* [G., < *land*, land, country, + *tag*, diet, day, = E. *day*.] In Germany, the legislature of a country; a territorial diet; now, specifically, one of the parliaments of the countries constituting the German empire, as Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, etc., and of some of the crownlands of Austria-Hungary, as Moravia and Bohemia. See *Reichstag*.

land-tax (land'taks), *n.* A tax assessed upon landed property.

land-tie (land'ti), *n.* A tie-rod used to secure a facing-wall to a bank.

land-tortoise (land'tör'tis), *n.* A chelonian of terrestrial habits; a testudine. Also *land-turtle*.

land-turn (land'törn), *n.* *Naut.*, a land-breeze.

land-turtle (land'tër'tl), *n.* A land-tortoise; especially, in the United States, the common box-turtle, *Cistudo carolina*. See cut under *Cistudo*.

land-urchin (land'ër'chin), *n.* A popular name of the hedgehog; as if opposed to *sea-urchin*.

land-vine (land'vin), *n.* A native vine. *Baret*.

land-waiter (land'wä'tër), *n.* Same as *coast-waiter*.

Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of a hundred.
Swift, *Examiner*.

landward, landwards (land'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [= D. *landwaarts* = MLG. *landwert*, *landewerdes*, *landweert* = G. *landwärts* = Dan. *landverts*; as *land¹* + *-ward, -wards*.] Toward the land.

landward (land'wärd), *a.* [*landward*, *adv.*] 1. Lying toward the land, toward the interior, or away from the sea-coast.

Brown strengthened with sand-bags and earthworks the weak *landward* bastion of the fort.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 80.

2. Situated in, forming part of, or characteristic of the country, as opposed to the town; rural. [Scotch.]

I am wearied w/ Mysie's pastry and nonsense—Ye ken *landward* dainties aye pleased me best, Marion—and *landward* lassies too.
Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xii.

landwards, adv. See *landward*.

land-warrant (land'wor'ant), *n.* In the United States, a transferable government certificate entitling its holder to the possession of a specified quantity of public land.

land-wash (land'wash), *n.* The line of high tide along a beach or shore; also, the drift which collects there.

The kegs of kerosene oil . . . were also picked up in the *land-wash* on the western side of Bacalan island.
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, XXVII.

landwehr (länt'vär), *n.* [G. (MHG. *lantwe* = MLG. *lantweere* = D. *landweeer* = OFries. *landwerc*; cf. equiv. Icel. *landvörn* = Sw. *landvärn* = Dan. *landeværn*), < *land*, = E. *land¹*, country, + *wehr*, defense, < *wehren*, defend, = AS. *werian*, defend; see *weare*.] In Germany, Austria, Switzerland, etc., that part of the organized national forces of which continuous service is not required except in time of war. The landwehr corresponds indirectly to the militia of Great Britain and the United States. In Germany it consists of men who have served in both the regular army and the reserves. It possesses a complete military organization, but is not called out in time of peace, unless at intervals for practice. In time of war or other national danger the landwehr is summoned in two levies: first, those from 27 to 32 years old, who take the place of the reserves; second, those from 32 to 39, who are assigned to garrison duty. The time of service in the landwehr is fixed at 5 years in the first levy, and until the age of 39 in the second levy. The landwehr of Austria comprises those who have served 3 years with the colors and 7 in the reserve, the time of service in the landwehr being fixed at 2 years. The Swiss landwehr comprises all men capable of bearing arms from the age of 32 to 44. The term *landwehr* is often applied to bodies of militia similarly constituted in other countries: as, the Bulgarian or Serbian *landwehr*.

land-wind (land'wind), *n.* A wind blowing from the land.

Three days or more seaward he bore,
Then, alas! the *land-wind* failed.
Longfellow, *Sir Humphrey Gilbert*.

landworker (land'wër'kër), *n.* One who tills the ground; a farmer or farm-laborer.

Only the tradesworkers and the *landworkers* are specially considered.
F. H. Stoddard, *Andover Rev.*, VIII. 154.

lane¹ (län), *n.* [*ME. lane, lone*, < AS. *lan* = OFries. *lanu, loua*, East Fries. *lone*, North Fries. *lanu, loua*, a lane, = MD. *laen*, D. *laan*, a lane, alley, avenue; cf. Icel. *lön* (pl. *lanar*, mod. *lanir*), a small oblong hayrick, mod. a row of houses.]

1. A narrow way or passage; a path or passageway between inclosing lines, as of buildings, hedges, fences, trees, or persons; an extended alley.

And when thei wende haue ben in the streight *lane*,
thei wente oute of her weye, for thei fonde on the left side an olde wey that was moche and grene.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ff. 351.

He [Chatham] was then led into the house, . . . all the lords standing up out of respect, and making a *lane* for him to pass to the earls' bench.
Belsham, *Hist. Eng.*, VI. 350.

The leafy *lanes* behind the down.
Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

2. A narrow and well-defined track; a fixed or defined line of passage, as a navigable opening between fields of ice, a fixed course at sea, etc.

How he bestir'd him! what a *lane* he made,
And through their fiery bullets thrust securely.
Fletcher (and *Massinger*?), *Lovers' Progress*, l. 2.

From the illumined hall
Long lanes of splendour slanted o'er a press
Of snowy shoulders. *Tennyson, Princess, iv.*

We were . . . driven to shore, and anchored behind
some enormous floes, where we very patiently watched
a large lane of open water, which slowly made from the
south after the flowing tide set in.
A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 103.

3. The throat: more usually called the red
lane. [Vulgar.]

M. Mumb. And sweete malte maketh loly good ale for the
nones;
Tib Talk. Whiche will slide downe the lane without any
bones.
Udall, Rolister Dolister, i. 3.

O butter'd egg, best eaten with a spoon,
I bid your yeik glide down my throat's red lane.
Cotmar, Poetical Vagaries, p. 75.

A blind lane, a lane not open at both ends; a cul-de-sac.
Lurking in hernes and in lanes blynde.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 105.

Ocean lane, a fixed route or course of navigation pursued
by a vessel or a line of vessels in crossing the ocean, etc.:
as, the ocean lane of the Cunard steamers. See lane-route.

lane² (lān), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of lone¹,
for alone.—*My, thy, his (or him) lane, myself, thyself,*
himself alone; *our, your, their lanes or lane, ourselves,*
yourselves, themselves alone. These usages arose by cor-
ruption from the older expressions *me lane, him lane.*
[Scotch.]

I was walking by my lane,
Atween a water and a wa.
The Wee Wee Man (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

lane³, *n.* A Middle English form of loan¹.

lanely (lān'li), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form
of lonely.

laner¹, *n.* An obsolete form of lanner.

laneret, *n.* Same as laner¹.

laneret, *n.* See laner¹.

lane-route (lān'rōt), *n.* A route laid out for
ocean steamers, confined within narrow limits;
specifically, a double route or course laid out
across the North Atlantic ocean, from about
Nantucket shoals to the entrance of the Eng-
lish channel. The northern track is used for west-
ward-bound steamers and the southern one for steamers
bound to the eastward. These routes follow approxi-
mately a great-circle course, and were first suggested, in
order to diminish the risk of collisions, by Lieutenant M.
F. Maury, U. S. N., in 1855. Also called *ocean lane* or *ocean-*
lane route.

lang (lang), *a., adv., and v.* A dialectal (Scotch)
form of long¹.—*To think lang,* to become weary, es-
pecially in waiting.

He said, *Think na lang,* lassie, tho' I gang awa'.
George Halket (?), Logie o' Buchan.

langaha (lan-gā'hā), *n.* [Malagasy.] A Mada-
gascare wood-snake, having the snout elongated
by a flexible acute appendage, as the cock's-



Cock's-comb Langaha (*Xiphorhynchus langaha*).

comb langaha, *Xiphorhynchus* (or *Dryophis*)
langaha, of the family *Dryophidae*. The snake
is less than 3 feet long, the flat scaly proboscis
about half an inch.

langbanite (lang'ban-it), *n.* [*Långban*, in
Sweden, + *-ite*².] A mineral occurring in hex-
agonal prisms of an iron-black color and metal-
lic luster. It contains silica and the oxides of
antimony, manganese, and iron.

langel (lang'gl), *v. t.* [*ME. langelen, *lanye-*
len, < lanyel, a hopple: see lanyel.] 1†. To bind
together.

Langelyn or *byynd to-geder*, [L.] colligo [var. compedio].
Prompt. Parv., p. 286.

Specifically—2. To hobble (a horse). [Prov.
Eng.]

langet¹ (lang'get), *n.* [Formerly also *langot*;
< *ME. langett, < OF. languette, dim. of languie,*
tongue: see *languie*. Cf. *lanquet, a later form*
of the same word.] 1†. A strap; thong; latchet

(of a shoe). *Towneley Mysteries, p. 26.—2.* A
chain for hobbling a horse. *Halliwel.* [Prov.
Eng.]

langet² (lang'get), *n.* [D., thread lace; < *OF.*
languette, dim. of languie, tongue: see langet¹.]
A lace used in the modern costume of the women
of Holland. It is stiffly starched in the head-dresses
of which it forms part, and is sufficiently stout to bear
washing and ironing.

langite (lang'it), *n.* [Named after Prof. Victor
von Lang, a physicist of Vienna.] A basic sul-
phate of copper occurring in blue earthy crusts,
less often in crystals, found in Cornwall, Eng-
land.

lang-kale (lang'kāl), *n.* [= Dan. *langkaal.*]
Coleworts not cut or chopped. [Scotch.]

And there will be *langkail* and pottage,
And bannoeka of barley meal.
Ritson's Scottish Songs, I. 208.

langle (lang'gl), *v. i.; pret. and pp. langled, ppr.*
langling. [Prob. a var. of *linger, formerly len-*
ger.] To saunter slowly. *Halliwel.* [Prov.
Eng.]

langooit, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A kind
of wine. *Praise of Yorkshire Ale (1697), p. 3.*
(*Halliwel.*)

Suspition then I washt away
With old langooon and cleansing whey.
Gallantry a la Mode, p. 15. (Nares.)

langot¹ (lang'got), *n.* Same as *langet¹.* *Bailey,*
1751.

langour, *n. and v.* An old form of *langour.*

langrager, *n.* Same as *langrel.*

langrelt, *n.* [Also *langrage, langridge; origin*
obscure.] A particular kind of projectile for-
merly used at sea for tearing sails and rigging,
and thus disabling an enemy's ship. It con-
sisted of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron
fastened together.

langrett, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A die so loaded
that certain numbers come up more readily and
more frequently than others.

His *langrets*, with his hie men and his low,
Are ready with his pleasure is to throw.
Roulandis, Humors Ordinarie. (Halliwel.)

First you must know a *langret*, which is . . . a well fa-
voured die, and acemeth good and square, yet it is forged
longer upon the cater and trea than any other way, and
therefore it is called a *langret.*

Art of Juggling (1612), C. 4. (Nares.)

langridget, *n.* Same as *langrel.*

langsat (lang'sat), *n.* See *lansa.*

Langsdorfia (langz-dōr'fi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Mar-
tius, 1829), named after G. H. von Langsdorff,
who traveled in South America and encouraged
scientific research in Brazil.] A genus of mono-
chlamydeous plants belonging to the natural
order *Balanophoreae*, and type of the tribe *Langs-*
dorfieae. It has dioecious or monoecious flowers, the
perianth in the male flowers with 3 valvate lobes, the
female flowers grown together below. These plants are
thick, yellow, waxy herba with purplish scales and flowers.
The only species, *L. hypogaea*, is a native of tropical South
America.

Langsdorfieæ (langz-dōr'fi-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.
(Schott and Endlicher, 1832), < *Langsdorfia* +
-eæ.] A tribe of plants of the order *Balanopho-*
reæ, consisting of the two genera *Langsdorfia*
and *Thouningia*, characterized by dioecious or
monoecious flowers, in which the perianth of the
male flowers is 3-lobed or consists of 2
or 3 scales, and that of the female flowers is
tubular. The anthers are 2-celled, and the ovary is
1-celled. They are natives of tropical America and tropical
Africa.

lang-settle (lang'set'l), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch)
form of long-settle. See *settle.*

langshan (lang'shan), *n.* [Chin.] A breed of
the domestic hen, of Chinese origin. It is of
the Asiatic type, of uniform glossy-black plumage, and of
about the weight of the cochin, but taller, less heavily
feathered on the shanks, and with white instead of yellow
skin. It is a much more prolific layer than the cochin,
the eggs being brown, and its flesh is excellent for the table.

langspiel (lang'spēl), *n.* [*Norw. langspel,*
a harp of a long and narrow form, < *lang, = E.*
long¹, + spel, a musical instrument, music, play:
see *spell².*] A kind of harp used in the Shel-
land Islands.

A knocking at the door of the mansion, with the sound
of the Gue and the *Langspiel*, announced by their tinkling
clime the arrival of fresh revellers. *Scott, Pirate, xv.*

langsyne (lang'sin'), *n.* [Sc. *lang = E. long;*
Se. syne = E. since.] Time long past; the days
of long ago. See *syne.*

langsyner (lang'si'nēr), *n.* [*langsyne* + *-er¹.*]
A person who lived long ago. [Scotch.]

langteraloot, *n.* Same as *lanterloo.*

language¹ (lang'gwāj), *n.* [The *u* is a modern
insertion (orig. not pronounced), after *F. languie,*
L. lingua; < ME. langage, < OF. langage, F. lan-

gage = Pr. leuagatge, lengatge, lengage = Sp.
lenguaje = Pg. linguagem, linguagem = It. linguag-
*gio, < ML. as if *linguaticum, language (the reg.*
L. and ML. word being lingua), < L. lingua (> It.
lingua = Sp. lengua = Pg. lingua, lingua = F.
languie), the tongue, a tongue, language, = E.
tongue: see tongue.] 1. The whole body of ut-
tered signs employed and understood by a given
community as expression of its thoughts; the
aggregate of words, and of methods of their com-
bination into sentences, used in a community
for communication and record and for carrying
on the processes of thought: as, the English *lan-*
guage; the Greek *language*. The languages of the
world, each of them unintelligible to the speakers of any
other, are very numerous, rather exceeding than falling
short of a thousand. Of these, each individual (without
reference to his race) acquires for his first language or
"mother-tongue" that one which he hears used by those
about him in childhood, as he may later learn some other,
even to the substitution of it for his "mother-tongue"
and oblivion of the latter. Many languages are related
with one another—that is, there is such correspondence
in their words and forms as shows them to have descend-
ed from a common ancestor, or to have reached their
present form by gradual divergent alteration of the same
original language, since, by the action of its speakers,
every living language is undergoing constant change. A
body of languages thus related is called a *family* or *stock*;
and the classification of all human tongues into families
is one of the most important results of the study of lan-
guage. Families then are divided into subordinate di-
visions called *groups, branches, subbranches, or the like.* Ex-
amples of families are the *Aryan* or *Indo-European*, the
Semitic, and so on. (See the various names.) With refer-
ence to their relationship to a larger class, languages are
also called *dialects*: thus, Yorkshire and Scotch are *dia-*
lects of English; English and Dutch are Low-German *dia-*
lects; German, Slavonic, Celtic, etc., are Aryan *dialects.*
(See *dialect*.) Languages differ not only in material, but
also in regard to structure, or the apparatus of forms,
connections, auxiliaries, etc., by which the modifications
and relations of ideas are expressed. Some are more syn-
thetic, some more analytic; some are isolating, or desti-
tute of formal distinctions, whether of parts of speech
or of inflections; some are agglutinative, or have words
made up of parts rather loosely joined together; some
have their words, or part of them, more completely in-
tegrated, to the complete disguise of their original consti-
tuents, and even, in greater or less part, the substitution
of an internal change (as in *sing, sang, sung, song*) for an
external (as in *love, loved, loving, lover*). This character-
istic is called *inflective*, and is seen in highest degree in
two of the families (Aryan and Semitic) mentioned above.
(See *agglutinative*.) Languages are usually designated by an
adjective formed (in *-ish, -an, -ese, -ic, -inel, etc.*, or
without any termination) from the name of the country or
people (such adjective used alone, as a noun, being the
particular name of the language), as *English, Spanish,*
Scottish, Scotch, Dutch, Welsh, French, Italian, Russian,
Chinese, Siamese, Gaelic, Arabic, Latin, Greek, etc.; but the
name is often of other origin or formation, as *Sanskrit,*
Prakrit.

In that land of Caldee, thei han here propre *Langages,*
and here propre *Lettra.* *Mandeville, Travels, p. 153.*

After a speech is fully fashioned to the common under-
standing, & accepted by consent of a whole cuntry &
nation, it is called a *language.*

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 120.

2. Power of expression by utterance; the capa-
cities and impulses that lead to the production
and use of languages; uttered expression; hu-
man speech considered as a whole: as, *language*
is the peculiar possession of man.

You taught me *language*; and my profit on 't
Is, I know how to curse. *Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 363.*

The ends of *language* in our discourse with others be-
ing chiefly these three: First, to make known one man's
thoughts or ideas to another; secondly, to do it with as
much ease and quickness as is possible; and thirdly, there-
by to convey the knowledge of things. *Language* is either
abused or deficient, when it fails in any of these three.

Locke, Human Understanding, III. x. 23.

3. The words or expressions appropriate to or
especially employed in any branch of know-
ledge or particular condition of life: as, the
language of chemistry; the *language* of common
life.—4. The manner of expression, either by
speech or writing; style.

With good ensample and faire *language*
His fadir taught him weel and faire.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Their *language* ample, as their manners meek,
No shining ornaments have they to seek.
Cowper, Hope, i. 764.

Hence—5. The inarticulate sounds by which
irrational animals express their feelings and
wants: as, the *language* of birds.

Choughs' *language,* gbbble enough, and good enough.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1. 22.

6. The expression of thought in any way,
articulate or inarticulate, conventional or uncon-
ventional: as, the *language* of signs; the *lan-*
guage of the eyes; the *language* of flowers.

Fie, fie upon her!
There's *language* in her eye, her cheek, her lip;
Nay, her foot speaks. *Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 55.*

To him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various *language.* *Bryant, Thanatopsis.*

The word *language*, in its most limited application, is restricted to human articulate speech; but in its metaphorical use it embraces every mode of communication by which facts can be made known, sentiments or passions expressed, or emotions excited.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., ii.

77. A people or race, as distinguished by its speech; a tribe.

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

Ten men . . . out of all languages of the nations . . . shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew. Zech. viii. 23.

Dead language, a language which is no longer spoken or in vernacular use by a people as the traditional and native means of expression. Some dead languages have disappeared, leaving no representatives, as the Etruscan and Egyptian; others have been succeeded by tongues descended from them and more or less resembling them, as Latin and Anglo-Saxon; some, by an artificial process of instruction, are still learned and used for writing and speaking, like Latin, Sanskrit, and Hebrew.

The languages, especially the dead, The sciences, and all the most abstruse. Byron, Don Juan, l. 40.

Flash language. See *flash*. — **King's language**. See *kingl.* — **Law language**. See *lawl.* — **Living language**, a language still spoken or in vernacular use by a people.

Now the Coptic is no more a living language, nor is it understood by any, except that some of the priests understand a little of their liturgy, tho' many of them cannot so much as read it, but their long offices by rote. Pococke, Description of the East, I. 245.

The bow-wow and pooh-pooh theories of language, nicknames applied to the theories which recognize, respectively, imitations of natural cries and interjections as the first beginnings of language. = **Syn. 1.** *Language, Dialect, Idiom, Diction, Vocabulary*; tongue. The first five words are arranged in a descending scale. In common use it is taken for granted that the dialects under one language are enough alike to be reasonably well understood by all who are of that language, while different languages are so unlike that special study is needed to enable one to understand a language that is not his own; but this is not an essential difference. *Idiom*, literally a personal peculiarity, is in this connection a form of a language somewhat less marked than a dialect; as, the New England *idiom*. *Diction* is often used for the set of words or vocabulary belonging to a person or class, making him or it differ in speech from others; but both this and *idiom* are often expressed by *dialect*. (See *diction*.) *Vocabulary* means the total of the words used by a person, class, etc., considered as a list or number of different words; as, he has a large *vocabulary*. In this respect it differs from another meaning of *idiom* — that is, any peculiar combination of words used by a person, community, nation, etc.

Every class [in the community], however constituted, has its dialectic differences; . . . each trade, calling, profession, department of study, has its technical *vocabulary*. . . The highly cultivated have a *diction* which is not in all its parts at the command of the vulgar. . . We must notice . . . the meaning of the terms *language* and *dialect* in their relation to one another. They are only two names for the same thing, as looked at from different points of view. Any body of expressions used by a community, however limited and humble, for the purpose of communication and as the instrument of thought, is a *language*. . . On the other hand, there is no tongue in the world to which we should not with perfect freedom and perfect propriety apply the name of *dialect* when considering it as one of a body of related forms of speech. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., pp. 155, 176-8.

language¹ (lang'gwāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *language^d*, ppr. *language^g*. [*< language¹, n.*] To express in language. [Rare.]

A new dispute there lately rose
Betwixt the Greeks and Latins, whose
Temples should be bound with glory
In best *language^g* this story.

Loveace, Lucasta, l.

It is very likely that Daniel had only the thinking and *language^g* parts of a poet's outfit, without the higher creative gift. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 139.

language² (lang'gwāj), *n.* [A corruption, simulating *language¹*, of *languid²*, itself appar. a corruption of *languet*: see *languet*.] In *organ-building*, the horizontal shelf or partition of wood or metal opposite and below the mouth of a flue-pipe, by which the wind is obliged to pass through a narrow slit between it and the lower lip and to impinge upon the edge of the upper lip. The front edge of the language is usually serrated. See *pipe*. Also called *languid*.

languaged (lang'gwāj'd), *a.* [*< language¹ + -ed²*.] 1. Provided with a language; having or speaking a language or languages.

Seek Atrides on the Spartan shore,
He, wandering long, a wider circle made,
And many-*languag'd* nations has survey'd.

Pope, Odyssey, lii.

2. Skilled in language, or learned in several languages; instructed in languages.

To here this appellation was commended a clerke, well *languaged* to do such a besynesse. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cexliiii.

I marvel your noblemen of England doe not desire to be better *languaged* in the forraigne languages. Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 227.

The only *languag'd* men in all the world! B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 2.

languageless (lang'gwāj-les), *a.* [*< language¹ + -less*.] Lacking speech or language; dumb.

He is grown a very land-fish, *languageless*, a monster. Shak., 1. and C., iii. 3. 264.

language-master (lang'gwāj-más' tēr), *n.* A teacher of languages.

languaget (lang'gwāj-ēr), *n.* [*< language¹ + -er¹*.] A linguist. Thynne. (Halliwell.)

langued (langd), *a.* [*< F. languè, tongue, + E. -ed²*.] In *her.*, having a tongue; furnished with a tongue: said of a beast used as a bearing only when the tongue is of a different tincture from the rest: as, a lion or *langued* gules.

langue d'oc (F. pron. longg dok). [OF.: *langue* (*< L. lingua*), tongue; *de, of*; Pr. *oc, yes*, *< L. hoc, this*.] A Romance dialect spoken in France south of the Loire in the middle ages. It was so called from its using the affirmative *oc*, in distinction from the dialect spoken in the north of France, which was called *langue d'oïl* or *langue d'oïl*, the language using the affirmative *oïl* or *oïl*. The *langue d'oc* was the language of the troubadours, and is sometimes taken as synonymous with *Provençal*, which is one of its principal branches. The name was given to one of the old provinces of France in which it was spoken, *Languedoc*.

Languedoc (lang'gwō-dok'), *n.* [So named from *Languedoc*, in southern France.] A name sometimes given to wines produced in the old province of Languedoc in the south of France, from the Rhone to Toulouse, including the muscat wines of Frontignan and Lunel.

Languedocian (lang-gwō-dō'shan), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. languedocien*; as *Languedoc* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Languedoc, an old province of southern France, partly bordered by the Mediterranean, now divided into several departments.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Languedoc. — 2. The dialect of the langue d'oc still spoken in the old province of Languedoc and the neighboring region. It is the nearest living representative of the language of the troubadours, and has considerable literature.

langue d'oïl (F. pron. longg dwē). [Also *langue d'oïl*: OF. *langue*, tongue; *de, of*; *oïl, oil, yes*, *< L. hoc illud, this* (is) that, i. e. that's so, yes. See *langue d'oc*.] A Romance dialect spoken in the north of France in the middle ages; old French. It was the language of the troubadours, and is the immediate parent of modern French. Compare *langue d'oc*.

languescēt (lang-gwes'ent), *a.* [*< L. languescen(-t)s*, ppr. of *languescere*, freq. of *languere*, be weak; see *languish*.] Growing languid or tired. [Rare.]

The *languescēt* mercenary Fifteen Thousand laid down their tools. Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 11.

languesset, languisset, *v.* Middle English forms of *languish*. *Chancre*.

languet (lang'get), *n.* [*< F. languette* (= Pg. *lingueta*), a little tongue, dim. of *langue*, *< L. lingua*, tongue; see *lingual, language*. Cf. *langet¹*.] Something in the shape of a little tongue. [Obsolete except in technical use.]

A little *languet* of land like a tongue thrust out. . . On this *languet* I saw standing . . . Yarmouth. Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 476.

Specifically—(a) A thin slip or tongue of metal placed to preserve the necessary space between the two blades of a comb-cutters' saw, the strip being of the thickness of the teeth required in the comb. Also called *languid*. E. H. Knight. (b) On a sword-hilt, a small hinged piece of metal which turns down over the scabbard. Also called *linguet*. (c) In *music*, same as *languette*, 2. (d) In *zool.*, one of the series of little tongue-like or tentaculiform processes on a longitudinal ridge along the middle line of the pharyngeal cavity or branchial sac of an ascidian. (e) In *entom.*, same as *languette*, 3 (a).

languette (lang-get'), *n.* [*< F. languette*, little tongue; see *languet*.] 1. A kind of hood forming a part of a woman's costume in the seventeenth century. — 2. In *music*: (a) The tongue of a reed of a harmonium or reed-organ. (b) A key of a wind-instrument. See *key¹*, 4 (a). Also *languet*. — 3. In *zool.*: (a) Part of an insect's lower lip; the tonguelet or ligula. See *ligula, Latreille*. Also *languet*. (b) The byssus-organ of a mollusk.

languid¹ (lang'gwīd), *a.* [= F. *languide* = Sp. *languido* = Pg. It. *languido*, *< L. languidus*, faint, listless, *< languere*, be faint or listless; see *languish*.] 1. Drooping or flagging from weakness, fatigue, or lack of energy; indisposed to exertion; sluggish; relaxed; as, *languid* movements; *languid* breathing.

With mincing step, small voice, and *languid* eye. Pope, Dunciad, iv. 46.

Now happy he whose toll
Has o'er his *languid* powerless limbs diffus'd
A pleasing lassitude. Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, iii.

Hence, in general—2. Heavy; dull; dragging; wanting spirit or animation; listless; apathetic.

I'll hasten to my troops,
And fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue. Addison, Cato, i. 5.

All round the coast the *languid* air did swoon. Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters.

Many clergymen were *languid* in those days, and did not too curiously inquire into the reasons which gave them such small congregations in country parishes. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxi.

= **Syn. 1.** Faint, weary, exhausted. — 2. Supine, spiritless, torpid, slow.

languid² (lang'gwīd), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *languet*.] 1. Same as *languet* (a). — 2. In *organ-building*, same as *language²*.

languidly (lang'gwīd-li), *adv.* In a languid manner; feebly; sluggishly; listlessly; without spirit or animation.

languidness (lang'gwīd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being languid; listlessness; dullness; sluggishness; inertness.

languish (lang'gwīsh), *v.* [*< ME. languishen, languissen, languissen, languessen*, *< OF. (and F.) languiss-*, stem of certain parts of *languir* (= Pr. *languir* = It. *languire*), be listless, *< L. languescere*, begin to be weak, become weak or languid, *< languere*, be faint, be weak; cf. Gr. *ζαγαρέω*, slacken, loiter, *< ζαγαρός*, slack; perhaps akin to E. *lag¹* and *lack¹*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To become weak or spiritless; become listless or sad; lose strength or animation; pine; as, to *languish* in solitude.

Lady's *languessande* and lowrande to schewe;
Alle was busked in blake, birdes and othre,
That schewede at the sepulture, with aylande teria.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 4339.

She that hath borne seven *languisheth*. Jer. xv. 9.
She might have *languish'd* many years before our eyes
in a continual increase of pain, and totally helpless. Gray, Letters, I. 208.

2. To droop, wither, or fade, as a plant, from heat, drought, neglect, or other unfavorable conditions.

For the fields of Heshbon *languish*. Is. xvi. 8.

3. To grow feeble or dull; lose activity and vigor; dwindle; fall off; as, the war *languish'd* for lack of supplies; manufactures *languish'd*.

The sacred Faith of Abram *languish'd* not
In idleness, but alwaies warkt and wrought.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

This great enterprise, as we know, *languish'd* under the colonial government. Everett, Orations, II. 51.

4. To act languidly; present or assume a languid appearance or expression, especially as an indication of tender or enervating emotion.

Languid Love,
Leaning his cheek upon his hand,
Droops both his wings, regarding thee,
And so would *languish* evermore. Tennyson, Eleanor.

When a visitor comes in, she smiles and *languishes*, you'd think that butter wouldn't melt in her mouth. Thackeray, Pendennis, lxi.

= **Syn. 1.** To decline, faint, fail. II. *trans.* To cause to droop or fail. [Rare.]

That he might satisfy or *languish* that burning flame. Florio, tr. of Montaigne (1613), p. 495.

languish^t (lang'gwīsh), *n.* [*< languish, v.*] The act of declining, drooping, or pining; a languid posture or appearance; languishment.

One desperate grief cures with another's *languish*. Shak., It. and J., I. 2. 49.

languisher (lang'gwīsh-ēr), *n.* [*< languish + -er¹*.] One who languishes, droops, or pines. [Rare.]

Yes, good father,
Mingle the potion so that it may kill me
Just at the instant this poor *languisher*
Heaves his last sigh. Mason, Caractacus.

languishing (lang'gwīsh-ing), *p. a.* Expressive of languor; indicating tender, sentimental emotion; as, a *languishing* look or sigh.

languishingly (lang'gwīsh-ing-li), *adv.* In a languishing or drooping manner; with lassitude or tender longing; so as to cause languor.

languishment (lang'gwīsh-ment), *n.* [= F. *languissement*; as *languish + -ment*.] 1. The state of languishing, or of pining or drooping.

Yet it is comfort in great *languishment*
To be bemoaned with compassion kinde. Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 159.

A speedier course than lingering *languishment*
Must we pursue. Shak., Tit. And., ii. l. 110.

2. A languid appearance or expression; hence, softness of look or mien; tender yieldingness or compliance.

What zeal, what *languishment*, what ecstasies. J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 191.

languishness, *n.* [Irreg. < *languish*, *v.*, + *-ness*.] Languidness; languor.

Languishness should be avoided.

Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, *v.*

languor (lang'gor or lang'gwor), *n.* [Now written (and sometimes pronounced) as the *L.*; formerly *langour*, *langor*, < ME. *langour*, *langure*, < AF. *langour*, < OF. *langueur*, *F. langueur* = Pr. Sp. *langour*, *langor* = Pg. *langor* = It. *langore*, < L. *languor*, faintness, languor, < *languere*, be faint, languish: see *languish*.] 1. Faintness or feebleness of body; oppression from fatigue, disease, trouble, or other cause; languidness; dullness; heaviness.

I felt a languor stealing on;
The active arm, the agile hand were gone.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 44.

2†. Sickness; illness; suffering; sorrow.

That such a surgeyn setthen ysbye was ther neuere,
Ne non so faithfol yfiscian; for, alle that hym bysouhte,
He lechede hem of here tangoure, lazars and blynde bothe.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 142.

In the dust I write
My heart's deep languor and my soul's sad tears.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 13.

3. Inertness in general; sluggishness; listlessness; lassitude; oppressive or soothing quietude; sleepy content.

A sullen languor still the skies oppress,
And held th' unwilling ship in strong arrest.
Falconer, Shipwreck, i.

4. In vegetable pathol., a condition of plants in which, from unwholesome nourishment, bad drainage, ungenial subsoil, or other bad conditions, they fall into a state of premature decrepitude. = *syn.* 1. Weakness, faintness, weariness, debility.

languor, *v. i.* [ME. *languoren*, *languren*, *languish*; < *languor*, *n.*] To languish; suffer.

And praised oure lorde that he wolde sende hym hastely
the deth, for lever he hadde for to bee ded than languor
in soche maner.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 540.

Now wol I speke of woful Damian,
That languereth [var. *languereth*] for love, as ye shul here.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 623.

languorous (lang'gor-us or lang'gwor-us), *a.* [< *languor* + *-ous*.] 1. Affected by languor; exhibiting languor; languid.—2. Dull; tedious; wearisome; inducing languor.

Whom late I left in languorous constraynt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 9.

A medicine in themselves
To wile the length from languorous hours, and draw
The sting from pain.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

3. Suggestive of languor; seductive: as, *languorous* eyes.

Warm breath, light whisper, tender semi-tone,
Bright eyes, accomplish'd shape, and *lang'rous* waist.
Keats, Posthumous Poems, Sonnet xviii.

languret, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *languor*.

Languria (lang-gū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < L. *languria*, a kind of lizard; or perhaps < L. *langurium*, a kind of amber.] The typical genus of *Languriinae*, characterized by the shortness of the antennae. Its species are of elegant form and mostly of metallic coloration, and occur in all parts of the world excepting Europe. One common in North America is *L. mozaridi*, whose larvae live in the stems of clover and timothy.

Languriinae (lang-gū-ri-ā-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Languria* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Erotylidae* including the genus *Languria*. They are beetles of leug narrow form, with dilated tarsi and the antennal knob five-jointed.

Laniadae, Lanianae (lā-nī'ā-dē, lā-nī-ā'nē), *n. pl.* See *Laniidae, Laninae*.

laniard, *n.* See *lanyard*.

laniariform (lā-nī-ar'i-fōrm), *a.* [< *laniary*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, *form.*] Shaped like the laniaries or canine teeth of the *Carnivora*; lanitary. *R. Owen*.

Laniarius (lā-nī-ā-ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *lanarius*, pertaining to a butcher: see *lanitary*.] A genus of party-colored malaconotide shrikes peculiar to Africa. *L. barbarus* and *L. cruentus* are typical species.

lanitary (lā-nī-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lanarius*, pertaining to a butcher, neut. *lanitarium*, a butcher's stall, < *lanius*, a butcher, < *laniare*, tear, rend: see *laniate*.] I. *a.* Fitted for lacerating or tearing flesh; laniariform: specifically applied to canine teeth when well developed.

II. *n.*; *pl. laniaries* (-riz). 1. A butcher's stall; shambles. [Rare.]—2. A canine tooth when laniariform.

laniate (lā-nī-āt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. laniated*, *ppr. laniating*. [< L. *laniatas*, *pp. of laniare*, tear, lacerate. Cf. *lancinate*.] To tear in pieces; rend; lacerate. [Rare.]

laniation (lā-nī-ā'shōn), *n.* [< L. *laniatio* (*n.*), a tearing, < *laniare*, tear: see *laniate*.] A tearing in pieces. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

Lanidae, Laninae (lan'i-dē, lā-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Laniidae, Laninae*.

lanier†, *n.* See *lanner*.

lanier† (lā-ni'er), *n.* [F.: see *lanner*.] Same as *lanner*.

laniferous (lā-nif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *lanifère* = Sp. *lanifero* = Pg. It. *lanifero*, < L. *lanifer*, wool-bearing, < *lana*, wool, + *ferre* = E. *bear*†.] Bearing or producing wool. [Rare.]

lanifical† (lā-nif'i-kal), *a.* [As *lanific-ous* + *-al*.] Working in wool.

lanifical† (lan'i-fis), *n.* [= OF. *lanifice* = Sp. Pg. It. *lanificio*, < L. *lanificium*, the working of wool, < *lanificus*, wool-working: see *lanificous*.] A woolen fabric; anything made of wool.

The moath breedeth upon cloth, and other *lanifices*, especially if they be laid up dankish or wet.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 690.

lanificoust (lā-nif'i-kus), *a.* [= OF. *lanifique* = It. *lanificio*, < L. *lanificus*, wool-working, < *lana*, wool, + *facere*, make: see *-fic*.] Working wool. *Bailey*, 1731.

laniform (lan'i-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *lana*, wool, + *forma*, *form.*] Consisting of fibers like wool.

lanigerous (lā-nij'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *lanigère* = Sp. *lanigero* = Pg. It. *lanigero*, < L. *laniger*, wool-bearing, fleecy, < *lana*, wool, + *gerere*, bear.] 1. Bearing or producing wool.

No other labor did this holy pair,
Clothed and supported from the lavish store
Which crowds *lanigerous* brought with daily care.
Lovell, An Oriental Apologue.

2. In entom.: (a) Woolly; thickly covered with fine curled hairs resembling wool. (b) Having the appearance of wool: as, *lanigerous* hairs. (*Grote*. [The last meaning is of doubtful propriety.]

Laniidae (lā-nī-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lanius* + *-idae*.] A large family of denti-rostral lamini-plantar acromyodian birds of the order *Passeres*; the shrikes. They are characterized by the combination of comparatively weak and strictly passerine feet with a hooked and notched or toothed bill of semiraptorial efficiency. The tarsi are not booted; the wing has 10 primaries; the nostrils are usually concealed by antrorse plumules; and the plumage generally is dense. There are about 200 species, of numerous genera and several subfamilies, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world. The name has been used with great latitude, covering many shrike-like birds now located apart, as in *Artamidae, Dieruridae*, and elsewhere. See *drongo, swallow-shrike, wood-shrike*. Also *Laniadae, Lanidae*.

laniform (lā-nī-i-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *Lanius*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, *form.*] Resembling a shrike; denti-rostral, as a bird; of or pertaining to the *Laniiformes*.

Laniiformes (lā-nī-i-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lanius*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, *form.*] Same as *Dentirostrics*, 2.

Laniinae (lā-nī-ā-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lanius* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Laniidae*; the true shrikes or butcher-birds. The rounded wings and tail are of nearly equal lengths, the rictus is bristly, and the tarsi are scutellate outside as well as in front. See *Lanius*. Also *Laniance, Laninae*.

Lanio (lā-nī-ō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *lanio*, a butcher: see *lanitary*.] A genus of tanagers of the family *Tanagridae*, having a shrike-like bill with dentate upper mandible. There are several species, as *L. aurantius*; all are South American.

Lanius (lā-nī-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *lanius*, butcher: see *lanitary*.] A restricted genus of butcher-birds, of simple bluish-gray and white coloration, varied with black on the wings and tail; the gray shrikes. The term was formerly applied indiscriminately to laniform or denti-rostral birds, many of which do not even belong to *Laniidae*. *L. excubitor* is the common gray shrike of Europe; *L. borealis* is the great northern shrike or butcher-bird of North America; and *L.*

ludovicianus is the loggerhead of the southern United States. See also cut under *butcher-bird*.



Fiscal Shrike (*Lanius* or *Ficus collaris*).

ludovicianus is the loggerhead of the southern United States. See also cut under *butcher-bird*.

lank† (langk), *a.* [< ME. *lank*, < AS. *hlanc*, lank (applied to a wolf, and to a leather bottle). Cf. *lan*†.] 1. Meagerly slim; attenuated; lean; gaunt: as, a tall, *lank* man.

She [Diana] . . . had unlaste
Her silver buskins from her nimble thigh,
And her *lanck* loynes ungirt.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 18.

Meagre and *lank* with fasting grown,
And nothing left but skin and bone. *Swift*.

2. Loose or lax and yielding readily to pressure; not distended; shrunken; shriveled: as, a *lank* sack or purse.

The clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 3. 132.

3. Straight and flat, as hair.

If any Gentlemens or Childrens Hair be never so *Lank*,
she makes it Curle in a little time like a Periwig.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*,
[I. 147.]

His visage was meagre, his hair *lank* and thin.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, III. 8.

4†. Languid; drooping.

Who, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head.
Milton, Comus, l. 836.

lank† (langk), *n.* [< *lank*†, *a.*] Lankness; leanness. [Probably used in the following quotation for its agreement in sound with *bank*.] He [S. Daniel] had neither a bank of wealth or *lank* of want; living in a competent condition.

Fuller, Worthless, III. 104.

lank† (langk), *v. i.* [< *lank*, *a.*] To grow or become lank or thin. [Rare.]

All this . . .
Was borne so like a soldier, that thy cheek
So much as *lank'd* not. *Shak.*, A. and C., l. 4. 71.

lank† (langk), *n.* [Also *lank*; < ME. *lanke*, *lonke*, the groin, = MD. *lancke* = OHG. *hlanca*, *lanca*, *lanca*, *lanca*, MHG. *lanke*, *lanche*, loin, flank, side; hence (< OHG. *hlanca*, with change of Teut. *hl-* to Rom. *fl-*) ML. *flancus* (> It. *fianco* = Sp. Pg. *fianco* = Pr. *fianc* = F. *fianc*, loin, flank, side, > E. *flank*: see *flank*†); prob. from the adj. *lank*†, *q. v.*] The groin. [Prov. Eng.]

lankly (langk'li), *adv.* In a lank manner; straightly; stiffly.

lankness (langk'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lank or shrunken; slenderness; gauntness; leanness.

lankot (lang'kot), *n.* A dialectal form of *langet*†.

lanky (lang'ki), *a.* [< *lank*†, *a.*, + *-y*†.] Somewhat lank; tending to or characteristic of lankness or leanness.

Scarce one of us domestic birds but imitates the lanky pavonine strut and shrill genteel scream.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xx.

Sometimes he would absurdly introduce into his conversation scraps from Sam Lawson's vocabulary, with flashes of mimicry of his shambling gait, and the lanky droop of his hands.

H. E. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 257.

lannard† (lan'ard), *n.* [Var. of *lanner*, with term. conformed to that of *haggard*†.] Same as *lanner*.

That young *lannard*

Whom you have such a mind to, if you can whistle her
To come to fist, make trial.

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

lanner (lan'er), *n.* [< OF. *lanier*, *lanier*, *laner*, *lanier*, *F. lanier* = Pr. *lanier* = It. *laniere*, a kind of hawk, < L. *lanarius*, pertaining to a butcher: see *lanitary*.] A kind of falcon. (a) In *ornith.*, *Falco lanarius* (also called *F. feldbergi*), a noble hawk of southern and central Europe and the countries bordering



Lanner (*Falco lanarius*).

on the Mediterranean, from 16 to 18 inches long. Some related species share the name, as *F. saker* of southeastern Europe and most of Asia, called *F. lanarius* by many writers. The American lanner is *F. mexicanus* or *polyagrus*. (b) In *falconry*, the female of the above, which is larger than the male. See *lanneret*.

lannerd† (lan'erd), *n.* Same as *lannard, lanner*.

lanneret

lanneret (lan'er-et), *n.* [Also *laucet*; < OF. *laneret*, *lanieret*, F. *lanceret*, the male of the lanner, dim. (the male hawk being smaller than the female) of *lanier*, the lanner: see *lanner*.] The male of *Falco lanarius* and some related falcons. See *lanner*.

lanneroid (lan'er-oid), *a.* [*lanner* + -oid.] Like a lanner: specifically applied to an African falcon, *Falco cervicalis* or *F. biarmicus*.

lannier (lan'ier), *n.* [Also *lanier*; early mod. E. *lanier*; < ME. *lanzer*, *lanere*, *laner*, *laner*, < OF. *laniere*, F. *lanière*, a thong, strap, orig. a thong for a lanner, a hawk so called, < *lanier*, a lanner: see *lanner*. Hence *lanyard*, *laniard*.] A leather thong or strap. Specifically—(a) A whip-lash. (b) A gudge.

Gigging of scoloides, with *lanieres* lasynges.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1646.

lannock (lan'ok), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *lankot*, a var. of *langot*, *langet*.] A long narrow piece of land. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

lanolin (lan'ō-lin), *n.* [*L. lana*, wool, + *oleum*, oil, + -in².] A substance, consisting chiefly of cholesterolin, extracted from wool, used as a basis for ointments.

lanose (lā'nōs), *a.* [*L. lanosus*, woolly, < *lana*, wool.] Resembling wool. *Cooke*, Brit. Fungi, p. 786.

lansa, lanseh (lan'sā, -se), *n.* [E. Ind. name.] The berry of *Lansium domesticum*. Also *langsat*.

lansfordite (lanz'ford-it), *n.* [*Lansford* (see def.) + -ite².] A hydrous carbonate of magnesium occurring in stalaetic forms in a coalmine at Lansford in Pennsylvania.

Lansium (lan'si-um), *n.* [NL. (Rumpf, 1741), < *lansa* or *lanseh*, the East Indian name of the tree.] A genus of East Indian trees belonging to the order *Meliaceae*, tribe *Trichiliceae*, having the 5 petals imbricated, 10 anthers, a 3- to 5-celled ovary and berry, and ariled seeds. These trees have odd-pinnate leaves, small, axillary, pinnated or racemose flowers, and large yellow or red berries. There are 2, 3, or 4 species, according to different authors, inhabiting the mountains of India and of the Indian archipelago. *L. domesticum* is cultivated for its yellow berry, which contains within a bitter skin a pleasant subacid pulp. It is the *lansa*, *lanseh*, or *langsat*, and the berry is known as *ayer-ayer*.

lansket, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A word occurring only in the following passage, where it is supposed to mean a lattice or panel:

Petron. How know'st thou?

Jaques. I peep'd in

At a loose lansket. Fletcher, Tamer Tam'd, ll. 6.

lansquet (lans'ke-net), *n.* [*F. lansquet*, < G. *lansknecht*, a foot-soldier, < *lands*, gen. of *land*, land, + *knecht*, a boy, servant: see *land* and *knight*. Cf. *lanee-knight*.] 1. One of a class of mercenary foot-soldiers or pikemen who in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries formed a large proportion of both the German and French armies. They took their name from that of the class of German serfs who in war attended their knights on foot, fighting with light arms and without armor, from which class the first permanent infantry corps was formed by Maximilian I. at the end of the fifteenth century.

2. A game at cards. It is played by an unlimited number of persons against a banker, with one or more packs of cards. Bets laid on cards as they are dealt go to the banker or to the players according as these cards match with others considered as belonging to one side or the other. The game admits of much trickery.

lant¹ (lant), *n.* [Var. of *lant²*.] Urine; especially, stale urine. Stale urine, or lant, has been much used as a detergent in wool-scouring on account of the ammonium carbonate it contains. Though still used, it has been largely supplanted by ammonia, sodium carbonate, etc.

The use of sulphurous acid, and of ammoniacal liquor in the form of lant or stale urine, is known (from drawings on the walls of Pompeii) to have been practised by the Romans. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 509.

lant¹ (lant), *v. t.* [*lant¹*, *n.*] To wet or mingle with urine.

lant² (lant), *n.* [Abbr. of *lanterloo*.] A contraction of *lanterloo*.

lant³ (lant), *n.* [A var. of *lanee¹*, *lanee¹*.] In *ichth.*, the lance. [Cornwall, Eng.]

lant⁴. An obsolete preterit of *lant¹*.

Lantana (lan-tā'nā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus).] 1. A genus of gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Verbenaceae*, tribe *Verbenecae*, type of Endlicher's tribe and De Candolle's subtribe *Lantaneae*, characterized by a small, membranaceous, truncate, sinuose-dentate calyx, a corolla with 4 or 5 lobes, and a juicy drupe. Some 40 or 50 species are known, chiefly tropical or subtropical American, but a few are natives of Asia and Africa. They are mostly low shrubs, but sometimes climbing high, sometimes more herbs, with opposite toothed leaves often roughened, and dense spikes or heads of smilish red, orange, white, or variously colored flowers sessile in



Lantana mutabilis.

a, flower; b, flower cut longitudinally, showing pistil and two of the stamens; c, fruits.

the axis of bracts. Two of the tropical American species (*L. trifolia* and *L. camara*) have become extensively naturalized in the Old World. Many of the species are cultivated as greenhouse-plants and set out in summer, flowering freely till frost, the flowers and herbage being sometimes pleasantly odorous. Among the most common of these are *L. camara*, *L. mixta*, *L. nivea*, *L. involucrata*, and *L. sellowiana*. The flowers of most of these species change their color with age. In Jamaica the plants of this genus are called *wild sage*. Four species are found within the limits of the United States, chiefly in the southwest. *L. macrophylla* is employed in infusions as a stimulant, and *L. pseudo-thea* as a substitute for tea.

2. [*l. e.*] A plant of the genus *Lantana*.

Lantaneæ (lan-tā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Lantana* + -eæ.] A tribe of plants of the order *Verbenaceae*, founded on the genus *Lantana*, by De Candolle reduced to a subtribe, and now included in the tribe *Verbenecae*.

lantanium (lan-tā'ni-um), *n.* See *lanthanum*.
lantcha, lanchara (lan'chā, -chā-rā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A Malay boat having three masts and a bowsprit, in use especially in the eastern part of the Indian archipelago.

lanterloo (lan'tēr-lō), *n.* [Also *lanetreloo*, *lanteraloo*, *lantrillou*, etc.; < D. *lanterlu*, *lanterloo*. Cf. D. *lanterfant*, an idler.] A game of cards, now commonly called *loo*, sometimes *lant*. See *loo²*.

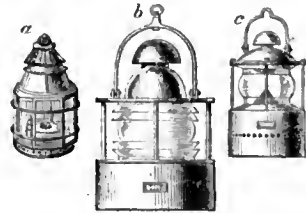
Were she at her Parish Church, in the Height of her Devotion, should any Body in the Interim but stand at the Church Door and hold up the Knave of Clubs, she would take it to be a Challenge at *Lantré Loo*.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [l. 103.]

Lanterloo, *lantrillou*, or *lanetreloo*, a game in which the knave of clubs is the highest card.

A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, Notes, p. 450.

lantern (lan'tern), *n.* [Until recently also *lanthorn*, a popular spelling simulating *horn* (in supposed allusion to the transparent plates of horn which often formed the sides of lanterns); < ME. *lanterne*, < F. *lanterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *lanterna*, < L. *lanterna*, *laterno*, < Gr. *λαμπτήρ*, a stand or grate used in lighting, a torch, < *λαμπειν*, give light: see *lamp¹*.] 1. A case, generally transparent or translucent, inclosing a light and protecting it from the wind and rain, and either portable or fixed. The earliest form appears to have been a collapsible corrugated tube of some semi-transparent fabric inclosing a lamp or candle.



Ship's Lanterns. a, octagon lantern; b, masthead-lantern; c, signal-lantern.

This form survives in the Chinese paper lanterns. Lanterns have been made of horn, talc, mica, perforated metals, oiled fabrics, paper, and glass.

He [Hunger] buffeted the Brutener a-boute the chekes, That he loked lyk a lanterns al hus lyf after. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 174.

My natural *Lanthorn*, whose diaphanous side Can both transmit and safely keep the Light. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, iv. 46.

All the way, quite through Hyde Park to the Queen's palace at Kensington, has lanterns for illuminating the road in the dark nights, for the Coaches. *Thoresby*, *Diary*, June 15, 1712.

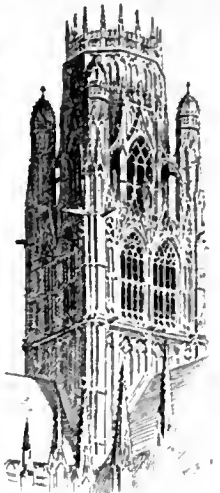
At the watchman's lantern borrowing light, Finds a cold bed her only comfort left. *Cowper*, *Task*, ii. 654.

2. The glass casing surrounding the lamp of a lighthouse and forming the upper member of the structure.

lantern

Upon the shore there is an high *Lanthorn*, large enough at the top to contain about three score persons, which by night directeth the sailer into the entrance of the Bosphorus. *Sandys*, *Travails*, p. 31.

3. In *arch.*, specifically, an upright skylight in the roof of a building. It is distinguished from an ordinary skylight in that it has vertical sides. Of this nature is the open tower often placed, especially in English church architecture, at the junction of the cross in a cruciform plan. Such a lantern has the whole or a considerable part of the interior open to view from below, and receives light from a range of windows extending entirely around it. The name is also applied to a more or less open construction on the top of a tower, or crowning a dome, although not serving to admit light to the interior; also to a tower. See cuts under *dome* and *domelet*.



Lantern.—Abbey Church of St. Ouen, Rouen, France; 14th and 15th centuries.

The most considerable object is the great abby and church, large and rich, built after the Gothic manner, having two spires and middle lantern at the west end all of stone. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, March 25, 1644.

Upon the cupola was to stand the lantern, that was to form the proper summit of the whole vast edifice, and on the proportions and design of which the effect of the dome itself would be greatly dependent. *C. E. Norton*, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 282.

4. In the quadrant electrometer, the part of the case of the instrument which surrounds the mirror and suspension-fibers.—5. A device for inclosing fabrics in the process of dyeing, to fix the colors by the aid of steam.—6. A workmen's name for a short perforated core used in making hollow castings.

It must be modelled in loam, upon a piece of cast iron called a lantern, made expressly for this purpose. The lantern is a cylinder or a truncated hollow cone of cast iron, about half an inch thick, and differently shaped for every core. *Ure*, *Dict.*, II. 479.

7. A kind of cog-wheel. See *lantern-wheel*.—8. (a) The whiff, a fish, which is semi-transparent when held up against the light. *Doy*. [Local, Eng.] (b) The *Trigla obscura*, a fish of the sub-family *Trigline*. Also called *lantern-gurnard*.

Astronomical lantern. See *astronomical*.—**Blind lantern**. See *blind*.—**Bull's-eye lantern**. See *bull's-eye*, 7.

—**Chinese lantern**, a collapsible hand-lantern of paper crimped or arranged in folds like the sides of a bellows or an accordion, used by the Chinese, Japanese, etc. These lanterns are either globular or cylindrical in shape, and are generally decorated with flowers or other designs, those intended for use as lanterns and not for mere ornament being also oiled, and provided with a short handle or staff for convenience in carrying. The streets of Chinese and Japanese cities being unlighted, it is necessary for those who move abroad after dark to be provided with lanterns.

Dark lantern, a hand-lantern having an opaque slide or cover permitting the light to be wholly or almost wholly obscured at pleasure.

I do walk Methinks like Gundo Faux, with my dark lanthorn, Stealing to set the town a-fire. *Fletcher and Shirley*, [Night-Walker, iii. 2.]

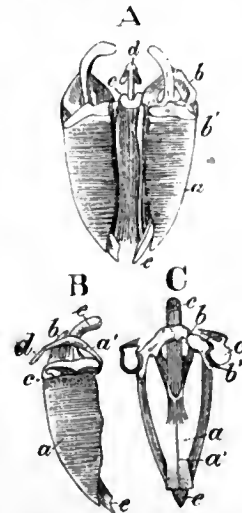
Feast of lanterns. See *feast*.—**Fresnel lantern**, a lantern in which the lamp or light is inclosed in a cylindrical glass globe of which the section approaches the form of the dioptric lens as perfected by Fresnel; or a lantern fitted with a Fresnel lens.—**Lantern and candle-light**, the old cry of the London bellman at night.

Doat roare, bulchin? doat roare! 't'ast a good roundviall voice to cry *Lantherne and Candle-light*. *Dekker*, *Satromastix*.

No more calling of *lantherne and candle light*. *Heywood*, *Edward IV.* [1626].

Lantern of Aristotle, or **Aristotle's lantern**, in *zool.*, the highly developed complex dentary apparatus or oral skeleton and associate soft parts of a sea-urchin (*Echinus*). See the extract.

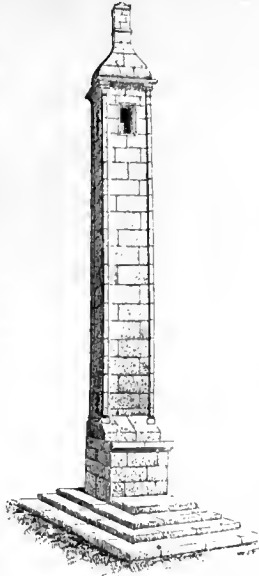
In the Echinidea the oral skeleton attains its highest development in the so-called *Aristotle's lantern* of the sea-



Dentary Apparatus or Oral Skeleton of a Sea-urchin (*Echinus sp. Acantha*), constituting Aristotle's Lantern. A, two of the five chief component parts apposed and viewed laterally. B, side view, and C, back view of one piece. a, principal piece of alveolus; a', its suture with its fellow; b, epiphysis; b', its suture with principal piece; c, rotula; d, radius or compass; e, tooth.

urchins. . . . The lantern consists of twenty principal pieces—five teeth, five alveoli, five rotulae, and five radii—of which the alveoli are again divisible into four pieces each, and the radii into two, making a total of forty pieces. . . . Besides the inter-alveolar muscles, . . . this complex apparatus has protractor, . . . oblique, . . . transverse, . . . and retractor muscles. . . . A similar but less complex oral skeleton exists in most Clypeastroda, but nothing of this kind has yet been discovered in the Spatangoida. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 492.*

Lantern of the dead, in central and western France, a slender medieval tower of common occurrence in cemeteries, having apertures at the top where a light was displayed at night. A class of round towers in Ireland may have served a similar purpose.—**Magic lantern**, an optical instrument, first described by Kircher in 1646, by means of which small images are thrown on a white wall or screen in a dark room, magnified to any size at pleasure. It consists of a closed lantern or box, in which are placed a lamp and a concave mirror which reflects the light of the lamp through an adjustable tube in the side of the lantern. At the inner end of this tube is fixed a plano-convex lens and at the outer end a convex projecting lens. Between the two lenses are successively placed slips of glass bearing transparent photographs or paintings, which are thrown in a magnified form on the wall or screen opposite to the lantern.



Lantern of the Dead, Antigny, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

lantern (lan'tern), *v. t.* [Formerly also *lanthorn*; < *lantern*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a lantern; light as by means of a lantern: as, to *lantern* a lighthouse.

Were it midnight, I should walk
Self-lantern'd, saturate with submeans.

Southey, Nondescripts, iii.

2. To put to death by hanging to a lamp-post (F. *lanterne*): a frequent incident during the first French revolution.

lantern-bellows (lan'tern-bel'ōz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A kind of bellows resembling in structure a collapsible paper or Chinese lantern. The action of drawing out or distending the bellows causes the air to rush in through a valve opening inwardly in the outer end, and the air is expelled in turn by compressing the bellows. Bellows of this form are often set up in pairs so as to work alternately and thus supply a continuous blast to a forge or furnace. The device is of great antiquity, and is still in common use in Egypt and the East.

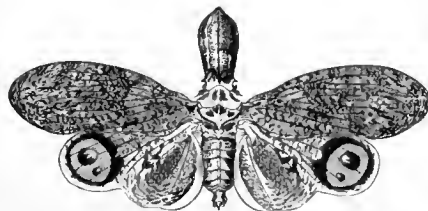
lantern-carrier (lan'tern-kar'i-ēr), *n.* Same as *lantern-fly*.

lanterne (lan-tēr'), *n.* [F.: see *lantern*.] A long-handled copper ladle used to convey powder to the bottom of the bore of a mortar or other piece of ordnance. [Obsolent.]

lantern-fish (lan'tern-fish), *n.* The smooth sole. *Hallivell.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

lantern-flower (lan'tern-flou'ēr), *n.* A name of any ornamental species of *Abutilon*.

lantern-fly (lan'tern-flī), *n.* Any insect of the family *Fulgoroidea*, supposed to emit a strong light in the dark. *Fulgora canadelaria* is a well-known



Honduras Lantern-fly (a species of *Laternaria*), reduced.

Chinese species, also called *can-de-fly*. The largest is the Brazilian lantern-fly, *Laternaria phosphorea*, some 3 inches long and 5 or 6 in expanse of wings, of rich and striking colors. Also called *lantern-carrier*.

lantern-gurnard (lan'tern-gēr'nārd), *n.* Same as *lantern*, 8 (b).

lantern-jack (lan'tern-jak), *n.* The ignis fatuus.

lantern-jawed (lan'tern-jād), *a.* Having lantern-jaws; having a long, thin face.

Mine host, . . . pushing his lantern-jawed visage . . . rudely forward. *Scott, Waverley, xxx.*

lantern-jaws (lan'tern-jāz), *n. pl.* Long, thin jaws or chops; hence, a thin visage.

He sucked in both his cheeks till his lantern jaws and long chin assumed the appearance of a pair of nut-crackers. *Scott, Rob Roy, vi.*

lantern-keg (lan'tern-keg), *n.* *Naut.*, a keg taken on board a boat at sea for holding, along with a small reserve supply of bread, a lantern, and sometimes fireworks, to enable the crew to indicate their whereabouts in case of being separated from the ship at night.

lantern-lerryt, *n.* Some trick of producing artificial light. *Nares.*

Henceforth I do mean
To pity him, as smiling at his feat
Of lantern-lerry, with fuliginous heat
Whirling his whimsies, by a subtilty
Suck'd from the veins of shop-philosophy.

B. Jonson, Expostulation with Iuigo Jones.

lantern-light (lan'tern-lit), *n.* 1. The light of a lantern.

The adjutant, by lantern-light, read our orders amid breathless silence. *The Century, XXXVII. 464.*

2. In *areh.*, a lantern on the top of a dome; a dome-light. See *lantern*, *n.*, 3.

lantern-pinion (lan'tern-pin'yōn), *n.* Same as *lantern-wheel*.

lantern-pump (lan'tern-pump), *n.* Any form of pump which operates by means of a flexible cylinder having a valved disk at each end and alternately drawn out and compressed when the machine is in use.

lantern-shell (lan'tern-shel), *n.* The shell of any bivalve mollusk of the genus *Anatina*.

lantern-sprat (lan'tern-sprat), *n.* A sprat infested by the Lernæan parasite *Lernæonema monilaris*. [Prov. Eng.]

This Lernæa is luminous at night-time, and fish parasitized are termed *lanthorn-sprats*. *Day.*

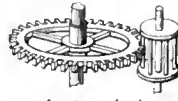
lantern-stairst (lan'tern-stārz), *n. pl.* Winding stairs, such as are used in towers.

In the midst of the said body of building there was a pair of winding, such as we now call *lanthorn stairs*. *Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 53.*

lantern-tower (lan'tern-tou'ēr), *n.* In *areh.*, same as *lantern*, 3.

The Lady-chapel (now Trinity church) at Ely, and the *lantern-tower* in the same cathedral, are noble works of the same time. *Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. 195, note.*

lantern-wheel (lan'tern-hwēl), *n.* A form of the cog-wheel. It consists of two parallel heads of which the peripheries are connected by bars or spindles so spaced and proportioned as to engage with the cogs of a spur-wheel. Also called *lantern*, *lantern-pinion*, *trundle-wheel*, and *wallower*. *E. H. Knight.*



Lantern-wheel.

lanthanite (lan'tha-nīt), *n.* [*< lanthanum + -ite*.] A rare basic carbonate of lanthanum, occurring in thin tabular crystals of a white or nearly white color.

lanthanum, lanthanum (lan'tha-num, lan-thā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., also *lanthanum*; < Gr. *λανθάνειν*, conceal: see *lethe*.] Chemical symbol, La; atomic weight, 138. A rare metal discovered by Mosander in 1839–41, associated with didymium in the oxid of cerium, and so named from its properties having been previously concealed by those of cerium. Its specific gravity is about 6.13. It is malleable, not ductile, tarnishes quickly in air, and is soluble in hydrochloric and sulphuric acids with evolution of hydrogen.

lanthorn, *n.* An obsolete form of *lantern*.

lantify (lan'ti-fi), *v. t.* [*< lant* + *-i-fy*.] To moisten with lant or urine; hence, to moisten or mix. [Rare.]

A goodly peece of puff pac't [paste],
A little lantified, to hold the gilding.

A. Wilson, Inconstant Lady, ii. 2. (Nares.)

lantum (lan'tum), *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A kind of accordion or concertina, shaped and played like a hurdy-gurdy.

lanuginic (lan-ū-jin'ik), *a.* [*< L. lanugo* (*lanugin-*), woolly substance (see *lanugo*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from wool: as, *lanuginic acid*.

lanuginous, lanuginose (lā-nū'ji-nus, -nōs), *a.* [= F. *lanugineux* = Sp. It. *lanuginoso*, < L. *lanuginosus*, woolly, < *lanugo* (*lanugin-*), woolly substance, < *lana*, wool.] Downy; covered with soft fine hairs like down: specifically said in botany of the surfaces of plants, and in entomology of the clothing of insects.

lanugo (lā-nū'gō), *n.* [L., woolly substance, down, < *lana*, wool.] 1. In *anat.*, the coat of delicate downy hairs with which the human fetus is covered for some time before birth.

This fetal covering is deciduous, being shed in the womb or soon after birth. Most of the hairs are extremely minute, but they can be detected by the microscope in the liquor amnii if not on the body of the child.

2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, the cottony or woolly growth on the surface of some leaves, fruits, insects, etc.

lanx (lanks, *n.*; *pl. lances* (lan'sēz)). [L.: see *lanx*, *balanc*, *annecl*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a large dish or platter of metal used for serving meat at table. A pewter lanx found in Norfolk, England, is 2 feet 4½ inches in diameter, and weighs 30 pounds; and Latin writers tell of such a dish of still greater weight.

lanyard, laniard (lan'yārd), *n.* [A corruption of *lannier*, *lanier*¹, simulating *yard*.] 1. *Naut.*, a small rope or cord used for certain purposes on board a ship. Specifically—(a) A rope rove in the deadeyes of the rigging, for setting up and tightening the shrouds, backstays, etc. (b) A cord or line used for convenience or safety in handling articles. A *lock-lanyard* is the cord fastened to the lock of a gun by which the gun is fired; a *port-lanyard*, the cord by which the ports are triced up or secured; a *knife-lanyard*, a white cord or braided line worn by seamen round the neck, for the purpose of attaching their knives; a *bucket-lanyard*, a small rope attached to a bucket for drawing water, etc.

He . . . towed the bags in the water by lanyards from the fore-rigging. *The Century, XXXVII. 708.*

2. *Milit.*, a piece of cord having a small hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction-primer.

lanyel (lan'yel), *n.* [*< ME. lanyel, lanzel, langel*, a hopple; cf. *lanier*. See *langel*, *v.*] A hopple. [Prov. Eng.]

lanyer, *n.* An early form of *lannier*.

Laodicean (lā-od-i-sē'an), *a. and n.* [*< L. Laodicea*, < Gr. *Λαοδίκεια*: see *def.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Laodicea, an ancient city of Phrygia Major (now Eski-hissar), or to its inhabitants.—2. Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Laodicea.

And unto the angel of the church of the *Laodiceans* write, . . . because thou art lukewarm, and neither hot nor cold, I will spue thee out of my mouth. *Rev. iii. 14, 16.*

2. One who resembles the Laodicean Christians in character; a lukewarm Christian.

Certain *Laodiceans* and lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways. *Bacon, Unity in Religion* (ed. 1887).

Laodiceanism (lā-od-i-sē'an-izm), *n.* [*< Laodicean* + *-ism*.] Lukewarmness in religion.

Laopteryx (lā-op'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαός*, *lās*, a stone, + *πτερυξ*, a wing.] A genus of fossil birds from the Upper Jurassic beds of Wyoming, described by Marsh from a part of a skull indicating a bird about as large as a heron. The species is named *L. priscus*. The affinities of the bird are uncertain, but it is believed to have been odontornithic, and to have possessed biconcave vertebrae, like *Ichthyornis*.

lap¹ (lap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lapped*, ppr. *lapping*. [Early mod. E. *lape*; < ME. *lappen*, < AS. *lapian*, lick, lap, = MD. *lappen*, *lapan* = MLG. *lapan*, I.G. *lappen* = OHG. *laffan*, MHG. *laffen* = Icel. *leppa* = Dan. *labe* = Sw. *lapa*, lap, lick up, = W. *llepio* = L. *lambere* (> E. *lambent*, etc.) = Gr. *λάπτειν*, lap with the tongue, lick. The F. *laper*, OF. *laper*, *lapper*, lick, and *lamper*, drink (see *lampon*), are from LG. Prob. allied to *lip*, and to L. *labium*, lip: see *lip* and *labium*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lick up (a liquid, as water, milk, or liquid food); take into the mouth with the tongue.

Thus sayeth the Lord: in the place where dogges lapped the bloude of Naboth, shal dogges lappe even thy bloud also. *Bible of 1551, 3 [1] Ki. xxi. 19.*

They'll take suggestion as a cat lapes milk. *Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 288.*

2. To flow against or upon with a sound as of licking up; ripple against; lick or wash.

Dark roll the whispering waves
That lap the piers beneath the hill
Ridged thick with ancient graves. *O. W. Holmes, Agnes.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To lick up a liquid; drink by licking.

And gif hym lust for to lape, the lawe of kynde wolde
That he dronk of eche a diche er he deide for therste. *Piers Plowman* (C), xlii. 18.

The dogs by the river Nilus' side, being thirsty, lap hastily as they run along the shore. *Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies.*

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

I heard the ripple washing in the reeds,
And the wild water lapping on the crag. *Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.*

lap¹ (lap), *n.* [*< lap*¹, *v.*] 1. A lick; a lapping; a motion or sound resembling that of lapping.

There was naught to show that it was water but . . . now and then a faint lap and a dying bubble round the edge.
H. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

2. That which is licked up, as porridge. Compare *cat-lap*. [Slang.]

Here's pannum, and lap, and good poplars of yarrum.
Brome, Jovial Crew, li. (song).

lap² (lap), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lappce*, < ME. *lappce*, < AS. *lappa*, the edge or skirt of a garment, lobe of the ear, a detached portion, a district, = OFris. *lappa* = MD. *lappce*, D. *lap* = MLG. *lappce* = G. *lappen* = Sw. *lapp* = Dan. *lap*, a lap, loose hanging portion, shred; cf. G. *lappen*, hang loose, = Icel. *lapa*, hang down; *L. labi*, fall, > *lapsus*, a falling (see *labent*, *lapse*); Skt. √ *lamb*, *ramb*, hang down. Cf. *lap¹*, *lap²*.] 1†. A flap or loosely hanging part of a thing; a loose border or fold.

Wyth lappes large I wot & I wene,
Dubbhed with double perie & dygte.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 201.

A golden Banner, in whose stately lap
His Lord's Almighty Name wide open flew.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 122.

2†. The loose part of a coat; the skirt of a garment; a lappet.

With the lappes of her garnements (plifted in a frounce she dried myn lye), that weren full of the waves of my wepynges.
Chaucer, Boethius, l.

At first he tells a lio with some shame and reluctancy.
. . . For then, if he cuts off but a lap of Truth's garment,
his heart smites him.
Fuller.

3. The front part of the skirt of a garment; that part of the clothing that lies loosely on the thighs and knees when a person sits down; especially, this part of the clothing, or an apron, as used to hold or contain something.

To the tree she goth full hastily,
And on this faucon loketh pitously,
And held hir lappes abroad, for wel she wiste
The faucon muste fallen for the twiste,
When that it swooneth next, for lakke of blood.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 433.

And one . . . found a wild vine, and gathered thereof
of gourds his lap full.
2 Kl. iv. 39.

4. The part of the body covered by the front part of the skirts of one's garments or by an apron, especially when in a sitting posture: often used with special reference to nursing or cherishing: as, to hold a child in one's lap.

Ich sauh hym sitte as he a syre were,
At alle manere ese in Abrahames lappes.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 233.

His walet lay byforn him in his lappes.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 686.

I will live in thy heart, die in thy lap, and be buried in thy eyes.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 2. 100.

5. In *textile manuf.* See *lapping²*, 3.—6. Figuratively, anything which supports and cherishes; any retreat in which something rests or reposes; shelter; abode: as, the lap of earth; the lap of luxury.

Who are the violets now,
That strew the green lap of the newe come spring?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2. 47.

Or the flowery lap
Of some irriguous valley spread her store.
Milton, P. L., iv. 254.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth. *Gray, Elegy.*

lap³ (lap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lapped*, *prp. lapping*. [Early mod. E. *lappce*, < ME. *lappen*, earlier *welappen*, in another form *wrappen*, > E. *wrap*, which is thus a doublet of *lap³*: see *wrap*. Cf. *envelop*, *develop*, through F. from the same ult. source.] I. *trans.* 1. To wrap or twist round.

With a great deal of cloth lapped about him like a scarf.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

About the paper . . . I lapped several times a slender thread.
Newton. (Latham.)

2. To wrap or infold; involve.

Either lapped other, full louell in armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1908.

And whanne the bodi was taken, Joseph lappede it in a clene sendel and leide it in his newe birde.
Wyclif, Mat. xxvii. 59.

A kind token of your favour lapt up in a parenthesis.
Milton, Animadversions.

As lapped in thought I used to lie
And gaze into the summer sky.
Longfellow, Voices of the Night, Prelude.

3. To fold; bend and lay one part or fold of over another: as, to lap a piece of cloth.

Ne suffred she the Middays scorching powre,
Ne the sharp Northerne wind thereon to showre;
But lapped up her silken leaves most charely.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 51.

4. To lay in such a way as to cover a part of something underneath; cause to overlap: as, to lap shingles or slates on a roof.—5†. To feign; invent.

For no luff hit is, lilly, thou lappis thies tales,
But for treason & trayn, trust we non other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11302.

6. To cut or polish with a lap: as, to lap a gem. See *lap³*, *n.*, 5.

Some parts of the lock-work are also lapped upon a revolving leaden surface plate, with emery and water, and always for dead-level polishing.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 252.

Lapped joint. Same as *lap-joint*.

II. *intrans.* To extend over a part of something else; overlap.—To lap over, to cover or partly cover, by being folded or turned upon; extend beyond.

The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where they lap over, transparent like the wing of a fly.
Greav.

lap³ (lap), *n.* [*lap³*, *v.* In some uses apparatus confused with *lap²*, *n.*] 1†. A covering.

And alle ledis me lowtided that lengede in erthe,
And now es lefte me no lappes my lygham to hele.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3287.

2. The part of one body which lies on and covers part of another; the amount or extent of such covering: as, the lap of a slate in roofing.—3. In the steam-engine, the space over which a slide-valve travels after the closing of the steam-passage to or from the cylinder. The *inside lap* is the space traversed by the slide-valve after it has passed the inlet-port and cut off the supply of steam from the cylinder, and is intended to cause the engine to do a part of its work by expansion. The *outside lap* is the space traversed by the valve before the end of the stroke, after it has shut off the exhaust of steam. It leaves a portion of vapor confined within the cylinder to act as an elastic cushion against the down stroke of the piston. *E. H. Knight.*

Expansive working, however, becomes possible when we give the valve what is called *lap*, by making it project over the edges of the steam ports.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 601.

4. A thick roll or sheet of cotton, wool, or the like, in various stages of manufacture.

The felt for these purposes is made chiefly from wool, which is, after washing, first carded out into exceedingly fine uniform gossamer-like laps. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 68.

A pair of large fluted rollers, revolving in the same direction, takes on the sheet of cotton until it has formed a thick roll, technically called a lap.

Spence's Encyc. Manuf., I. 742.

5. A wheel or disk of lead, copper, wood, leather, or other substance, which, being charged with polishing- or cutting-powder, is used in cutting gems, glass, etc., or in polishing gems and cutlery. In some trades and for some purposes the outer edge or periphery of the wheel is covered with the polishing-powder and applied to the material to be fashioned; in others the face or flat side of the wheel is used.

6. In *gun-making*, a load easting made to fit the bore of a rifle, with which the rifling is smoothed and polished.—7. In *euchre*, a lapping of the count from one game to the next; the carrying of a surplus of points at the end of a game over to the score of the next game: done by agreement, not as a regular feature of the game.—8†. A course or round, as in running; a lapping or roundabout run.

When their lap is finished, the cautious huntsman to their kennel gathers the nimble-footed hounds.

Felding, Jonathan Wild, l. 14.

9. In walking-matches and similar contests, a single round of the course along which competitors have to go a certain number of times in order to complete a specified distance. Thus, if a course is 440 yards, a pedestrian would have to do four laps or lengths to complete a mile.—Left in the lapst, embarrassed. *Nares.*

Viden me tuis consiliis Impeditum esse? Dost thou not see me brought in the briars, or left in the laps, through thy devise and consalle?
Terence in English (1614).

lap⁴ (lap). An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *leap¹*.

How Naunie lap and flang
(A souple jad she was and strang).
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

laparocoele (lap'ā-rō-sēl), *n.* [*Gr.* *λαπάρα*, the flank, loins, f. of *λαπαρός*, soft, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a rupture through the side of the belly; lumbar hernia.

laparocolotomy (lap'ā-rō-kō-lōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *λαπάρα*, the flank, loins, + *κόλον*, the large intestine (see *colon*); + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the colon through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparo-enterotomy (lap'ā-rō-en-te-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *λαπάρα*, the flank, loins, + *έντερον*, intestine (see *enteron*), + *τομή*, a cutting.] In *surg.*, incision into the intestine through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparohysterectomy (lap'ā-rō-his-te-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *λαπάρα*, the flank, loins, + *ύστερα*, uterus, + *έκτομή*, a cutting out: see *hysterec-*

tomy.] In *surg.*, the excision of the uterus through an incision in the abdominal walls.

laparonephrectomy (lap'ā-rō-nef-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *λαπάρα*, the flank, loins, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *έκτομή*, a cutting out.] In *surg.*, the excision of the kidney through an incision into the peritoneal cavity.

laparonephrotomy (lap'ā-rō-nef-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *λαπάρα*, the flank, loins, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *τομή*, a cutting.] In *surg.*, an incision into the kidney by an incision into the abdominal walls.

laparostict (lap'ā-rō-stikt), *n.* and *a.* [*NL.* *Laparosticta*.] I. *n.* A dung-beetle of the section *Laparosticta*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 951.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Laparosticta*: opposed to *pleurostict*.

Laparosticta (lap'ā-rō-stik'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *λαπάρα*, the flank, loins, + *στικτός*, verbal adj. of *στίζειν*, priek, stab: see *stigma*.] A section of *Scarabæidae*, including dung-beetles whose abdominal stigmata are in the membrane between the dorsal and ventral segments, the last one covered by the elytra, and whose antennæ are 9- to 11-jointed, the outer three joints usually forming the club. They live in excrement and decomposing matters.

laparotomic (lap'ā-rō-tōm'ik), *a.* [*laparotomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to laparotomy.

laparotomist (lap'ā-rot'ō-mist), *n.* [*laparotomy* + *-ist*.] One who performs laparotomy.

laparotomize (lap'ā-rot'ō-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laparotomized*, *ppr. laparotomizing*. [*laparotomy* + *-ize*.] To perform laparotomy upon.

laparotomy (lap'ā-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* *λαπάρα*, the flank, loins, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the abdominal cavity; abdominal section.

lap-bander (lap'ban'dēr), *n.* [*lap³* + *band¹* + *-er¹*.] Anything that binds two articles more closely together. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

lap-board (lap'bōrd), *n.* A thin, flat board, sometimes cut out on one side to fit the body, held on the lap for convenience in needlework, shoemaking, and similar occupations. Also called *lap-table*.

lap-child† (lap'child), *n.* A baby in arms.

In springs Roger of York, and finding Canterbury so seated, fairly sits him down on Canterbury's lap (a baby too big to be danced thereon!); yea, Canterbury's servants dandied this lap-child with a witness, who plucked him thence, and buffeted him to purpose.

Fuller, Church Hist., III. iii. 3.

lap-dog (lap'dog), *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap; a pet dog.

Not louder shrieks to pitying heaven are cast,
When husbands or when lapdogs breathe their last.
Pope, R. of the L., III. 158.

lap-dovetail (lap'duv'tāl), *n.* In *joinery*, a form of dovetailing which shows the thickness of the lap only on the return edge.

lap-eared (lap'ērd), *a.* Same as *lop-eared*.

lapel (la-pel'), *n.* [Also *lappel* and *lapelle*; < *lap²* + dim. *-el*. Cf. *lappet*.] A part of a garment which laps over another part, or which is turned over and folded back, either permanent or adjustable, as for buttoning and unbuttoning.

lapel-hout (lap'el-hout), *n.* Same as *ladlewood*. See *Hartogia*.

lapelle (la-pel'), *n.* See *lapel*.

lapped (la-peld'), *a.* [*lapel* + *-ed²*.] Furnished with lapels, as a garment.

lap-frame (lap'frām), *n.* In *flax-manuf.*, a machine used in the preparation of coarse flax-fiber or tow for spinning. It unites slivers of carded tow delivered from the first carding-machine or breaker into a lap suited for delivery to the finisher-card, winding the lap as formed upon a bobbin, from which the lap is fed or delivered to the finisher-card.

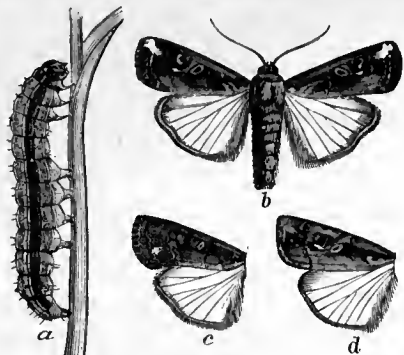
lapful (lap'fūl), *n.* [*lap²* + *-ful*.] As much as the lap can contain.

The gold and silver which old women believe . . . conjurers bestow by whole lapfuls on poor credulous girls.
Locke.

Laphria (laf'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *λαφρία*, an epithet of Artemis; perhaps akin to *λάφυρα*, spoils taken in war.] A notable genus of robber-flies, or dipterous insects of the family *Asilida*, species of which resemble humblebees. *L. gibbosa* and *L. flava* are examples.

Laphygma (lā-fig'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *λαφγμός*, gluttony, < *λαφίσσεν*, swallow greedily.] A genus of noctuid moths founded by Guenée in 1852, characterized by the full naked eyes, smooth front, unarmed tibiae, rounded collar, truncate thoracic tuft, and tufted basal segments of the abdomen. *L. frugiperda* is the moth whose larva is called the fall army-worm or grass-worm.

It is a variable form, and two varieties, *fulvosa* and *obscura*, have been described. The caterpillars often occur in great



Fall Army-worm (*Laphygma frugiperda*).

a, larva; b, moth; c, wings of var. *obscura*; d, wings of var. *fulvosa*.

numbers and damage cereal crops and pastures, occasionally even vegetable-gardens. *Riley*, 7th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 49.

lapicidēt (lap'i-sid), *n.* [*L. lapicida*, prop. (L.L.) *lapicida*, a stone-cutter, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, cut.] A stone-cutter. *Coles*, 1717.

lapidable (lap'i-dā-bl), *a.* [*L. lapidate* + *-able*.] That may be stoned. *Bailey*, 1731.

lapidarian (lap-i-dā'ri-an), *a.* [As *lapidar(y)* + *-an*.] Same as *lapidary*. *Croker*. [Rare.]

lapidarius (lap-i-dā'ri-us), *a.* [*L. lapidarius*, belonging to stones: see *lapidary*.] Consisting of stones; stony. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

lapidarist (lap'i-dā-ris-t), *n.* [As *lapidar(y)* + *-ist*.] A person versed in the lapidary art; a connoisseur of fine stones or gems; a lapidist.

The stone called sapphire by Pliny is now known to *lapidarists* as lapis lazuli. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV, 84.

lapidary (lap'i-dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. lapidare* = *Sp. Pg. It. lapidaria*, < *L. lapidarius*, of or belonging to stones or stony; as a noun, a stone-cutter; < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone; see *lapis*.] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to a stone or stones; having relation to stones: as, the *lapidary* bee (which see, below).—2. Pertaining or relating to, or used in, the working of stone or stones, especially of fine stones or gems, as cutting, polishing, engraving, etc.: as, the *lapidary* art; a *lapidary* wheel.—3. Engraved or inscribed upon stone: as, *lapidary* verses.

The *lapidary* alphabet, used for inscriptions and coins, is square and angular, the letters being of equal height, and composed largely of vertical and horizontal lines. *Isaac Taylor*, *The Alphabet*, II, 147.

Both styles of capital writing were obviously borrowed from the *lapidary* alphabets employed under the empire. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 152.

4. Of or pertaining to inscriptions cut in stone, or to any formal inscriptions; monumental; as, the *lapidary* style of composition or of lettering.

A nobler eulogium than all the *lapidary* adulation of modern epitaphs. *Connoisseur*, No. 131. (*Latham*.)

Lapidary bee, *Bombus lapidarius*, a bumblebee with a black body and red end of the abdomen. It nests in stony places.—**Lapidary mill**. (a) A lapidaries' grinding, cutting, and polishing-apparatus, including the bench and the machinery for the wheels or laps, the slitting, roughing, smoothing, and polishing-mills, and the slitting and grinding-wheels. (b) A lapidary wheel.—**Lapidary style**, in *lit.*, a style appropriate for monumental and other inscriptions, or characteristic of inscriptions.—**Lapidary wheel**, a wheel for cutting and polishing, used by lapidaries. There are two kinds of these wheels: (1) the *slicer*, a thin iron wheel edged with diamond-dust, used like a saw; (2) the *lap or mill*, used for grinding and polishing, usually working horizontally and performing its function by means of its upper face or disk, which is faced with metal, wood, leather, or other material, and is strewn with polishing or abrading powder of different degrees of hardness and fineness. *E. H. Knight*.

II. n.; pl. lapidaries (-riz). 1. A stone-cutter; one who cuts and prepares and inscribes tombstones.—2. Specifically, a workman in fine and hard stones; one who does any kind of skilled work on precious or semi-precious stones, as cutting, polishing, engraving, the formation of useful or decorative articles, etc.

The *lapidaries* now shall learn to set Their diamonds in gold, and not in jet. *Brome*, *To his Mistress*.

When practicable, the *lapidary* avails himself of the natural cleavages in the mineral upon which he is going to operate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV, 299.

3. A virtuoso of lapidary work; a lapidarist. [Rare.]—**Lapidaries' cloth-mill**, a lapidary wheel, about 2 inches thick, consisting of a center of wood about 6 inches in diameter, upon which a spiral coil of list or cloth is wound closely until the diameter of the wheel is about 10 inches. The cloth or list face is dressed true and even with an iron heated to a dull red. This mill is used generally with pumice-stones and water, and by reason of

its elasticity is well adapted to operate upon curved surfaces of shells and stones.

lapidate (lap'i-dāt), *v. t.*; and *pp. lapidated*, *ppr. lapidating*. [*L. lapidatus*, *pp. of lapidare* (> *It. lapidare* = *Sp. Pg. Pr. lapidar* = *F. lapider*), throw stones at, stone, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone; see *lapis*. Cf. *diapidate*.] **1.** To stone; to throw stones at; hit with stones. [Rare.]

I have been in the catacombs—caves very curious indeed—we were *lapidated* by the natives—pebbled to some purpose, I give you my word. *Scott*, *St. Ronan's Well*, xxxi.

The season for *lapidating* the professors is now at hand; keep him quiet at Holland House till all is over. *Sydney Smith*, *To Lady Holland*.

2. To cut and polish, as a stone by a lapidary. The ruby-colored ones [tourmalines] when *lapidated* being easily mistaken for rubies. *Eng. Consul at Bahia*, quoted in *Phila. Times*, May 3, 1886.

lapidation (lap-i-dā'shon), *n.* [= *F. lapidation* = *Pr. lapidatio* = *Sp. lapidacion* = *Pg. lapidacione* = *It. lapidazione*, < *L. lapidatio* (*n-*), a stoning, < *lapidare*, stone; see *lapidate*.] The act of throwing stones at a person or of striking a person with stones; punishment or execution by stoning.

All adulterers should be executed by *lapidation*; the ancient punishment was burning; death always, though in divers forms. *Ep. Hall*, *Contemplations*, iv, 15.

Adultery, if detected, would be punished by *lapidation* according to the rigor of the Koranic law. *R. F. Burton*, *El-Medina*, p. 284.

lapidator (lap'i-dā-tor), *n.* [= *It. lapidatore*, < *L. lapidator*, a stoner, < *lapidare*, stone; see *lapidate*.] One who stones. [Rare.]

lapideon (lā-pid'ē-on), *n.* [*L. lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *-eon*, as in *melodeon*, etc.] A musical instrument, invented by M. Baudry, consisting of a graduated series of flints so suspended on a frame that they can be sounded by blows from wooden or stone hammers.

lapideous (lā-pid'ē-us), *a.* [= *Sp. lapideo* = *Pg. lapideo*, < *L. lapideus*, stony, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone; see *lapis*. Cf. *lapidose*.] Of the nature of stone; consisting of stone; stony. [Rare.]

A chylifactory menstruum or digestive preparation, drawn from species or individuals whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve *lapideous* bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii, 5.

lapides, *n.* Plural of *lapis*.

lapidescent (lap-i-des'ens), *n.* [*L. lapidescent* (*t*) + *-ce*.] The state of being lapidescent, or the process of petrifying.

They [chemists] do with much confidence entirely ascribe the induration and especially the *lapidescence* of bodies to a certain secret internal principle, lurking for the most part in some liquid vehicle. *Boyle*, *Works*, I, 434.

lapidescentcy (lap-i-des'ens-i), *n.* Same as *lapidescence*.

The *lapidescences* and petrificative mutations of hard bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii, 23.

lapidescent (lap-i-des'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. lapidescent* = *It. lapidescente*, < *L. lapidescent* (*t*-)s, *ppr. of lapidescere*, become stone, petrify, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone; see *lapis*.] **I. a.** 1. Turning to stone; petrifying.

A spring within the bowels of y^e earth, very deepe, & so excessive cold that the drops meeting wth some *lapidescent* matter converts them into an hard stone, which hangs about it like icicles. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, June 20, 1644.

2. Petrificative; lapidific; having the power of converting to stone.

Beneath the surface of the Earth there may be sulphureous and other steams, that may be plentifully mixed with water, and there, in likelihood, with *lapidescent* liquors. *Boyle*, *Works*, III, 557.

II. n. A substance which has the quality of petrifying another substance, or converting it to stone.

lapidific (lap-i-dif'ik), *a.* [= *F. lapidificus* = *Sp. lapidifico* = *It. lapidifico*, < *L. lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *facere*, make.] Forming or converting into stone.

Arguing that the atoms of the *lapidific*, as well as of the saline principle, being regular, do therefore concur in producing regular stones. *N. Grewe*, *Cosmologia Sacra*, I, 3.

But have we any better proof of such an effort of nature than of her shooting a *lapidific* juice into the form of a shell? *Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, I, 431.

lapidifical (lap-i-dif'i-kal), *a.* [*L. lapidific* + *-al*.] Same as *lapidific*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii, 5.

lapidification (lā-pid'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. lapidification* = *Sp. lapidificacion* = *It. lapidificazione*, < *NL. *lapidificatio* (*n-*), the act of turning substances into stone, < **lapidificare*, lapidify; see *lapidify*.] Petrification; the process of conversion into stone.

Induration, or *lapidification* of substances more soft, is likewise another degree of condensation. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 82.

We must suppose that an interval of time elapsed before the commencement of *lapidification*, during which the cellular tissue was obliterated.

Sir C. Lyell, *Elem. of Geol.* (6th ed.), p. 43.

lapidify (lā-pid'i-fi), *v. t.*; and *pp. lapidified*, *ppr. lapidifying*. [= *F. lapidifier* = *Sp. Pg. lapidificar*, < *NL. *lapidificare*, make stone, turn into stone, < *L. lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone, + *facere*, make. Cf. *lapidific*.] To convert into stone; petrify. [Rare.]

lapidist (lap'i-dist), *n.* [*L. lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone (see *lapis*), + *-ist*.] 1. A lapidary.

The factitious stones of chymists in imitation [of adamant] being easily detected by an ordinary *lapidist*. *Ray*, *Works of Creation*, I.

2. An expert in precious and semi-precious stones; a student of mineralogy, especially in relation to stones used for decoration.

lapidose (lap'i-dōs), *a.* [*ME. lapidose* = *F. lapideux* = *Sp. It. lapidoso*, < *L. lapidosus*, stony, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone; see *lapis*. Cf. *lapideous*.] 1. Stony.

Ther [where] cleyl landes are & *lapidose*; With dounge is good to help hem. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 215.

2. In *bot.*, growing in stony places.

lapilliform (lā-pil'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. lapillus*, a little stone (see *lapillus*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of small stones.

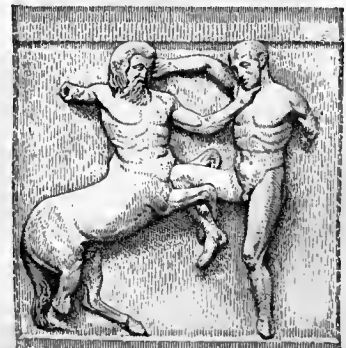
lapillus (lā-pil'us), *n.*; *pl. lapilli* (-i). [*L.*, dim. of *lapis*, a stone; see *lapis*.] **1.** A small stone; specifically, in the plural, fragmentary materials ejected from volcanoes in eruption, varying in size from that of a pea to that of a walnut. They are sometimes so cellular in structure as to float on the surface of water.—**2.** In *anat.*, an ear-stone; an otolith; one of the hard concretions found in the fluid of the labyrinth of the ear of many animals. See *otolith*.

lapis (lā'pis), *n.*; *pl. lapides* (-pi-dēz). [*L.*, a stone; akin to *Gr. λίπας*, a bare rock, *λίπας*, a flake, scale, < *λέπειν*, peel, scale off; see *lepis*.] **1.** A stone; used only as a Latin word. See phrases below.—**2.** A kind of calico-printing with indigo in which the resists are so composed that they act as a mordant for other dyes, those parts of the cloth which by the resist are protected from the action of the indigo, and are thus left white, being dyed in turn by madder or quercitron-bark. The patterns so produced were thought to bear some resemblance to lapis lazuli; hence the name.—**Lapis causticus** (caustic stone), caustic potash.—**Lapis divinus** (divine stone), a preparation of copper sulphate, potassium nitrate, and alum, 16 parts each, and camphor one part, fused together.—**Lapis infernalis** (infernal stone), fused nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic.—**Lapis lazuli** (azure stone), a silicate of sodium, calcium, and aluminium with a sulphur compound of sodium, allied in composition to haynie and nosean. It occurs massive, and has usually a rich ultramarine-blue color, which makes it highly esteemed as an ornamental stone. It is hard enough to be engraved and cut into cameos, but large masses cannot be used in this way, because of flaws. That which comes from Persia and China is finest in color. By isolating and powdering the blue coloring matter the pigment called native or real ultramarine is obtained. See *ultramarine*.—**Lapis-lazuli blue** a deep blue used in decoration, especially in Oriental porcelain and in the porcelain of Sévres. The Sévres bine is deeper in color than that which bears the same name in Oriental porcelain, and is commonly clouded or mottled, and sometimes veined with gold.—**Lapis-lazuli ware**, a name given by Josiah Wedgwood to a variety of his pebbeware which was veined with gold upon blue. See *pebbeware*.—**Lapis Lydius** (Lydian stone), touchstone or basalt, a variety of silicious slate.—**Lapis ollaris** (pot-stone), soapstone, potstone, or talc, a hydrated silicate of magnesium.

Lapith (lap'ith), *n.*; *pl. Lapithæ* or *Lapiths* (-i-thē, -iths). [*L. Lapithæ*, < *Gr. Λαπίθαι*; see *Lapithæ*.] One of the Lapithæ.

The *Lapithæ* (Parthenon) are youthful, beardless, slim, but firmly knit. *A. S. Murray*, *Greek Sculpture*, II, 55.

Lapithæ (lap'i-thē), *n. pl.* [*L.*, < *Gr. Λαπίθαι*.] In *Gr. myth.*, a people of Thessaly, held to be



Lapith Fighting with Centaur.—Metope of the Parthenon.

the descendants of Lapithes, son of Apollo, celebrated for their wars with the Centaurs, and especially for their chastisement, with the aid of Theseus, of the Centaurs for an attempt to carry off Hippodameia and other women from the feast at her marriage with Pirithous, ruler of the Lapithæ. The word is of frequent occurrence in treatises on Greek art, combats between Lapithæ and Centaurs having been a favorite subject with Greek artists.

lap-joint (lap'joint), *n.* A joint in which one edge of a board, plank, or plate overlaps the edge of another piece, the edges being partly cut away so that the pieces are in parallel relation with each other. The term is used in contradistinction to *butting-joint*. The joints of weather-boarding in house-building and the so-called "clinker build" of boats are familiar examples. Also *lapped joint*.—**Half-lap joint**, in couplings, a joint formed by making the ends of shafts semi-cylindrical and putting them together so that the tongue of one fits into the recess of the other. The joint is then covered with a thimble or ring in which it is secured by a key. See cut under *coupling*.

lap-jointed (lap'join'ted), *a.* Having joints formed by edges (as of plates) overlapping, as steam-boilers, iron ships, etc.—**Lap-jointed work**. Same as *clinker-work*.

Laplace's coefficients, equation, function, theorem, etc. See *coefficient*, etc.

Laplacian (lä-plä'si-an), *a.* [*Laplace* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Pierre Simon de Laplace, a great French astronomer and mathematician (1749-1827).

This primitive Kantian and Laplacian evolutionism, this nebular theory of such exquisite concinnity, . . . has received many hard knocks from astronomers.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII, 640.

Laplander (lap'lan-dër), *n.* [= Sw. *Lappländer* = Dan. *Lapländer*; as *Lapland* (see def.) + *-er*.] A native of Lapland, a region forming the northernmost part of the Scandinavian peninsula, and divided between Norway, Sweden, and Russia. See *Lapp*.

Lapland finch. See *finch* 1.

Laplandish (lap'lan-dish), *a.* [*Lapland* + *-ish*.] Pertaining to Lapland or the Laplanders; Lappish.

Lapland rose-bay. See *rose-bay*.

lapping (lap'ling), *n.* [*Lap* + *-ing*.] One who is nursed, as it were, in the lap of ease and luxury; a term of econtempt. [Rare.]

You must not stream out your youth in wine, and live a *lapping* to the silk and dainties.

Hewitt, Sermons (1658), p. 7.

Laportea (lä-pör'të-ä), *n.* [NL. (Gandiehaut-Beaupré, 1826), named after M. Laporte, of whom the author gives no account.] A genus of urticaceous plants of the tribe *Urticeæ* and subtribe *Urticeæ*. They much resemble nettles, and, like them, are provided with stinging hairs. They differ, however, from the genus *Urtica* in the oblique achenium, connate stipules, and alternate leaves. There are about 25 species, widely dispersed throughout the warmer regions of both hemispheres, especially in the Old World, but also in Mexico and further northward, being absent in South America. They are perennial herbs, shrubs, or even trees, with ample, usually toothed, leaves and minute monocous or dioecious flowers clustered in loose cymes or glomerules. *L. Canadensis*, the wood-nettle, is a common plant throughout the eastern United States. *L. gigas* of Australia is a large tree 80 feet in height, with extremely light, open-grained wood, and leaves from 12 to 15 inches broad. Its native name is *gou-mao-ma*, and its colonial name *nettle-tree*. It yields a valuable fiber.

Lapp (lap), *n.* [*Sw. Lapp* = Dan. *Lap*, a Lapp; a name of Lappish origin.] A member of the race from which Lapland takes its name, but which forms only a portion of its population. The Lapps are an inferior branch of the Finnic race, physically dwarfish and weak, and low in the scale of civilization.

lappaceous (lä-pä'shi-us), *a.* [*L. lappaceus*, bur-like, < *lappa*, a bur.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a bur.

lappet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *lap*.

lappel, *n.* See *lapel*.

lapper (lap'ër), *n.* [*Lap* + *-er*.] 1. One who laps with the tongue. *Johnson*.—2. In *entom.*, one of the trophi or mouth-organs which are used for lapping honey or other food, as the tongue of a bee. *Kirby*.

lapper (lap'ër), *n.* [*Lap* + *-er*.] 1. One who laps. Specifically—(a) One who wraps or folds; as, a cloth-lapper.

They may be *lappers* of linen, and balliffs of the manor.

Swift.

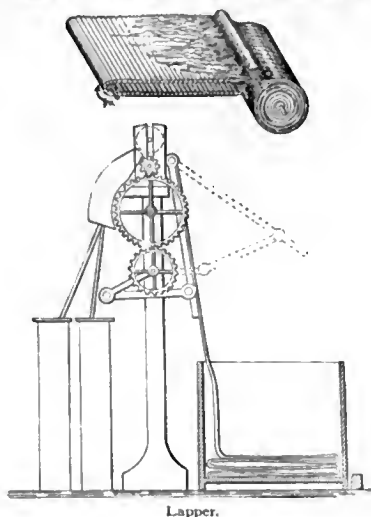
(b) One who uses a lap, as in a lapidary's work.

The *lapper* produces the plain and diamond-shaped surfaces by the rotary action of the lapidary's wheel.

Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 178.

2. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which receives the scutched cotton from the batting- and blowing-machine, and compacts it into a lap or

fleece upon the surface of a roller called a lapper-roller. This lap or fleece, when it acquires the proper thickness, is torn across, and removed from the lapper-roller.



to be fed to a carding-machine, into which it is carried by the action of feed-rolls and the first card-roller or licker-in. Also called *spreader* or *blower*, and *lap-machine* or *lapping-machine*.

lapper (lap'ër), *v. t.* and *i.* A Scotch form of *lapper* 2.

lapper-milk (lap'ër-milk), *n.* Lopped milk; elabber. [Scotch.]

There's a soup parritch for ye—it will set ye better to be slaistering at them and the *lapper-milk*.

Scott, Antiquary, x.

lappet (lap'et), *n.* [*ME. lappet*; < *lap* 2 + *-et*.] 1. A little lap, flap, or pendant, especially on a coat or a head-dress.

When I cut-off this *lappet* from thy Coat,
Could I not then as well have cut thy throat?

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Trophies.

Half a dozen squeezed plists of linen, to which dangled behind two unmeaning pendants, called *lappets*, not half covering their strait-drawn hair.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV, i.

The dalmatic . . . has full sleeves reaching only to the elbows, but prolonged to broad *lappets* of moderate length.

Encyc. Brit., VI, 467.

2. In *ornith.*, a wattle or other fleshy process hanging from a bird's head.—3. One of certain bombycid moths, as *Lasiocampa quercifolia*: an English book-name. The small lappet is *L. ilicifolia*.

lappet (lap'et), *v. t.* [*Lappet*, *n.*] To cover with or as with a lappet. *Landor*.

lappeted (lap'et-ed), *a.* [*Lappet* + *-ed*.] In *ornith.*, wattled; having fleshy lappets at the base of the beak; as, the *lappeted* lapwing, *Hoplopterus tectus* or *Sarcophorus pileatus*.

lappet-end (lap'et-end), *n.* 1. The free end of a lappet, as of fine lawn or lace, frequently very rich in decoration. Hence—2. A piece of lace or embroidery suitable for making a lappet. *Art Jour.*, N. S., XIX, 8.

lappet-frame (lap'et-främ), *n.* In *lappet-weaving*, a sliding bar carrying needles, each with a separate thread, for producing the pattern. The bar is raised and lowered as required by the action on it of a wheel grooved according to the pattern to be produced. Sometimes two or more such bars are employed simultaneously. The device is a somewhat old one, still much used in Scotland. *A. Barlow, Weaving*, p. 188.

lappet-head (lap'et-hed), *n.* A head-dress made with lappets or lace pendants.

He beheld his . . . friend dressed up in a *lappet-head* and petticoat.

Goldsmith, Voltaire.

And sails with *lappet-head* and mincing airs

Duly at chink of bell to morning prayers.

Cowper, Truth, I, 139.

lappet-moth (lap'et-môth), *n.* Same as *lapper* 3.

lappet-weaving (lap'et-wë'ving), *n.* A system of weaving used for producing figures on the surface of cloth by means of needles placed in a sliding frame. *A. Barlow, Weaving*, p. 188.

Lappic (lap'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Lapp* + *-ic*.] Same as *Lappish*.

lapping (lap'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lap* 1, *v.*] 1. The act of licking up with the tongue.—2. The motion and sound of rippling water.

lapping (lap'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lap* 3, *v.*] 1. The act of wrapping or folding.—2. The act of superimposing the margin of a piece of any material upon the margin of another piece, as in making a lap-joint.—3. In *textile manuf.*, the

process of forming a lap or fleece of fibrous material suitable for presentation or delivery to the carding-machine. In cotton-manufacture the laps are formed by compacting the cotton upon rollers, whence the fleece is detached after it has acquired the proper thickness. Laps are also formed by uniting slivers, as in the preparation of tow for spinning.

4. In *ordnance*, a process for slightly increasing the bore of a rifled gun by wearing away the lands, or metal between the rifle-grooves.—5. In *metal-working*, the smoothing of metal surfaces by rubbing them with a plate of metal rendered abrasive by the application of oil and powdered corundum, or by the application of a revolving disk similarly prepared.—6. That which is lapped; a flap or pendant.

As those casual *lappings* and flowing streamers were imitated from nothing, they seldom have any folds or chiaro scuro.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV, i.

lapping-engine (lap'ing-en'jin), *n.* In *metal-working*, a machine for turning over the two laps which are later joined by the operation of welding.

lapping-machine (lap'ing-ma-shën'), *n.* Same as *lapper* 2.

Lappish (lap'ish), *a.* and *n.* [= Sw. *Lappisk* = Dan. *Lappisk*; as *Lapp* + *-ish*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Lapland or the Lapps.

The Bible record would lead us to regard the earlier and gigantic men as antediluvian, and the smaller or *Lappish* race as postdiluvian. *Dawson, Origin of World*, p. 290.

II. *n.* The language of the Lapps, which is akin to the Finnic.

Also *Lappic*.

lap-plate (lap'plät), *n.* In *metal-working*, a plate which covers the line or joint where two other plates abut against each other, and is soldered, riveted, or bolted to both, thus connecting them.

Lapponian (lä-pö'ni-an), *a.* [*ML. Lapponia*, Lapland: see *Lapp*.] Same as *Lappish*.

lapp-owl (lap'oul), *n.* The great gray owl, *Strix lapponica*, of Lapland and other northerly regions.

lappy (lap'i), *a.* [*Lap* 1 + *-y*.] In liquor; drunk. *Bailey*, 1731. [Cant.]

lap-ring (lap'ring), *n.* An open ring in which the ends overlap each other without touching. It is analogous to a split-ring, and, like it, is used to form a convenient connecting-link. The lap-ring, however, is made of such heavy material that it cannot, like the split-ring, be elastic. *E. H. Knight*.

lap-roller (lap'rô'lër), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the roller of a lapping-machine which receives the fiber after the processes of batting and scutching, and upon which the lap or fleece is built up and compacted to a thickness suitable for delivery to the carding-machine.

lapsable (lap'sa-bl), *a.* [*Lapse* + *-able*.] Capable of lapsing, falling, or relapsing.

Lapsana, Lampana (lap'-lamp'sa-nä), *n.* [NL. *Lapsana* (Linnæus), *Lampana* (Tournefort), < *L. lapsana*, *lampana*, < Gr. *λαπάνη*, *λαπάνη*, the charlock.] A genus of composite plants of the liguliflorous tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, type of the subtribe *Lapsanææ*, having a glabrous involucre and naked receptacle, oblong, somewhat compressed, many-ribbed achenes, small, loosely panicle heads, and yellow corollas. Nine very closely related species, perhaps reducible to three or four, occur, widely distributed throughout the northern hemisphere in the Old World, one of them also occurring in North America. They are annual erect, branching herbs, sometimes hairy or glandular-viscid, with coarsely toothed or pinnatifid leaves, and long-peduncled heads. *L. communis*, the nipplewort, is a common hedge-weed in Europe, and occurs in the United States and Canada, perhaps only naturalized.

Lapsanææ, Lampanææ (lap-, lamp-sä'në-ë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lapsana*, *Lampana*, + *-ææ*.] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, typified by the genus *Lapsana*, and containing also the genera *Hispidella* and *Apongon*, annual leafy herbs with chiefly naked involucre of nearly equal scales, and glabrous achenes, obtuse or rounded at the apex.

lap-scale (lap'skäl), *n.* An apparatus used in weighing out the quantity of wool or cotton which is to be spread upon the feeding-apron of a lapper or a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight*.

lapse (laps), *n.* [= F. *laps* = Sp. *Pg. lapso* = It. *lasso*, < *L. lapsus*, a falling, slipping, < *labi*, slip: see *labent*, *lap* 2.] 1. A falling; a continued falling off or away; a passing or gliding along or away; as, the *lapse* of flowing water; the *lapse* of time.

About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,
And languid *lapse* of murmuring streams.

Milton, P. L., viii, 263.

Through the still *lapse* of ages.

Bryant, Thanatopsis.

2. A gradual fall or descent; passage downward, physical or moral; a passing from a higher to a lower place, state, or condition: as, a *lapse* from integrity; a *lapse* into sin.

Since thy original *lapse*, true liberty
Is lost. Milton, P. L., xii. 83.

The *lapse* to indolence is soft and imperceptible, but the return to diligence is difficult. Johnson, Rambler.

With soft and silent *lapse* came down
The glory that the wood receives,
At sunset, in its golden leaves.
Longfellow, Burial of the Minnikink.

3. A failure or miscarriage through some fault, slip, or negligence; hence, a slip or fault in general; a mistake from carelessness or inattention: as, a *lapse* of justice; a *lapse* of title to an estate; a *lapse* of the tongue or of grammar.

His [Adrian's] whole time was a very restoration of all the *lapses* and decays of former times. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 78.

Let us stand never so much upon our guard, there will be *lapses*, there will be inadvertencies, there will be surprises. Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

4. In *Eng. eccles. law*, the failure or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within the time allowed him, six months from avoidance, in which event the benefice is said to be lapsed or in *lapse*, and the right of presentation passes to the bishop.

The canon was made for presentation within six months, and title of *lapse* given to the bishop. Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, viii.

lapse (laps), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lapsed*, ppr. *lapsing*. [*L. lapsare*, fall, slip, stumble, freq. of *labi*, pp. *lapsus*, fall, slip: see *lapse*, *n.* Cf. *collapse*, *elapse*, *illapse*, *relapse*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fall; slip; slide; glide; sink; pass slowly, silently, or by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words by retrenching the vowels is nothing else but a tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from which we descended. Swift, To the Lord Treasurer.

2. To slip in conduct; fail in duty; deviate from rectitude; commit a fault; slip or fall into error or sin.

To *lapse* in fulness
Is sorer than to lie for need.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 12.

3. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one, as a patron, a legatee, etc.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king. Aycliffe, Parergon.

4. To pass or fall away; fail; specifically, in *law*, to become ineffectual or void: as, the benefice *lapsed*; the legacy *lapsed*.

Until in time his history shall *lapse* and be forgotten.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 277.

The *lapsed*, in *early church hist.*, those who, having professed Christianity, denied the faith in time of persecution or fell into some other kind of sin, such as offering sacrifice or incense to idols, etc. On profession of contrition they were allowed to hope for restoration to the church, but, before being again admitted to communion, had to pass a long probation, and submit to special penances, sometimes lasting till the approach of death.

II. *trans.* To cause or suffer to slide; suffer to fail or become void or ineffectual; let slip. [Rare.]

He counts the living his to dispose, not to make profit of. He fears more to *lapse* his conscience than his living. Fuller.

lap-shaver (lap'shāv'vēr), *n.* A machine for reducing leather-hides to a uniform thickness by shaving away inequalities by means of a set knife. The name comes from the old practice of shaving hides by hand while held on a board in the lap. E. H. Knight.

lap-sided (lap'sī'ded), *a.* Same as *top-sided*.

lap-stone (lap'stōn), *n.* A stone held in the lap on which shoemakers hammer leather to make it more solid.

lapstreak (lap'strēk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Built with each streak or course of planking overlapping the one below it like clapboards on a house; clincher-built: applied to boats.

II. *n.* A boat built in this way. Lapstreaks are not so strong as smooth-seamed boats, and are much more easily strained.

This boat . . . was a *lapstreak*, some thirty-seven feet long. The Boston Globe, Nov. 7, 1886.

lapstreaked (lap'strēkt), *a.* Same as *lapstreak*.

lapstreaker (lap'strēk-ēr), *n.* A fisherman who uses a lapstreak boat. [New England.]

lapsus (lap'sus), *n.*; pl. *lapsus*. [*L.*, a fall, slip: see *lapse*, *n.*] A fall or slide; a slip: only as a Latin word.—**Lapsus calami**, a slip of the pen; a mistake in writing.—**Lapsus lingue**, a slip of the tongue; a mistake of a word in utterance.—**Lapsus memoriae**, a slip of the memory.

lap-table (lap'tā'bl), *n.* Same as *lap-board*.
lap-tea (lap'tē), *n.* A tea at which refreshments are served to the guests in their laps, instead of at table. Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int. [Local, U. S.]

Laputan (la-pū'tan), *a.* and *n.* [*Laputa* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Laputa, an imaginary flying island described in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," whose inhabitants were engaged in all sorts of ridiculous projects; hence, chimerical; absurd; ridiculous; impossible.

After all, Swift's idea of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which he attributes to his *Laputan* philosophers, may not be so very absurd.

Sir J. Herschel, Pop. Lects., p. 62.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Laputa; a visionary.
lap-weld (lap'weld), *n.* A welding or weld made by lapping one piece of metal over another before hammering: distinguished from *butt-weld*.

lapweld (lap'weld), *v. t.* To weld together by the lapping of one edge over the other.

lapwing (lap'wing), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lappewing*, < ME. *lapwing*, a corrupt form, simulating *wing* ("because he laps or claps the wings so often"—Minsheu), of *lapwink*, *lapwynke*, *lappewinke*, *lapwynche*, prop. **tepewinke*, *leepwynke*, < AS. *hlēdpewinca*, a lapwing, < *hlēdpan*, leap, run, + **wince*, < **wincan*, move aside, turn: see *wink*, *wince*. The name appar. refers to the bird's irregular, twitching mode of flight.] A plover-like bird with four toes, a crest, and lustrous plumage, belonging to the genus *Vanellus* and family *Charadriidae*. The best-known lapwing is *V. cristatus*, a common European bird, also called *pe-*



Lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*).

wit, from its cry. The adult male has the upper parts iridescent with green, violet, and purplish tints, the under parts white, a large area on the breast and the top of the head and the long crest black, the tail-coverts chestnut or orange-brown, the tail black and white, the bill black, and the feet red. It is about as large as a pigeon. The eggs are esteemed a great luxury, and many are annually sent to the London markets from the marshy districts of England, under the name of *plovers' eggs*. There are other species. Also called *flapwing*.

For none after he was changed,
And from his owne kinde stranged,
A *lapwynke* made he was.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Wherein you resemble the *lapwing*, who crieth moat where her nest is not. Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, ii. 2.

lapwink, *n.* An obsolete form of *lapwing*.

lapwork (lap'wērk), *n.* In *metal-working*, work in which parts are fastened together by being lapped one over the other and then riveted, lapwelded, or the like.

laquay, **laquey**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *lackey*. Minsheu, 1617.

laquear (lak'wē-ār), *n.* [*L.*, also *laqueare*, a paneled ceiling; cf. *lacunar*, of same sense: see *lacunar*.] A ceiling which consists of sunk or hollowed compartments having bands or spaces between. See *lacunar*.

Lar (lār), *n.*; pl. *Lares* (lā'rēz), or, as English, *Lars* (lārz). [*L. Lar*, usually in pl. *Lares*, OL. *Lases* (Etruscan *Laran*, *Lalan*), perhaps akin to Skt. *√ las*, shine.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of a class of infernal deities whose cult was of primitive origin. They were looked upon as natural protectors of the state and family, and also as powerful for evil if not duly respected and propitiated. The public *Lares*, originally two in number, were the guardians of the unity of the state, and were honored with temples and an

elaborate public ceremonial. After the time of Augustus, at least, each division of the city had also its own public *Lares* (*Lares compitales*). The private *Lares* differed for each family, and were worshipped daily in the house, being domiciled either on the family hearth or in a special shrine. They received also especial recognition upon every occasion of festivity, public or private, and on certain days devoted particularly to them, and claimed tribute alike from the bride upon entering the family and from the youth upon attaining his majority. The chief of the private *Lares* in each family, the domestic or household *Lar* (*Lar familiaris*) in the fullest sense, was the spirit of the founder of the family. To the family spirits were often added in later times, among the household *Lares*, the shades of heroes, or other personalities who were looked upon with admiration or awe. In their character as malignant divinities, the *Lares* were commonly classed under the titles of *lemures* or *larvæ*.

In consecrated earth,
And on the holy hearth,
The *Lars* and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 191.

Hence—2. One of the most cherished possessions of a family or household; one of the household gods. Compare *Penates*, in a like use.

So shall each youth, assisted by our eyes, . . .
Be rich in ancient brass [coins], though not in gold,
And keep his *Lares*, though his house be sold.
Pope, Dunciad, lv. 366.

You were my wonders, you my *Lars*,
In darkling days my sun and stars.
Lovell, Oracle of the Goldfishes.

3. [*L. c.*] The white-handed gibbon, *Hylobates lar*. See *Hylobates*.—4. pl. [*NL.*] A group of lepidopterous insects.—5. [*NL.*] A genus of gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, type of the family *Hydroliaridae*.

Lar² (lār), *n.* [*L. Lar* or *Lars* (*Lart*-), < Etruscan *Larth*, lord.] Lord: a title prefixed to Etruscan names, properly distinctive of the eldest son, and often mistaken for an integral part of the name. Also *Lars*.

Appraised the Lyctan custom, spoke of those
That lay at wine with *Lar* and *Lucumo*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Lars Porsena of Clusium,
By the nine gods he swore
That the great house of Tarquin
Should suffer wrong no more.
Macaulay, Horatius.

Laramie group. See *group* 1.
lararium (lā-rā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *lararia* (-i). [*L.*, < *Lar*, a household deity: see *Lar* 1.] Among the ancient Romans, a small shrine in private houses where the *Lares* were kept and worshipped.

larboard (lār'bōrd; by sailors, lab'erd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *larboard* (also *leereboard*, in connection with and accommodated to *steereboard*, starboard); prob., with irreg. alteration of *d* to *r* by assimilation of the form to that of the associated *starboard*, < ME. *laddeboard* (found only once), perhaps for **ladebord*, lit. the 'lading-side' (the side on which, in the absence of any reason to the contrary, the cargo is received), < *lade*, a load, lit. a carrying (confused with the unrelated verb *lade*, < AS. *hladan*, lade), + *bord*, board, side: see *lade*², *lade*¹, *load*¹, *load*², and *board*. The AS. term was *backbord*: see etym. of *backboard*. It is not clear why this term, which remains in other Teut. tongues, gave way in E. to *larboard*. Cf. *starboard* (ult. < AS. *steorbord*, < *steor*, steer, rudder, + *bord*, side). The supposition that *larboard* stands for **lower-board*, i. e. left side (D. *laager*, lower, left; cf. E. obs. *higher*, right), is untenable; and the statement that *larboard* and *starboard* are derived, respectively, from the (supposed) It. terms *quella borda*, 'that side,' *questa borda*, 'this side,' is gross nonsense.] **I.** *n.* *Naut.*, that side of a ship which is on the left hand of a person facing the bow: opposed to *starboard*, the right-hand side. The term is now obsolete, the word *port* having been officially substituted in order to avoid confusion, in hearing orders, with the opposite but like-sounding *starboard*.

Thay layden in on *laddeborde* and the lofe wynnes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 106.
All the way vpon his *leerebord* was the maine ocean.
Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 5.

We have had enough of action, and of motion we,
Roll'd to starboard, roll'd to *larboard*, when the surge was
seething free. Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters (Choric Song).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship; port: as, the *larboard* quarter.—**Larboard boat**, or *larboard quarter-boat*, the mate's boat of a whaler.

larbowlines (lār'bō'linz or -linz), *n.* [*Lar* (*board*) + *bowlines*.] *Naut.*, the men of the larboard watch. See *watch*.

larcener (lār'se-nēr), *n.* [*Larceny* + *-er* 1.] One who commits larceny; a thief.

larcenist (lār'se-nist), *n.* [*Larceny* + *-ist*.] Same as *larcener*.

larcenous (lär'se-nus), *a.* [*< larceny + -ous.*] Thievish; pertaining to, characterized by, or tainted with larceny.

The acquittal of any noble and official thief will not fail to diffuse the most heartfelt satisfaction over the larcenous and burglarious world.

Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters, iv.

larcenously (lär'se-nus-li), *adv.* In a larcenous or thievish manner; thievishly.

larceny (lär'se-ni), *n.* [Formerly also *larciny*; with added suffix *-y*, prob. to conform the word to *burglary, felony*, etc.; earlier **larcen, larson*, *< OF. larrecin, larcin, F. larcin = Sp. Pg. It. latrocinio, < L. latrocinium (> E. latrocinny)*, robbery, *< latrocinari, praetise freebooting or highway robbery, < latro, a hired servant, a mercenary, a freebooter, robber. Cf. Gr. λάτρις, a hired servant.*] In *law*, the wrongful or fraudulent taking and carrying away, by any person and from any place, of the mere personal goods of another, with a felonious intent to convert them to the taker's own use, and make them his own property, without the consent of the owner; theft. *Eust.* According to some recent authorities, conversion with felonious intent may be larceny although there was no intent to appropriate the thing to the use of the thief himself. At common law appropriation by an employee or bailee already in lawful possession was not larceny, but at most embezzlement. By modern statute, in several jurisdictions acts formerly amounting only to embezzlement have been made larceny.

Larciny, or theft, by contraction for *latrocinny, latrocinium*, is distinguished by the law into two sorts. *Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.*

Compound larceny. See *simple larceny*.—**Grand larceny**, larceny of property having a value equal to or more than a certain amount, which the common law in England fixes at 12*d.*, and which is fixed in the United States at \$25, in others at \$50.—**Petty larceny**, larceny of property having a value less than that fixed in the case of grand larceny.—**Simple larceny**, larceny uncombined with any circumstances of aggravation, such as being committed by the owner's clerks or servants, or from the person: when so combined, it is called *compound larceny*. Robbery is larceny combined with assault, and is thus compound larceny.

larch (läreh), *n.* [Early mod. E. *larche*, *< OF. larçe, laricc = Sp. larice = Pg. larico = It. larice = MD. larchen(boom), D. lorken(boom) = OHG. *lurihha, MHG. larche, lërche, G. lërche, lërche (lerchenbaum) = Dan. lørke, lørke(træ) = Sw. lärk(träd), < L. larix (larice), < Gr. λάριξ (λάρικ-), larch. The W. llars-wyddan, llar-wyddan (gwydden, tree) is after E. The mod. F. name is *mélèze*.] Any coniferous tree of the genus *Larix*. The common larch of Europe, *L. Europæa*, is native in the Alps and their vicinity, and is frequently cultivated in England*

lard (lärd), *n.* [*< ME. larde, < OF. lard, F. lard, bacon, fat of swine, blubber of whales, etc., = Sp. Pg. It. lardo = NGr. ζαρός, < L. lardum, laridum, larida, the fat of bacon. Cf. Gr. ζαπίδος, fat, ζαρός, sweet, pleasant, nice.*] 1. The fat of swine; bacon; pork.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table sent the smoking lard;
On which with eager appetite they dine,
A savoury bit that serv'd to relish wine.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Banquets and Philemon, l. 107.

2. The fat of swine after being separated from the flesh and membranes by the process of rendering; the clarified semi-solid oil of hogs' fat. It is a very important article of commerce, being used for many culinary and industrial purposes, in pharmacy as the basis of ointments and cerates, etc. See *lard-oil*.

lard (lärd), *v.* [*< ME. larden, < F. larder = Sp. lardar = Pg. lardear = It. lardare, lurd; from the noun.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To stuff with bacon or pork; introduce thin pieces of salt pork, ham, or bacon into the substance of (a joint of meat) before cooking, in order to improve its flavor.

He is also good at *larding* of Meat after the Mode of France. *Howell, Letters, I. v. 30.*

Hence—2. To intersperse with something by way of improvement or ornamentation; enrich; garnish; interlard.

They say, the Lirick is *larded* with passionate Sonnets. *Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.*

White his shroud as the mountain snow,
Larded with sweet flowers. *Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 37.*

They *lard* their lean books with the fat of others' works. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 19.*

A vocabulary *larded* with the words humanity and philanthropy. *R. Choate, Addresses, p. 237.*

3. To pierce as in the operation of larding.

Thy Barbed dart heer at a Chaldee flies,
And in an instant *lardeth* both his thighs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Vacation.

4. To apply lard or grease to; baste; grease; besmear.

Falstaff sweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 2. 116.*

As smart above
As meat and *larded* locks can make him. *Cowper, Task, iv. 642.*

5. To fatten.

And mowell mast to the husband did yield,
And with his nuts *larded* many wine. *Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.*

Live by meat!
By *larding* up your bodies! 'tis lewd and lazy. *Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.*

II. † intrans. To grow fat.

In the furrow by, where Ceres lies much spill'd,
The unwieldy *larding* swine his maw then having fill'd,
Lies wallowing in the mire. *Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv. 108.*

lardacein (lärd-dä'se-in), *n.* [*< lardace(ous) + -in.*] A proteid substance found as a deposit in certain diseased organs and tissues of the body. It differs from other proteids in resisting the action of digestive fluids, and in coloring red with iodine alone, and violet or blue with iodine and sulphuric acid.

lardaceous (lärd-dä'shius), *a.* [*< lard, n., + -aceous.*] Of, pertaining to, containing, or consisting of lard or lardacein; of the nature of lard; resembling lard.—**Lardaceous disease**, a morbid condition in which lardacein is deposited or formed in various tissues. Also called *albuminoid, waxy, or amyloid disease or degeneration*.—**Lardaceous tissues**, tissues containing lardacein.

lard-boiler (lärd'boi'lër), *n.* A steam-heated pan in which the fat of hogs is boiled to separate the lard from the membranes. *E. H. Knight.*

lard-cooler (lärd'kö'lër), *n.* An apparatus for the artificial cooling of rendered lard. It consists of a vessel surrounded by a stream of cold water, which passes in and out by means of pipes, while air is forced into the inner vessel through a tubular shaft in the middle. The contents of the vessel are agitated by the action of movable wooden slats revolving between fixed slats, while scrapers prevent accumulation of the lard on the sides of the vessel. *E. H. Knight.*

larder (lärd'èr), *n.* [*< ME. larder, < OF. lardier, a tub for bacon, larder, a room for meats, < ML. lardarium (also larderium, after OF.), a room for meats, < L. lardum, laridum, fat of bacon: see lard, n. Cf. OF. lardoir, lardouër, a larder, F. lardoire, a larding-pin, < ML. lardatorium, a larding-pin, < lardare, lard, spit: see lard, r.*] 1. A room in which bacon and other meats are kept or salted; hence, a depository of provisions in general for a household; a pantry.

Good master porter, I belong to the larder. *Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 5.*

The *larders* of Savona were filled with the choicest game. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 20.*

2. The stock of provisions in a house; provisions as served.

larder², **larduret**, *n.* [*ME., also lardre; < OF. *lardure, slaughter (†) (not found in this sense); cf. lardure, a piece of bacon or fat; < larder, lard, stick, spit: see lard, r.*] Slaughter.

Ther dide Ban gret nervelles, ffor he remounted Arthur
a mouge his cunyes with fin force, and made so grete
lardre of the Geauntes, that noon durate of hym a-bide a
stroke. *Mertin (E. L. T. S.), II. 236.*

larder-beetle (lärd'èr-bè'tl), *n.* The bacon-beetle, *Dermestes lardarius*: so called from its depredations upon stored animal foods. See *Dermestes*, and cut under *bacon-beetle*.

larderellite (lärd'èr-el'it), *n.* [Named after one *Lardere*, connected with the borax industry of Tuscany.] A hydrous ammonium borate occurring in white crystalline masses about the Tuscan lagoons.

larderer (lärd'èr-èr), *n.* [*< ME. larderere, < larder + -er.*] One who has charge of a larder.

John Fitz-John, by Reason of his Manner of S. in Norfolk, was admitted to be chief *Larderer*. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 136.*

larder-house (lärd'èr-hous), *n.* [*ME. lardyr-hous.*] Same as *larder*¹.

lardery (lärd'èr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *larderie, lardarye, lardry, lardrie; < ML. lardarium, a larder: see larder*¹. Cf. *OF. larderie, the art of larding meats.*] Same as *larder*¹.

Carnais, carnario [It.], a *lardrie* or place to hang and keepe meate in. *Florio.*

The citizens of Winchester had oversight of the kitchen and *larderie*. *Holinshed, Hen. III., an. 1235.*

lardiner (lärd'èr-i-nër), *n.* [*< ME. lardynner, < OF. *lardinier, < ML. lardenerius, equiv. to lardarius, a steward, one in charge of the larder, < L. lardum, lard: see lard, larder*¹. Hence the surname *Lardner*.] A steward.

Hoo so makyzt at Crystymas a dogge *lardyner* and yn
March a sowe gardyn, . . . he shall neuer haue good
larder ne fayre gardyn. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.*

larding-needle (lärd'ing-nè'dl), *n.* An instrument with which to insert the strips of pork used in larding meat.

larding-pin (lärd'ing-pin), *n.* Same as *larding-needle*.

larding-stick, *n.* Same as *larding-needle*.
A *larding-stick*, wherewith cookes use to drawe lard
through flesh. *Nomenclator.*

laroecin (lärd-dö'se-in), *n.* Same as *lardacein*.

lard-oil (lärd'oil), *n.* An oil expressed from hogs' lard. It is colorless and limpid, and is used for greasing wool, for the lubrication of machinery, for adulterating olive- and sperm oils, and to some extent for burning in lamps. It is largely used in the United States for making soap.

lardon, lardoon (lärd'on, lärd-dön'), *n.* [*< F. lardon, a thin slice of bacon, < lard, bacon: see lard, n.*] A strip of bacon or salt pork used for larding.

Thrust the needle into the meat at one of the side lines,
and when it is about half way through to the top of the
piece, press the steel slightly with the thumb and fore-
finger, to hold the *lardon* in place until it has entered the
meat. *Parloa, New Cook Book, p. 397.*

lard-press (lärd'pres), *n.* A press used for separating cooked lard from the cracklings.

lard-renderer (lärd'ren'èr-èr), *n.* A tank-boiler or vessel in which cut lard is cooked to separate the clear fat from the membranes and watery parts. *E. H. Knight.*

lardry, *n.* A contraction of *lardery*.

lardstone (lärd'stön), *n.* A kind of soft stone found in China. See *agalmatolite*.

lardure, *n.* See *larder*².

lardy (lärd'i), *a.* [*< lard + -y.*] Containing lard; full of lard; of the nature of lard.

lare¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *lard*¹.

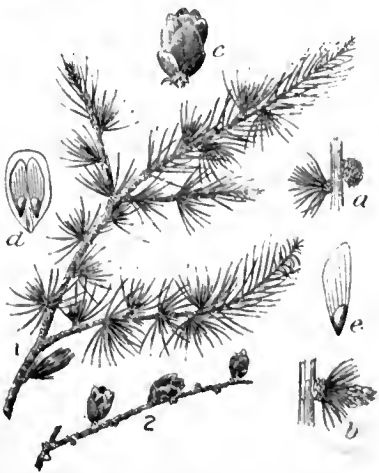
lare², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lard*¹.

lare³, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lard*³.

Larentia (lä-ren'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), *< L. Larentia*, in Roman legend the foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.] A genus of geometrid moths giving name to the *Larentida*, having the palpi reaching beyond the front and their joints indistinct. The larvæ are slender and cylindrical, and live on low plants. Representatives occur in all parts of the world; nearly 100 species are described, about 40 of them European.

Larentidæ, Larentiidae (lä-ren'ti-dè, lä-ren-ti'i-dè), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), *< Larentia + -idæ*.] A family of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Larentia*, containing such forms as the pugs, carpet-moths, high-fliers, etc. It is a large and wide-spread group, whose members have the palpi compressed like a beak, the wings not angulate, rarely dentate, with moderate fringes, and the areola oftenest double. The larvæ are elongate, without tubercles usually green, and with distinct lines.

Larentinae, Larentiinae (lä-ren-ti'nè, lä-ren-ti'i'nè), *n.* [NL., *< Larentia + -inæ*.] The *Larentidæ* regarded as a subfamily.



American Larch, or Tamarack (*Larix Americana*).
1, branch with leaves; 2, branch with cones; 3, branch with male flowers; 4, branch with a young cone; 5, cone; 6, scale of cone with the two seeds; 7, seed.

and the United States. It is one of an elegant, conical growth, and its wood is tough, buoyant, elastic, and extremely durable. The tree yields Venetian turpentine, and its bark is used in tanning and dyeing. The American or black larch is *L. Americana*, the tamarack or hackmatack. The larch of northwestern America is *L. occidentalis*. The Chinese or golden larch is *L. Pseudolarix Kämpferi*. The Himalayan larch, *L. Griffithii*, yields a soft but durable timber. The Corsican larch is *Pinus Laricio*.

When rosy plumelets tuft the larch.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xci.

larch-bark (läreh'bärk), *n.* The bark of *Larix Europæa*: the larchic cortex of the British Pharmacopœia. It has been used in hemorrhagic, bronchitic, and cutaneous affections.

larchen (lä'rchen), *a.* [*< larch + -en.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of larch.

larch-tree (läreh'trë), *n.* Same as *larch*.

lareover (lär'ō'vēr), *n.* See *layer-over*.

When children are over inquisitive as to the meaning or use of any articles, it is sometimes the custom to rebuke them by saying they are *lareovers* for meddlers. *Halliwel.*

Lares, *n.* The Latin plural of *Lar*¹.

largamente (lär-gä-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *largo*, large: see *large*.] In music, largely; broadly; in a manner characterized by breadth of style without change of time. *Grove*.

large (lärj), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. large*, < *OF. large*, *F. large* = *Sp. Pg. It. largo*, < *L. largus*, abundant, plentiful, copious, large, much.] **I. a.** 1. Ample in dimensions, quantity, or number; having much size, bulk, volume, extent, capacity, scope, length, breadth, etc., absolutely or relatively; being of more than common measure; wide; broad; spacious; great; big; bulky: opposed to *small* or *little*, and used of both corporeal and incorporeal subjects: as, a *large* house, man, or ox; a *large* plain or river; a *large* supply, assembly, or number of people; to deal on a *large* scale or with *large* subjects; to seek a *larger* sphere; a man of *large* mind or heart; a *large* manner in painting; the *largest* liberty of action; to confer *large* powers upon an agent; *large* views.

Large er tho londes, that his eldrea women.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 144.

They buried him in Legate's Den,
A *large* mile frae Harlaw.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 319).

When ye go, ye shall come . . . to a *large* land.
Judges xviii. 10.

I pray God bless us both, and send us, after this *large* distance, a joyful meeting.
Howell, Letters, I. 1. 5.

From this place we had a *large* prospect of the Plain of Eadracon, which is of a vast extent, and very fertile.
Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

In all seasons there will be some instances of persons who have souls too *large* to be taken with popular prejudices.
Steele, Spectator, No. 294.

2†. Full; complete.

They sleep till that it was *pryme large*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 352.

"Smyte on boldly," said Robyn,
"I give the *large* leve."
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 115).

3†. Ample or free in expenditure; liberal; lavish; prodigal; extravagant.

But by thy lyf ne be namore so *large*:
Kepe bet onre good, that geve I thee in charge.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 431.

Large of his treasures, of a soul so great
As fills and crowds his universal seat [Innocent XI.].
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 86.

4†. Ample or liberal in words; diffuse; free; full; extended: applied to language.

The declarations we have sent inclosed, the one more briefe & general, which we thinke ye fitter to be presented; the other something more *large*.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 34.

If I shall be *large*, or unwonted in justifying my selfe to those who know me not, for else it would be needless, let them consider that a short slander will oft times reach farther then a long apology.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

5†. Free from restraint; being at large.

Of burdens all he set the Paynims *large*.
Fairfax.

6†. Free from moral restraint; broad; licentious.

The man doth fear God, howsoever it seems not in him by some *large* jests he will make.
Shak., Much Ado, II. 3. 206.

7†. Clamorous; boisterous; blatant.

Some men seyn he was of tonge *large*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 804.

8†. Free; favorable as regards direction; fair: applied to the wind. See *large*, *adv.*, 3.

The same night about midnight arose another great storme, but the winde was *large* with vs, untill the 27 of the same moneth, which then grew somewhat contrary.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 282.

=**Syn.** 1. *Big*, etc. (see *great*); capacious, expansive, spacious.

II. n. 1. Freedom; unrestraint: in the phrase at *large* (which see, below).—2†. In old musical notation, a note properly equivalent in value either to three or to two longs, according to the rhythm used. Also called a *maxima* or *maxim*. It was variously made, as when used at the end of a piece its time value was often indefinite.

A *large*, a long, a breve, a semibreve,
A minim, a crotchet, a quaver, a semiquaver.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Beside Women, v. 1.

3†. Bounty; largess.

It bicometh to a kynge to kepe and to defende,
And conquerour of conquest his lawes and his *large*.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 43.

At *large* (formerly also at *his large*, etc.). (a) At liberty; without restraint or confinement: as, to go at *large*; to be left at *large*.

Alwey they seke upward on highte,
While eche of hem is at *his large*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 745.

A byrd in hand, as some men say, is worth ten [that] flye at *large*.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

The will
And high permission of all-ruling Heaven
Left him at *large* to his own dark designa.
Milton, P. L., l. 213.

In prison I expected greater satisfactions than I had enjoyed at *large*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

(b) At length; in or to the full extent; fully: as, to discourse on a subject at *large*.

I will now declare at *large* why, in mine opinion, Ioue is fitter than feare.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 31.

This is more at *large* describ'd in the Gazette of that day.
Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1672.

(c) In general; as a whole; altogether.

The nation at *large* gained greatly by the revolution.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 1.

(d) For the whole; free from the customary limitation. In the United States a congressman at *large* is one elected by the voters of a whole State instead of those of a single district, which is done when the existing apportionment by districts does not provide for all the representatives to which the State is entitled. In some places an alderman or a supervisor at *large* is elected by a whole city or county, in addition to those elected by wards or townships.—Common at *large*. See *common*, n., 4.

larger, *v. i.* [*ME. largen*; < *large*, *a.* Cf. *enlarge*, of which *large* is in part an aphetic form.] To get free. [Rare.]

And most especially by the power and wyll of Almyghty God, with meruaylous dyfficultye, we *larged* frome the shore.
Sir R. Gwyllforde, Pylygrimage, p. 60.

large (lärj), *adv.* [*ME. large*; < *large*, *a.*] 1†. Largely; broadly; freely; with license.

Al speke he nevere so rudelyche and *large*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 734.

2†. Fully; at large.

A greter payne, as more *large* apperyth in for-sayde autoryte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 34.

3. *Naut.*, before the wind; with the wind free or on the quarter, or in such a direction that studding-sails will draw: as, to go or sail *large*.

We continued running *large* before the northeast tradewinds for several days.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 20.

4†. Full; at full; in all.

My selfe, with many good frends in ye south-collonie of Virginia, have received such a blow that 400. persons *large* will not make good our losses.
J. Hudson, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 125].

5. "Big"; boastfully. [Colloq.]—By and *large*. See *by*, *adv.*

large-acred (lärj'ä'kërd), *a.* Possessing much land.

Heathcote himself, and such *large-acred* men,
Lords of fat E'sham, or of Lincoln fen,
Buy every stick of wood that lends them heat.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. II. 240.

large-handed (lärj'han'ded), *a.* Having large hands. Hence—(a) Rapacious; grasping; greedy.

Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,
And pill by law!
Shak., T. of A., IV. 1. 11.

(b) Profuse; generous: as, *large-handed* charity.

large-hearted (lärj'här'ted), *a.* Having a large heart or liberal disposition; sympathetic; generous; liberal; magnanimous.

Such as made Sheba's curious queen resort
To the *large-hearted* Hebrew's famous court.
Waller, To the Countess of Carlisle.

large-heartedness (lärj'här'ted-nes), *n.* Largeness of heart; generosity.

In regard of reasonable and spiritual deales, the effects of this affection are *large-heartedness* and liberality.
Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, xvii.

largely (lärj'li), *adv.* [*ME. largely*; < *large*, *a.*, + *-ly*².] In a large manner; to a great extent; copiously; diffusely; amply; liberally; bountifully; abundantly; fully: as, the subject was *largely* discussed.

large-minded (lärj'min'ded), *a.* Liberal; not narrow in ideas; characterized by breadth of view.

I fear we shall find that, instead of training our girls to be *large-minded*, useful, agreeable women, we shall have trained them to have little or no real interest in anything.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 229.

large-mindedness (lärj'min'ded-nes), *n.* Liberality of ideas; freedom from narrowness; magnanimity.

largen (lärjn), *v.* [*ME. largen* + *-en*¹.] **I. intrans.** To become large or larger; wax. [Rare.]

And the one eye that meets my view,
Idle and strangely *largening*, too,
Like that of conscience in the dark,
Seems to make me its single mark.
Lovell, Oracle of the Goldfishes.

II. trans. To make large or larger; enlarge; increase. [Rare.]

No more a vislon, reddened, *largened*,
The moon dips toward her mountain nest.
Lovell, Appledore, vi.

largeness (lärj'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being large. (a) Bigness; bulk; magnitude: as, the *largeness* of an animal.

Circles are prais'd, not that abound
In *largeness*, but th' exactly round.
Waller, Long and Short Life.

(b) Comprehension; scope; extensiveness: as, *largeness* of intellect or of a view.

There will be occasion for *largeness* of mind and agreeableness of temper.
Jeremy Collier, Friendship.

(c) Extension; amplitude; volume: as, the *largeness* of an offer.

The Umbrlan champaign, breaking away into the valley of the Tiber, spreads in all the *largeness* of majestically converging mountain slopes.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 68.

(d) Freedom; breadth; latitude; unrestraint.

The captain was tried by a council of war, and acquitted by the *largeness* of his commission.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 235.

This *largeness* of style is the result of that long and profound study of nature which teaches the artist how to select and to give due prominence to the parts which are essential to the main idea, every detail not so essential being subordinated, or, if necessary, omitted.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 402.

(e) Magnanimity.

If the *largeness* of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illustrious weakness.
Bacon.

(f) Liberality.

Lo! Laurence for hna *largeness*! as holy lore telleth,
That hna mede and hus man-hede for eutere-more shal laste; . . .
He gaf godea men godea goodea and nat to crete lordes.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 64.

largess, largesse (lär'jes), *n.* [*ME. largesse*, < *OF. largesse*, *F. largesse* = *Sp. Pg. largueza* = *It. larghezza*, a bounty, < *LL.* as if **largitia* (= *L. largitio* (n-), a bestowing freely: see *largition*), < *L. largiri*, give freely, < *largus*, large, liberal: see *large*, *a.*] 1. Liberality; generosity; bounty. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Avarice maketh alwey mokererea to ben hated, and *largesse* maketh folk cler of renown.

Chaucer, Boëthius, II. prose 5.

I could not bear to see those eyes
On all with wasteful *largesse* shine.
Lovell, The Protest.

2. A liberal gift or donation; a present; a bounty bestowed.

Ther mette I cryluge many oon,—
A *larges*! *larges*!
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1309.

The great donatives and *largesses*, upon the dishanding of the armies, were things able to enflame all men's courages.
Bacon, Kingdoms and Estates.

I have not lack'd thy mild reproof,
Nor golden *largess* of thy praise.
Tennyson, Song.

To cry a *largess*, to ask for a gift or bounty, as was anciently the custom of the minstrels at feasts.

To crye a *largesse* by-fore oure lorde oure goode looa to shewe.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 109.

=**Syn.** 2. *Gratuity*, etc. See *present*, *n.*

larget (lär'jet), *n.* A length of iron cut from a bar and of proper size to roll into a sheet. It usually has a weight of about 14 pounds. It is heated preparatory to rolling, and is rolled while hot.

larghetto (lär-get'tō), *a.* and *n.* [It., somewhat slow, < *largo*, < *L. largus*, large: see *large*.]

I. a. In music, somewhat slow: noting a passage to be rendered in somewhat slow tempo; not so slow as *largo*, but usually slower than *andante*.

II. n. A movement intended to be performed in somewhat slow tempo.

largifical† (lär-jif'i-kal), *a.* [*L. largificus*, bountiful, < *largus*, large, + *facere*, make.] Generous; bountiful; ample; liberal. *Blount*.

largifluous† (lär-jif'lū-us), *a.* [*L. largifluus*, flowing copiously, copious, < *largus*, copious (large, copiously), + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing copiously. *Bailey*, 1727.

largiloquent† (lär-jil'ō-kwent), *a.* [*L. large*, abundantly, + *loquen*(t)-s, prp. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking in a bombastic or boasting manner; grandiloquent. *Coles*, 1717.

Largina (lär-jin'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Largus* + *-ina*².] A subfamily of bugs of the family *Pyr-rhocoridae*, typified by the genus *Largus*, having large prominent eyes placed obliquely, no ocelli, triangular face with prominent antenniferous tubercles, and five-jointed antennæ. It is an American group, rich in species of varied forms and colors, extending from the southern United States through most of South America. It would be more regularly *Larginae*.

largition† (lär-jish'on), *n.* [*OF. largition* = *It. largizione*, < *L. largitio* (n-), a giving freely, < *largiri*, give freely, < *largus*, abundant: see *large*. Cf. *largess*.] The bestowment of a largess or gift; bounty.

As wise Spotswood says upon Malcolm the Second, necessity is the companion of immoderate largition, and forceth to unlawful shifts.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, l. 225.

largo (lär'gō), *a.* and *n.* [It., slow, < *L. largus*, large.] *I. a.* In music, slow; noting a passage to be rendered in slow tempo and broad, dignified style.

II. n. A movement intended to be performed in such tempo and style.

Largus (lär'gus), *n.* [NL., < *L. Largus*, a Roman surname, < *largus*, liberal; see *large*.] The typical genus of bugs of the subfamily *Largina*. *L. succinctus* is a broadly ovate brownish-black bug marked with red or orange, found in most parts of the United States.

lariat (lär'i-at), *n.* [< Sp. *la reata*, < *la*, the, + *reata*, a rope used to tie horses and other animals together; see *reata*.] *1.* A rope or cord used for picketing horses while grazing.—*2.* A thong or noose used for catching wild animals: called in California, Mexico, and farther south a *lasso*. Also called *reata*, often spelled *riata*. [Western U. S.]

Those tribes, as the Utes, who are unable to procure beef or buffalo skins, make beautiful *lariats* of thin strips of buckskin plaited together.

R. I. Dodge, Our Wild Indians, p. 252.

larid (lär'id), *n.* A bird of the family *Laridae*.

Laridae (lär'i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Larus* + *-idae*.] A family of long-winged, web-footed swimming birds, with a small free hind toe, and pervious lateral non-tubular nostrils, belonging to the order *Longipennes* and suborder *Gaviae*; the gull family. This family includes upward of 125 species, found in every part of the world, of fluviatile, lacustrine, and maritime habits. They are strong and buoyant fliers, subsist on fish, insects, and other animal food, and rear the young in the nest, which they usually build on the ground, laying two or three heavily blotched eggs. The prevailing color is snowy-white with a pearly-blue mantle. The *Laridae* present four types, usually made the basis of division into as many subfamilies: *Lestrinae*, the jagers or skua-gulls; *Larinae*, gulls proper; *Sternae*, terns or sea-swallowers; and *Rhynchopinae*, skimmer. See these words, and cuts under *Chroicocephalus*, *gull*, *ivory-gull*, etc.

laridine (lär'i-din), *a.* Pertaining to the *Laridae*, or having their characters. *Cones*.

larigot (lär'i-got), *n.* [OF. *Parigot*, the flageolet.] A kind of flageolet, or an organ-stop imitating a flageolet.

larin (lär'in), *n.* [< Ar. Pers. *larin* (?).] A money of Persia and Arabia, consisting of silver wire about the size of a quill bent over into the form of a hook, and bearing the name of the reigning monarch. The old larins were worth intrinsically about 20 cents in silver; but later disk-shaped bronze coins of this name were struck, the nominal value of which varied from half a United States cent to 2 cents. See *hook-money*.

Larinae (lä-ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Larus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Laridae*, having the bill more or less strongly epignathous, with continuous covering, and the tail usually square and of moderate length; the gulls. Some of the smaller species closely resemble terns, but the hooking of the bill is usually distinctive. The *Larinae* are cosmopolitan, abounding on most sea-coasts and large inland waters. They are noisy voracious birds, subsisting chiefly on fish. The number of species is variously reckoned at from 50 to 75. The leading genera are *Larus*, *Fagophila*, *Rissa*, *Chroicocephalus*, *Rhodostethia*, and *Xema*. See *gull*?

larine (lär'in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Larinae*, or having their characters.

Larix (lä'riks), *n.* [NL. (P. Miller, 1731), < *L. larix*, larch; see *larch*.] A genus of coniferous trees with needle-shaped deciduous leaves; the larches. It belongs to the tribe *Abietineae* with the pines, true cedars, spruces, and firs, from all of which it is distinguished by its deciduous leaves, which are densely subverticillate-fasciculate in the scaly bud. The reflexed cones are provided with persistent scales, each subtended by a conspicuous bract. There are about 8 species, inhabiting Europe, Asia, and North America. (See *larch*.) Four fossil species have been described from the Miocene deposits of Germany and Austria.

lark¹ (lärk), *n.* [ME. *larke*, contr. of *laverock*, *laverock*, *laveracke* (> *E. dial. laverock*, *larrock*, *laverock*, *larriek*), < *AS. lāferce*, *lāuerce*, earlier *lāwerce*, *lāwerce*, *lāuriceae*, *lāurice* = Fries. *lurke* = *D. lowerik*, *leuwerik*, *leuwerik*, *leuwerk* = MLG. *lēwerike*, *lēwerke*, LG. *lewerke* = OHG. *lēwarakha*, *lērakhā*, *lērēkhā*, *lērīkhā*, MHG. *lēwerche*, *lēwerich*, *lēwerch*, *lēwerch*, *lēreche*, G. *lerche*, G. dial. *löwenockerche* = Icel. *lævirki* = OSW. *læríkka*, Sw. *lärka* = Dan. *lærke*, a lark. Origin unknown; the older forms have the semblance of a contracted compound, but no satisfactory explanation of it appears.] *1.* A small oscine passerine bird of the family *Alaudidae*. Larks are mostly inactiver migratory birds of Europe, Asia, and Africa, the only true larks found in the western hemisphere being those of the genus *Eremophila*, excepting the occasional occurrence of the skylark as a straggler. Africa is the richest in species. They are chiefly birds of

the open country; they nest on the ground, and some are famous for soaring and singing. About 100 species are described, leading genera of which are *Eremophila*, *Alauda*, *Melanocorypha*, *Certhilauda*, *Mirafra*, *Megalophonus*, and *Pyrhulauda*. The few species which are well known are generally distinguished by qualifying prefixes: as, the *skylark*, *Alauda arvensis*; the *wood-lark*, *Alauda arborea*; the *shore-lark*, *Eremophila alpestris*. See the compounds, and cuts under *Alauda*, *Eremophila*, and *skylark*.

Then perted the pepull, presit to there hold,
And loget the long night till the larke sang.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10000.

Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
And Phœbus' gins arise,
Shak., Cymbeline, li. 3 (song).

2. A bird like or likened to a lark, but not one of the *Alaudidae*: with a distinguishing prefix: as, the *tillark*, *meadow-lark*, *bunting-lark*, *bush-lark*, *horse-lark*, etc. Such birds are chiefly the titlarks or pipits (see *Anthus*), and various kinds of finches and buntings.—**Dusky lark**, the rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*.—**Horned lark**, a bird of the family *Alaudidae*, *Eremophila alpestris*, closely related to the true larks, but distinguished by the development of feathers into a horn-like tuft on the head: common to northern Europe and America.—**Rock-lark**, the rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*.—**Sea-lark**. (*g*) The rock-pipit. (*b*) A kind of sandpiper.—**White or white-winged lark**, the snow-bunting. [Eng. (Norfolk).]

lark¹ (lärk), *v. i.* [< *lark¹*, *n.*] To catch or hunt larks.

lark² (lärk), *n.* [A dial. form, with intrusive *r* (often not pron.), of *lake²* (pron. läk, also läk), *laik*, play; see *lake²*.] A merry or hilarious adventure; a jovial prank or frolic; sport: as, to go on a *lark*. [Colloq. slang.]

"Pip, old chap," said Joe, . . . "when you're well enough to go out for a ride—what larks!"
Dickens, Great Expectations, lvii.

It will be no end of a lark; just when nobody is thinking about tigers, you go off and kill a tremendous fellow, fifteen or sixteen feet long, and come back covered with glory and mosquito bites. *F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, vii.*

lark² (lärk), *v. i.* [< *lark²*, *n.* Cf. *larrikin*.] To frolic; make sport; do anything in a sportive haphazard way. [Colloq. slang.]

Don't lark with the watch, or annoy the police!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 200.

Jumping the widest brook, and larking over the newest gates in the country. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.*

lark-bunting (lärk'bun'ting), *n.* *1.* A spur-bunting or spur-heeled bunting; a bird of the genus *Centropus*: as, the Lapland *lark-bunting*, *C. lapponica*: so called from the long straightened hind claw like a lark's. Also called *longspur*. See cut under *Centropus*.—*2.* The common eorn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. [Prov. Eng.]

larker (lär'kär), *n.* A catcher of larks.

lark-finch (lärk'finch), *n.* A bird of the finch family, *Fringillidae*, *Chondestes grammia*, abounding in the western parts of the United States, inhabiting prairies and having some resemblance to a lark in habits. It is 6½ inches long; the head is variegated with black, white, and chestnut; the under parts are white, shaded with gray on the sides, and with a dark blotch on the breast; the tail is mostly black, its feathers tipped with white. The bird is a sweet singer, nests on the ground, lays four or five white eggs with dark zigzag lines, and feeds on seeds and insects like other sparrows. Also called *lark-sparrow*. See cut under *Chondestes*.

lark-heeled (lärk'hēld), *a.* Having a long and straight hind claw, like a lark's; spur-heeled: applied to the coucals, or cuckoos of the genus *Centropus*.

lark-plover (lärk'pluv'ēr), *n.* A South American plover-like bird of the subfamily *Thinocorinae*, such as the *gachita*, *Thinocorus rumicivorus*.

lark's-heel (lärks'hēl), *n.* *1.* The Indian cross or garden nasturtium. See *Tropæolum*.—*2.* Same as *larkspur*.

lark-sparrow (lärk'spar'ō), *n.* Same as *lark-finch*. *Cones*.

larkspur (lärk'spär), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Delphinium*: so called from the spur-shaped formation of calyx and petals. The common or field larkspur is *D. consolida*; the rocket-larkspur, *D. ajacis*; the bee-larkspur, *D. elatum*. Sometimes also called *lark's-heel* and *lark's-claw*.

lark-worm (lärk'wärm), *n.* A kind of tape-worm, *Tania platycephala*.

larky (lär'ki), *a.* [< *lark²* + *-y*.] Same as *larkish*. [Colloq.]

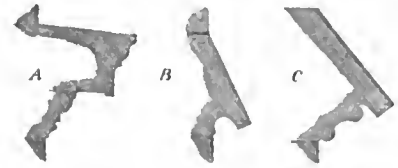
The girls felt larky. . . They tripped gayly along.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine.

larne¹, *n.* [By apheresis from *alarm*.] An alarm. *Paisgrave*.

larne² (lärn), *n.* [F., a tear, < *L. lacrima*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] *1.* A rounded form having a point, and supposed to resemble a tear-

drop, as in a pattern of lace.—*2.* In *her.*, the representation of a tear—that is, a drop argent. See *gutté*.

larmier (lär'miär), *n.* [< F. *larmier*, < *larne*, a tear: see *larne*.] *1.* In *arch.*, another name for the corona; also, any horizontal member or string-course similar in profile to a corona,



Larmiers. A, Greek; B, C, mediæval.

projecting from the face of a wall to throw off rain which would otherwise trickle down. Such larmiers are especially common in mediæval architecture.—*2.* In *zool.*, the tear-bag; a subcutaneous sebaceous gland or follicle of sundry ruminants, as the *Cervidae* or deer, situated under the skin below each eye, and opening upon the cheek near the inner corner of the eye to discharge its viscid secretion. It is not a lacrimal gland, but of the nature of Meibomian and other sebaceous follicles, which exude an unctuous and usually odorous substance.

laroid (lär'oid), *a.* [< *Larus* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to the *Laridae*, or having their characters; laridine.

Laroidæ (lä-rei'dō-ē), *n. pl.* The *Laridae* rated as a superfamily, divided into *Stereorariidæ* (the jagers) and *Laridæ*.

Larra (lär'ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius).] A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects of the family *Sphægidæ*, type of the subfamily *Larrinae*. It is characterized by the truncate marginal cell, the non-emarginate eyes, three submarginal cells of which the second is petiolate, and the elongate metathorax truncate behind and parallel-sided. These wasps generally burrow in the ground, but a Brazilian one makes a nest of the woolly scrapings of plants. *L. semirufa* has a black head and thorax and reddish abdomen, and preys on the Rocky Mountain locust (*Caloptenus spretus*), and probably on other grasshoppers.

Larrada (lär'ä-dä), *n.* [NL.] A form of the word *Larra*, recently in current usage among entomologists, proposed by Leach, 1817.

Larrea (lär'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles), named after J. A. H. de Larrea, a Spanish patron of art and science.] A genus of polypetalous evergreen shrubs of tropical and subtropical America, belonging to the natural order *Zygophylleæ*. It is distinguished botanically from *Guaiacum* and other related genera by its sessile ovary, its hairy luteohiscent



Branch of Creosote-bush (*Larrea mexicana*), with flowers and fruit.

a, leaf, showing nervation; *b*, flower; *c*, flower cut longitudinally through the pistil, and showing two introrse stamens; *d*, stamen, seen from without; *e*, fruit.

fruit, and its bifoliate leaves, the leaflets being cuneate or abruptly pinnate. There are four known species, natives of Texas, Mexico, southern Brazil, and the Andes. They are unpleasantly odorous balsamiferous shrubs, with knotty two-ranked branches, opposite leaves, persistent stipules, and yellow flowers solitary on short, terminal, interstipular peduncles. *L. mexicana* is the creosote-bush of Mexico and the arid plains of the southwestern United States.

larrick (lar'ik), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Careless. [Prov. Eng.]

larrikin (lar-i-kin), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *larrick*.] A local origin is ascribed to the word in the first quotation. **I. a.** Rollicking; disorderly; rowdy. [Colloq.]

He [James Dalton, a Melbourne police-sergeant of Irish birth] will be best remembered as the originator of the now universally adopted word *larrikin*. "They were a-larrikin (darking) down the strate, your worship," said he one day, in describing the conduct of some youths, and the Bench had so much difficulty in understanding what he meant, and the expression was repeated so often, that it passed into a catch-word, and was soon applied universally to youthful roughts. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 345.

Such a *larrikin* phrase as "O criminal" is to be found at least once in his writings. *Literary Era*, II. 165.

II. n. A rowdy; a rough; a blackguard; a "hoodlum." [Australia.]

A *larrikin* is a cross between the street Arab and the hoodlum, with a dash of the rough thrown in to improve the mixture. *Arch. Forbes*, quoted in *Echoes*, April 4, 1884.

larrikinism (lar-i-kin-izm), *n.* [Cf. *larrikin* + *-ism*.] The conduct of a *larrikin*. [Colloq.]

Larrinae (lar-rī'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Larra* + *-inae*.] A small subfamily of fossorial hymenoptera of the family *Sphegidae*, typified by the genus *Larra* or *Larrada*. They are of small size and slender form, with narrowly ovoid abdomen, concealed labrum, notched mandibles, and a spine at the base of the middle tibia.

larrup (lar'up), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *larruped* or *larrapped*, ppr. *larruping* or *larrapping*. [Prob. < D. *larpen*, thresh with flails; cf. *larp*, a lash. The E. form *larrup* (for **larp*) may represent the strongly rolled *r* of the D.: so *larum*, *alarum*, for *alarm*.] To flog; thrash. [Colloq. slang.]

There was no rope-dancing for me; I danced on the bare ground, and was *larruped* with the rope. *Dickens*, *Hard Times*, v.

larry (lar'i), *n.* Same as *lorry*.

Lars (lärz), *n.* Same as *Lar*².

larsont, *n.* See *larseny*. *Bailey*, 1731.

larum (lar'um or lär'um), *n.* [Abbr. of *alarum* = *alarm*.] 1. Alarm; a warning sound; a noise giving notice of danger. [Obsolete or poetical.]

The wailfull warre in time doth yeelde to peace,
The *larums* lowde and trumpete sounde doth cease.

Turberville, *Atter Misadventures come Good Haps*.

And the first *larum* of the cock's shrill throat

May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear

To horrid sounds of hostile feet within.

Cowper, *Task*, iv. 569.

2t. An alarm-clock or alarm-watch.

Of this nature likewise was the *larum* mentioned by Walchius, which, though it were but two or three inches big, yet would both wake a man and of itself light a candle for him, at any set hour of the night.

Bp. Wilkins, *Dædalus*, iii.

larum (lar'um or lär'um), *v. t.* [Cf. *larum*, *n.*] To alarm, frighten, or warn with noise.

Down, down they *larum*, with impetuous whirl,

The Pindars and the Miltons of a Curll.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iii. 163.

Larus (lä'rus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *larus*, < Gr. *λάρος*, a ravenous sea-bird.] A genus of *Laridae*; the gulls proper. The name formerly covered most of the family; it is now usually restricted to species of large size, with square tail, hooked bill, normal hallux, and mostly white plumage, with a colored mantle and without a colored hood. *L. canus* is the common mew-gull or seamew of Europe, etc. *L. argentatus* is the herring-gull. *L. marinus* is the great black-backed gull. *L. glaucus* is the ice-gull or burgomaster. See *gull*, *mew-gull*, etc., and cuts under *gull*, *herring-gull*, and *burgomaster*.

larva (lä'r-vä), *n.*; pl. *larvæ* (-vê). [Also rarely *larve* (in def. 2); = D. G. Dan. *larve* = Sw. *larv* (< F.); = F. *larve* = Sp. Pg. It. *larva*, < NL. *larva*, larva. < L. *larva*, a ghost, specter, mask, skeleton.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, a ghost; a specter; a shade; generally in the plural. Compare *Lar*¹, 1.

The dead were powerful also to do harm, unless they were duly propitiated with all the proper rites; they were spirits of terror as well as of good: in this fearful sense the names Lemures and still more *Larvæ* were appropriated to them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 813.

2. In *zool.*: (a) The early form of any animal which during its development is unlike its parent: thus the tadpole, the larva of the frog, is unlike the frog. It is most familiar as the name for an insect in the caterpillar or grub state; the first stage after the egg in the metamorphoses of insects, preceding the pupa or chrysalis; the first condition of an insect at its issuing from the egg, when it is usually in the form of a grub, caterpillar, or maggot. The term was applied by Linnaeus in the sense that the larval stage of an insect masks or hides the true character or imago of the species. It was long only chiefly an entomological term, but is now commonly extended to other animals than insects, and especially of other arthropods which undergo transformation. See *pupa*, *imago*, and cuts under *Asterioidea*, *Cirripedia*, *Diptera*, *glass-crab*, *hay-moth*, *Holothuroidea*, and *house-fly*. (b) [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. *Humphreys*, 1797. (c) [*cap.*] A genus of birds: same as *Alca*. *Vieillot*, 1816.—**Cornute larva**. See

cornute.—**Larva of Lovén**, or **Lovén's larva**, the larval form of an oceanic archannelid worm, *Polygordius*: so called before the adult had been discovered. See *Polygordius*, *Archannelida*.—**Larva pupigera**, the rat-tailed grub of some dipterous insects, as a syrphid fly, with several pairs of hooked abdominal legs, and a long slim tail carried bent over the body.—**Painter's-easel larva**. See *Pluteus*.

larvæform (lä'r-vê-fôrm), *a.* An erroneous variant of *larviform*.

larval (lä'r val), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *larval*, < L. *larvalis*, pertaining to a ghost (NL. pertaining to a larva); < *larva*, a ghost: see *larva*.] Of or pertaining to a larva; characteristic of larvæ: as, *larval* character; *larval* habits.

The magpie moth . . . attacks in its larval state plums, spricots, and even the sloe and the blackthorn. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 361.

Larval generation, parthenogenesis.
Larvalia (lä'r-vä'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *larvalis*: see *larval*.] One of two classes of tunicates or ascidians (the other being *Saccata*), considered as a branch of vertebrates under the name *Urochorda* (which see). The *Larvalia* consist of the *Appendicularia*, or those ascidians which retain the urochord throughout life. *E. K. Lankester*.

larvarium (lä'r-vä'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *larvariums*, *larvaria* (-umz, -ä). [NL., < *larva* + *-arium*.] 1. In *entom.*, a shelter of leaves, silk, or other material constructed by a caterpillar, into which it retreats when not feeding.—2. An entomological hatching-house; a place or appliance for rearing insects.

Larvarium, in which to hatch moths and butterflies. *Tutthill*, *New York Daily Times*, May, 1859.

larvate (lä'r-vät), *a.* [= F. *larvé* = Pg. *larvado* = It. *larvato*, masked, < NL. *larvatus*, masked (cf. L. *larvatus*, pp. of *larvare*, bewitch), < L. *larva*, a ghost, mask: see *larva*.] Masked; clothed as with a mask.

larvated (lä'r-vä-ted), *a.* [Cf. *larvate* + *-ed*².] Same as *larvate*: sometimes applied to certain diseases when their ordinary characters are masked or concealed, as typhoid fever. *Quain*.

larve (lärv), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. F. *larve*, larva: see *larva*.] **I. n.** Same as *larva*. [Rare.]

II. a. Same as *larval*. [Rare.]

larviform (lä'r-vi-fôrm), *a.* [Cf. NL. *larva*, a larva (see *larva*), + L. *forma*, form.] 1. Resembling a larva.—2. Larval in form or structure; being a larva, as a grub, maggot, or caterpillar.

larvigerous (lä'r-vij'e-rus), *a.* [Cf. NL. *larva*, a larva (see *larva*), + L. *gerere*, carry.] Bearing a larval skin, as the pupæ of *Diptera*.

When ready to change into the *larvigerous* pupæ they (maggots of the bot-fly) dislodge themselves and crawl out or are ejected by the animal in coughing. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 428.

Larvipara (lä'r-vip'a-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *larviparus*: see *larviparus*.] Insects which bring forth larvæ instead of eggs.

larviparous (lä'r-vip'a-rus), *a.* [Cf. NL. *larviparus*, < *larva*, larva, + L. *parere*, bring forth.] Bringing forth larvæ; giving birth to young which have already passed from the egg to the larval stage; producing maggots ovoviviparously, as the common blow-fly.

larvivorous (lä'r-viv'o-rus), *a.* [Cf. NL. *larva*, larva, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Devouring larvæ; feeding on grubs, caterpillars, and the like; erucivorous.

larvigeal (lä-rin'jê-al), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *larynx* (*laryng-*) + *-eal*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the larynx: as, *larvigeal* vessels, nerves, muscles, etc.; *larvigeal* sounds.

II. n. A larvigeal nerve or artery.—**Inferior larvigeal, recurrent larvigeal**, a branch of the pneumogastric nerve which reaches the larynx after winding around a large artery: on the right side of the body, around the subclavian; on the left, around the arch of the aorta.—**Superior larvigeal**, a branch of the pneumogastric nerve which passes direct through the thyrohyoid membrane to the larynx.

larvigean (lä-rin'jê-an), *a.* [Cf. *larynx* (*laryng-*) + *-e-an*.] Same as *larvigeal*. [Rare.]

larvigeotomic (lä'r-in-jek-tom'ik), *a.* [Cf. *laryngectomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to laryngectomy.
larvigeotomy (lä-rin-jek'tô-mi), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out (< *ἐκ*, out, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut).] The excision of the larynx.

larviges, *n.* Latin plural of *larvigeal*.

larvigeismal (lä-rin-jis'mäl), *a.* [Cf. NL. *larvigeism(us)* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by larvigeism.

Tracheotomy in *larvigeismal* epilepsy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 390.

larvigeism (lä-rin-jis'mus), *n.* [NL., in form as if < Gr. *λαρυγισμός*, a shouting (< *λαρυγίζειν*, shout, bawl, < *λάρυξ* (*laryng-*), larynx), but in

sense directly < *larynx* (*laryng-*) + *-ismus*, E. -ism: see *larynx*.] Spasm of the glottis, causing contraction or closure of the opening.—**Laryngismus stridulus**, spasm of the glottis occurring independently of local trouble, usually associated withrickets, a disease for the most part of young children. Also called *thyric asthma*, *Kopp's asthma*, *Müller's asthma*.

larvigeitic (lä-r-in-jit'ik), *a.* [Cf. *laryngitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of laryngitis.

larvigitis (lä-r-in-jit'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the larynx.

larvigo-fissure (lä-ring'gō-fish'ūr), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, + L. *fissura*, a cleaving, fissure: see *fissure*.] In *surg.*, the division of the thyroid cartilage.

larvigeological (lä-ring-gō-loj'i-käl), *a.* [Cf. *laryngology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to laryngology.

larvigeologist (lä-ring-gō'lō-jist), *n.* [Cf. *laryngology* + *-ist*.] One versed in laryngology.

larvigeology (lä-ring-gō'lō-ji), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the larynx; a treatise on the larynx and its diseases.

larvigeophony (lä-ring-gōf'ō-ni), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *λαρυγγοφωνος*, sounding from the throat, < *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), throat, larynx, + *φωνή*, sound.] The sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx.

larvigeophthisis (lä-ring-gō-ti'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *φθίσις*, consumption: see *phthisis*.] In *pathol.*, tuberculosis of the larynx.

larvigeorrhæa, laryngorrhæa (lä-ring-gō-rê'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *ροία*, a flow, < *ρῆν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, excessive secretion from the larynx.

larvigeoscope (lä-ring-gō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *larvigeoscope*, < Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *σκοπεῖν*, see.] A contrivance for examining the larynx and trachea. It consists of a plane mirror introduced into the mouth, and placed at such an angle that the light thrown on it from a concave reflector, in the center of which is an aperture, is made to illuminate the larynx, the image of which is reflected back through the aperture in the reflector to the eye of the observer.

larvigeoscopic (lä-ring-gō-skōp'ik), *a.* [Cf. *laryngoscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the laryngoscope, or to inspection of the larynx.

larvigeosopical (lä-ring-gō-skōp'i-käl), *a.* [Cf. *laryngoscope* + *-al*.] Same as *larvigeoscopic*.

Laryngologists . . . have utilized this property [of cocaine] only in making *larvigeosopical* examinations. *Therapeutic Gazette*, VIII. 559.

larvigeoscopically (lä-ring-gō-skōp'i-käl-i), *adv.* By means of the laryngoscope.

On attempting to examine the throat *larvigeoscopically*, a most frightful spasm came on. *Medical News*, XLVIII. 717.

larvigeoscopist (lä-ring-gō-skōp'ist), *n.* [Cf. *laryngoscope* + *-ist*.] One versed in the use of the laryngoscope; one who practises inspection of the larynx.

larvigeoscopy (lä-ring-gō-skō-pi), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The art of using the laryngoscope; inspection of the larynx.

larvigeospasm (lä-ring-gō-spazm), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *σπασμός*, spasm.] In *pathol.*, spasm of the constrictors of the glottis.

larvigestenosis (lä-ring-gō-stê-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *στενωσις*, a being straitened.] In *pathol.*, contraction of the larynx.

larvigeotome (lä-ring-gō-tōm), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut.] An instrument for performing laryngotomy.

larvigeotomic (lä-ring-gō-tom'ik), *a.* [Cf. *laryngotomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of laryngotomy.

larvigeotomy (lä-ring-gō-tō-mi), *n.* [Cf. LGr. *λαρυγγοτομία*, < Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμειν*, cut.] The operation of making an incision into the larynx, to relieve respiration when obstructed, to remove foreign bodies, or for other reasons.

larvigeotracheal (lä-ring-gō-trä-kê-al), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), throat (larynx), + *τραχεία*, trachea: see *trachea*.] Of or pertaining to both the larynx and the trachea.

In all the Amphibia, a glottis, placed on the ventral wall of the oesophagus, opens into a short *larvigeotracheal* chamber. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 162.

larvigeotracheotomy (lä-ring-gō-trä-kê-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *τραχεία*, trachea, + *τομή*, a cutting. Cf. *tracheotomy*.] Incision into the larynx and the trachea involv-

ing the cricoid and one or more of the upper tracheal rings.

larynx (lar'ingks), *n.*; pl. *larynges*, rarely *larynxes* (lā-rin'jōz, lar'ingks-sez). [NL., < Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*larynx*), the upper part of the windpipe, also the throat, gullet.] The part of the windpipe in which vocal sound is made and modulated; the organ of phonation. In man the larynx is the enlarged and modified upper end of the trachea, with some associated parts, as the epiglottis. It opens by the glottis into the pharynx; below, its cavity is directly continuous with that of the trachea or windpipe. It causes the protuberance of the throat called *Adam's apple* or *pomum Adami*. The framework of the larynx is cartilaginous and composed of nine cartilages—namely, the *thyroid*, the largest, in two symmetrical halves, forming most of the walls; the *cricoid*, the enlarged upper ring of the trachea; a pair of *arytenoids*, small pyramidal pieces; a pair of *cornicula laryngis* or *cartilages of Santorini*; a pair of *cuneiform cartilages* or *cartilages of Wrisberg*.

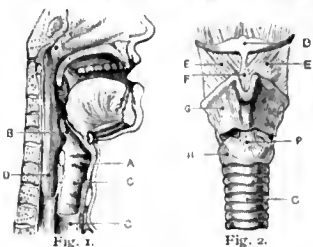


Fig. 1. A, larynx; B, epiglottis, situated above the glottis or entrance to the larynx; C, C, trachea; D, esophagus or gullet. Fig. 2. A, C, trachea; B, hyoid bone; E, E, thyrohyoid membrane; F, thyrohyoid ligament; G, thyroid cartilage; H, cricoid cartilage; P, cricothyroid ligament.

From the arytenoid cartilages, which sit on the posterior part of the cricoid ring, three folds of membrane pass forward on each side: above and from the tips of the arytenoids, inclosing the cornicula laryngis and cartilages of Wrisberg, the aryteno-epiglottic folds pass to the lateral margins of the epiglottis; next below, the false vocal cords run from the anterior surface of the arytenoids to the angle between the two halves of the thyroid, while below this again the true vocal cords are attached behind to the vocal processes of the arytenoid and in front are inserted close to the angle of the thyroid below the insertion of the false vocal cords. The true vocal cords bound the anterior two thirds of the glottis, the posterior third lying between the arytenoid cartilages. Between the true and the false vocal cords on each side there is a recess called a ventricle or sinus of the larynx, which leads into a pouch, the *sacculus laryngis*. The nerves of the larynx are branches of the vagus. The larynx acts at once as a gate guarding the windpipe and as a vocal organ. It is closed by the approximation of the three mucous folds of one side to those of the other, the epiglottis contributing to the closing of the gap between the aryteno-epiglottic folds. In phonation the arytenoid cartilages are swung around so as to close the rima respiratoria and to bring the vocal cords close to one another and parallel. The vocal cords are drawn taut by intrinsic laryngeal muscles, according to the height of pitch desired. The larynx is larger in men than in women and boys by about one third. The average length of the vocal cords is $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in men, $\frac{1}{3}$ in women; of the slit of the glottis, $\frac{1}{4}$ in men, $\frac{1}{5}$ in women. The cracking of the voice in boys at the approach of puberty is due to the rapid growth and change of shape of the larynx: the size is almost doubled in two or three years. In various animals the larynx may be situated anywhere along the windpipe, or even in the bronchial tube. It is generally at the top of the trachea. In birds there are two larynges, one at the top, the other at the bottom of the trachea. The latter is called the *syrix*. When the syrix is still more inferior in position it is wholly bronchial; then there are a pair, right and left, making, with the one at the top, three larynges. See cut under *mouth*.

las¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *lace*.
las², *a.* An obsolete variant of *less¹*.
lascar (las-kär'), *n.* [Also *lashkar*, *luskur*; < Hind. *lashkar*, a regimental servant, a native sailor, prop. *lashkari*, belonging to the army, < Pers. *lashkari*, belonging to the army, military, a soldier, < *lashkar* (> Hind. *lashkar*), an army; cf. Ar. *ashkar*, army.] 1. In the East Indies, a native tent-pitcher, camp-follower, or regimental servant. [A common name, but usually treated as a proper name.]

Some *Lascares* and *Sepoys* were now sent forward to clear the road.
Orme, Hist. Military Transac. in Indostan, I. 394.

2. An East Indian sailor. [The more common use.]

The ship's company numbered about two hundred, all told, one-fourth of whom were *Lascares* and Malays, employed as stokers and coal-trimmers.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 14.

lascaree (las-kā-ré'), *n.* [< Hind. *lashkari*, belonging to the army, military; see *lascar*.] A short spear used in the East Indies as a hunting-spear, or more rarely as a javelin for throwing.

lasche¹, *n.* and *v.* See *lash¹*.

lasche², *a.* See *lash²*.

lasciviate (la-siv'i-ät), *v. i.* [Irreg. < L. *lascivus*, wanton; see *lascivious*.] To be lascivious; play the wanton. *Bailey*, 1731.

lascivency (la-siv'i-gu-si), *n.* [< *lascivien(t) + -cy*.] Lasciviousness.

lascivient (la-siv'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *lascivien(t)-s*, ppr. of *lascivire*, to be wanton, sport, < *lascivus*,

wanton; playful: see *lascivious*, *lascivous*.] Lascivious.

lascivious (la-siv'i-us), *a.* [An altered form, after *lascivient* or L. *lascivus*, wantonness, of *lascivous*: see *lascivous*.] 1. Wanton; lewd; lustful: as, *lascivious men*; *lascivious desires*.

Chit. How do you like the song?
Lucina. I like the air well;
 But for the words, they are *lascivious*,
 And over-light for ladies.

Fletcher, Valentinian, II. 5.
 He on Eve
 Began to cast *lascivious* eyes.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1014.

2. Tending to excite voluptuous emotions; luxurious.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber
 To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 1. 13.

=**Syn.** 1. Lecherous, libidinous, licentious, lewd, lustful, sadoacious, unchaste, incontinent.

lasciviously (la-siv'i-us-li), *adv.* In a lascivious manner; loosely; wantonly; lewdly.

lasciviousness (la-siv'i-us-nes), *n.* 1. Lascivious desires or conduct; lewdness; wantonness; lustfulness; looseness of behavior.

Who, being past feeling, have given themselves over unto *lasciviousness*.
Eph. iv. 19.

2. Tendency to excite lust; lascivious or lewd character.

The reason pretended by Augustus was the *lasciviousness* of his Elegies and his Art of Love.

Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.

lascivoust (la-siv'vus), *a.* [= F. *lascif* = Sp. Pg. It. *lascivo*, < L. *lascivus*, wanton, playful, sportive, loose, licentious; perhaps for *larivus*, < *larus*, loose, lax; see *lar¹* and *lark¹*. Less prob. akin to Skt. $\sqrt{\text{lash}}$, desire, $\sqrt{\text{las}}$, be lively.] An obsolete variant of *lascivious*. [Rare.]

To depaint *lascivous* [read *lascivous*] wantonness.
Holland.

laset, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *lace*.

laser¹ (lä'sér), *n.* [< ME. *laser* = F. Pg. *laser* = Sp. *laser* = It. *lasero*, < L. *laser*, juice of *laserpitium*.] A gum-resin obtained from the north of Africa, and greatly esteemed by the ancients as an antispasmodic, deobstruent, and diuretic. It is supposed to have been produced by *Thapsia Garganica* or one of the varieties of that plant. Also called *asadulcia*.

VI that be soure, eke stamppe a quantitee of *laseris* with wyne, hem two hemselve,
 And heide it in the croppes.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

laser², *n.* An obsolete form of *leisure*.

Laserpiticæ (las'er-pi-ti'ē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Tausch, 1834), < *Laserpitium* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of plants (made by Bentham and Hooker a tribe of the *Umbellifera*), of which *Laserpitium* is the type. It contains five genera of tall perennial herbs, distinguished by their subterrene fruit, the carpels often winged; they are native chiefly of the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands.

Laserpitium (las'er-pish'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Sp. Pg. *laserpitio* = It. *laserpizio*), < L. *laserpitium*, a plant, also called *silphium*, from which *laser* was obtained.] A genus of plants, natural order *Umbellifera*, type of the tribe *Laserpiticæ*, containing about 20 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia; the *laserwort*s. They are tall perennial herbaceous plants, with pinnate leaves and compound many-rayed umbels of yellowish or white flowers, the fruit with 8 wing-like appendages. *L. latifolium*, the herb-frankincense or *laserwort*, is a native of mountainous districts of Europe, growing in dry and stony places. The root abounds with a gum resin, which is acrid and hitter, and is said to be a violent purgative. *L. Siler* is a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe.

laserwort (lä'sér-wèrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, especially *L. latifolium*.

lash¹ (lash), *n.* [< ME. *lashe*, *lasshe*, *lasche*, a stroke, the flexible end of a whip, = MD. *lasche*, *lasche*, a piece sewed on, a patch, D. *lasch*, a piece, joint, seam, notch, = MLG. *lasche*, *las*, LG. *lasche*, a flap, dag, = G. *lasche*, a flap, joint, scarf, = Sw. Dan. *lask*, a joint, scarf, groove for joining timber; cf. ML. *lascia*, a flap or dag; perhaps ult. (like *lash²* and *lask¹*, q. v.) < L. *laxus*, loose, or from the same root: see *lar¹* and *lag¹*. The senses of the noun, and esp. of the verb, vary, indicating some mixture with other words; in the noun are prob. involved *lace* (ME. *las*) and *leash*. The Ir. *lasg*, a lash, whip, whipping, is of E. origin.] 1. The flexible part of a whip, usually a cord of braided strips of leather; hence, anything flexible used for flogging; a whip; a scourge: as, to lay on the *lash*; punishment by the *lash*.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the *lash* of film,
 Her waggoner a small gray-coated gnat.
Shak., R. and J., I. 4. 63.

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addison*.

A scourge hung with *lashes* he bore.
Cowper, Morning Dream.
 I believe that a blow from the cruel *lash* would have broken her [a mare's] heart. . . . The *lash* is hardly ever good for the sex.
C. D. Warner, Baddeck, Ill.

2. A stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough; hence, a stroke of satire; a sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain.

Many a stripe and many a grievous *lashe*
 She gaven to them that wolden hours be.
Court of Love, I. 1207.

How smart a *lash* that speech doth give my conscience!
Shak., Hamlet, III. 1. 50.

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well.
Sir R. L'Etrange.

Every one that sins with an high hand against the clear light of his conscience, although he may resist the checks of it at first, yet he will be sure to feel the *lashes* and reproaches of it afterwards. *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

3. A beating or dashing, as of wind or water; a fluctuating impact.

The watry stores that sleep
 Beneath the smiling surface of the deep
 Wait but the *lashes* of a wintry storm
 To frown and roar.
Cowper, Hope, I. 185.

4. In *wearing*, same as *leash*, 3.—5. An eyelash.

Serene with argent-lidded eyes
 Anorous, and *lashes* like to rays
 Of darkness.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

lash¹ (lash), *v.* [< ME. *lachen*, *lasschen*, *laschen*, lash, whip; = MD. *lasschen*, sew a piece on, patch, join, D. *lasschen*, join, scarf (whence perhaps def. 7), = MLG. LG. *laschen*, furnish with flaps or dags, = G. *laschen*, furnish with flaps, scarf, join, = Sw. *lascha* = Dan. *laske*, scarf, join; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with a lash, whip, scourge, or other pliant thing, as a thong, rope, etc.; whip; scourge; flog; subject to the lash as a punishment.

To *lash* the Greeks to ground was her hertes joy.
The Nine Ladies Whore.

What, Cupid, must the world be *lash'd* so soon?
 But made at morning, and be whipt at noon?
Quarles, Emblems, I. 5, Epig.

He's taen a whip into his hand,
 And *lashed* them wondrous sair.
The Clerk's Two Sons o' Onsewford (Child's Ballads, II. 67).

We *lash* the pupil and defraud the ward.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, I. 27.

2. To satirize; censure with severity.

Juvenal was wholly employed in *lashing* vices, some of them the most enormous that can be imagined.
Dryden, Ded. to tr. of Juvenal.

If Satire knows its time and place,
 You still may *lash* the greatest—in disgrace.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, I. 88.

"I have no name," he shouted, "a scourge am I,
 To *lash* the treasons of the Table Bound."
Tennyson, Pelles and Ettarre.

3. To ting or throw recklessly or at random: with *out* or *up*. [Archaic.]

Which to haue concealed had tended more to the opinion of virtue, than to *lash out* whatsoever his vntailed mind afforded.
Hollinshed, Rich. II., an. 1397.

He falls, and, *lashing up* his heels, his rider throws.
Dryden.

4. To spend recklessly.

When anie new troubles or wars did grow or come upon him [Henry II. of England], then would he *lash* and powre all that euer he had in store or treasure, and liberallie bestow that upon a roister or a soldier which ought to have been given unto the priest.
Hollinshed, Chron. (Conquest of Ireland, p. 30).

5. To beat or dash against.

The Lightning flies, the Thunder roars;
 And big Waves *lash* the frighten'd shores.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

The solid reef increases only on the outer edge, which day and night is *lashed* by the breakers of an ocean never at rest.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 2.

6. To comb (the hair). [Prov. Eng.]—7. To tie or bind with a rope or cord; secure or fasten, as by cordage: as, to *lash* anything to a mast or to a yard; to *lash* a trunk on a coach.

An cel-skin sleeve *lashed* here and there with lace,
 High collar *lashed* again.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, II. 2.

A fisherman stood aghast,
 To see the form of a maiden fair,
Lashed close to a drifting mast.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

Lash and carry (*naut.*), lash or pack up and carry off the hammocks to the netting, where they are to be stowed.—

To *lash* a hammock. See *hammock*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ply the whip; strike (at something); aim sarcasms; hit out.

And gan her fresh assaile,
 Heaping huge strokes as thicke as shovre of haye,
 And *lashing* dreadfully at every part.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 16.

To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 22.

2. To strike or break out; burst up or out, as a wave or flame.

For lyzte *lasschynge* flame alle the londe over.
MS. Cott. Catig. A. II. f. 111. (Halliwell.)

3. To strike out; plunge. [Rare.]

We know not what rich joys we lose when first we *lash* into a new offence.
Feltbam, Resolves, II. 40.

To lash out. (a) To kick out, as a horse. (b) To break out or plunge recklessly.

I *lash'd out* lavish, then began my rnth,
And then I felt the follies of my youth.

Greene, Song of a Country Swain.

A pious education . . . may lay such strong fetters, such powerful restrictions upon the heart, that it shall not be able to *lash out* into those excesses and enormities.

South, Sermons, X. 347.

lash² (lash), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *lasche*, *lache*, slack, sluggish, = G. *lasch*, slack, weak (= Icel. *löskr*, weak, idle, OSw. *losk*, idle, prob. *<* L.), *<* OF. *lasche*, *lache*, slack, loose, weak, remiss, cowardly, F. *lâche*, loose, cowardly, = Pr. *lase*, *lax* = Sp. Pg. *laxo* = It. *laxo*, *<* L. *laxus* (ML. also prob. **lascus*), slack, loose; see *lax¹*. Cf. *lusk¹*.] **I. a.** 1. Slack; slow; sluggish; inactive.

Yif he be slow and astonyd and *lache*, he lvyth as an asse.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 3.

2. Lax; loose; soft; hence, watery or insipid. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Fruits being unwholesome and *lash* before the fifth year.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, v.

3. Moist and cold, as the weather. [Prov. Eng.] **II. † n.** A sort of soft leather.

[A receipt] for to make rede *lasche* or lether.
MS. Sloane, 1698, f. 9. (Halliwell.)

lash-comb (lash'kôm), *n.* A wide-toothed comb. [North. Eng.]

lasher¹ (lash'ér), *n.* [*<* *lash¹*, *v.*, + *-er¹*.] 1. One who lashes. (a) One who whips, or scourges with a lash; one who punishes by laying on the lash. (b) One who lashes or fastens a thing to something else with thongs, cords, etc.

2. A lashing; a thong or cord used as a lashing.

3. A fish, the *Cottus bubalis*. See *father-lasher*.

lasher² (lash'ér), *n.* [Appar. *<* *lash²* + *-er¹*.] The slack water collected above a weir in a river; hence, a weir.

He sculled down to Sandford, [and] bathed in the *lasher*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. v.

lashing (lash'ing), *n.* and *a.* [*<* *lash¹*, *v.*] **I. n.** 1. The act of whipping or flogging; a scourging.

2. A rope or cord for binding or making fast one thing to another.

Torn from their planks the cracking ring-bolts drew,
And gripes and lashings all asunder flew.

Falconer, Shipwreck, II.

3. A profusion or great plenty; a bountiful or unstinted supply; usually in the plural: as, *lashings* of beer. [Scotch and Irish.]

A nate buffet before them set,
Where *lashings* of good drink there was.

Thackeray, Mr. Molony's Account of the Ball.

II. a. [Pr. of *lash²*, *v.*] Lavish. Taylor. (Halliwell.)

lashing-eye (lash'ing-ī), *n.* See *eye¹*.

lashing-ring (lash'ing-ring), *n.* One of the rings on the sides of a gun-carriage to which the tarpaulin, sponge, rammer, and worm are lashed or tied; generally used in the plural.

lashing-string (lash'ing-string), *n.* In the industrial arts, a cord used to secure anything in its place during the progress of the work, as in upholstery to hold the springs for a seat at a given height, preparatory to covering the seat.

lashness (lash'nes), *n.* [*<* *lash²* + *-ness*.] The quality of being lash; slackness; dullness. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

lash-rail (lash'räl), *n.* *Naut.*, a stout bar of wood extending along the sides of whaling-vessels inside the bulwarks. Its use is to secure water-casks and other heavy casks by lashings, hence the name.

Lasia (lä'si-ä), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Acroceridae*. *L. kietti* is a golden-green species, with a proboscis half as long again as the body, found in Arizona. Wiedemann, 1829.

2. A genus of ladybirds: synonymous with *Subcoccinella* of Hope (1840).—3. A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Aroidae* (the arum family) and tribe *Orenticeae*, the type of the subtribe *Lasiæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary and thick style, the ovule pendent from the apex of the cell. Only two species are known, natives of the East Indies and Malay archipelago.

Lasiæ (lä-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), *<* *Lasia* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of plants of the order *Aroidae*, tribe *Orenticeae* (tribe *Lasioideæ* of the De Candolles), typified by the genus *Lasia*. It embraces 6 or 7 genera, with elongated twisted spathes and densely flowered spadices.

Lasiocampa (lä'si-ō-kam'pā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, woolly, + *κάμπη*, a caterpillar.]

A genus of bombycid moths, giving name to the family *Lasiocampidae*. See *Gastropacha*.

Lasiocampidae (lä'si-ō-kam'pī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Lasiocampa* + *-idae*.] A family of bombycid moths named from the genus *Lasiocampa*, containing a number of stout hairy forms, among those known as *eggers* or *egger-moths*.

Lasioderma (lä'si-ō-dēr'mā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, woolly, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of beetles of the family *Ptinidae*, of wide distribution. *L. serricornis* and *L. laeve* are among the few insects which eat tobacco. Their larvae feed upon the weed in its dried state, doing much damage.

Lasioideæ (lä-si-ōi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. and C. de Candolle), *<* *Lasia* + *-oideæ*.] A tribe of plants of the *Aroidae*, or arum family, embracing 19 genera. It includes the subtribes *Lasiæ*, *Amorphophallacæ*, *Nepthytideæ*, and *Montrichardieæ*.

Lasiopetalæ (lä'si-ō-pe-tā'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jacques Gay, 1831), *<* *Lasiopetalum* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Lasiopetalum*. It embraces, in modern systems, 8 genera, having hermaphrodite flowers destitute of petals (or with the petals reduced to mere scales), five anther-bearing stamens lightly united at the base and alternate with the sepals, the anthers two-celled with the cells parallel, and five or fewer non-anther-bearing stamens opposite the sepals.

Lasiopetalum (lä'si-ō-pet'a-lum), *n.* [NL. (James Edward Smith, 1798), *<* Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, woolly, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal): see *petal*.] A genus of sterculiaceae plants, the type of the tribe *Lasiopetalæ*, distinguished from related genera by having the sepals united without a median nerve. There are about 30 species, growing in extratropical Australia. They are stately pubescent shrubs, with flowers in racemes or branching cymes opposite the leaves or in their axils. Several species (as *L. parviflorum*, *L. ferrugineum*, *L. macrophyllum*) are cultivated as greenhouse-plants.

Lasiurus (las-i-ū'rūs), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, woolly, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of American chiropters of the family *Vespertilionidae*; the red bats. In typical species the back of the inferomembrane is densely furry. The common New York or red bat is *L. noveboracensis*; the hoary bat is *L. cinereus* or *pruinosus*. See cut under *bat*.

Lasius (lä'si-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804), *<* Gr. *λάσιος*, hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly.] 1. A genus of ants of the family *Formicidae*, having the abdomen not prolonged anteriorly, and the ocelli of the workers very small, indistinct, or wanting. It is widely distributed, with 12 European and 6 North American species; 4 are common to both continents. *L. flavus* is an example.

2. A genus of bees of the family *Apidae*. *Jurine*, 1807. [Not in use.]—3. Same as *Lasia*, 1. *Latreille*, 1829.—4. A genus of beetles of the family *Malacodermidae*: synonymous with *Dasytes* of Paykull, 1798. *Motschulsky*, 1845.

lask¹ (lask), *n.* [A transposed form of *lax¹*, *n.*] Looseness; flux; diarrhoea. [Prov. Eng.]

A grave and learned minister was one day, as he walked in the fields for his recreation, suddenly taken with a *laske* or looseness.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 99.

lask¹ (lask), *v. i.* [*<* *lask¹*, *n.*] To suffer from diarrhoea.

So soft childhood puling
Is wrung with worms begot of crudity,
Are [and?] spt to laske through much humidity.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Furies.

lask² (lask), *v. i.* [Appar. a transposed form of *lax¹*, *a.*, used as a verb. Cf. *lask¹*.] *Naut.*, to sail large, or with a quartering wind—that is, with a wind about 45° abaft the beam.

The Java came down in a *lasking* course on her adversary's weather quarter.

Quoted in T. Roosevelt's Naval War of 1812, p. 120.

lask³, *v. t.* [ME. *lasken*; appar. *<* *las*, *lasse*, less: see *less¹*, *a.*; cf. *less¹*, *v.* But such a use of the rare verb-formative *-k* is doubtful.] To shorten; bring to an end.

Ielgh heuene king to gode haueue me sende,
Other laske mi liif daywes with-lane a litel terme.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 570.

lask⁴ (lask), *n.* [Var. of *lesk*.] Same as *last⁷*. Mud worms, mussels, shrimps, and *lasks* cut out of mackerel are also used as baits for bass.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 251.

lask⁵, *lasque* (lask), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A thin flat diamond with a simple facet at the side: used occasionally to cover small miniatures, and then called *portrait-stone*.

lasket (las'ket), *n.* [Cf. *lash¹*, *n.*] Small lines sewed in loops to the bottom of a sail to secure a bonnet.

laspring (las'pring), *n.* [Cf. *lax²*.] The smelt or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

The smolt, or young salmon, is by the fishermen of some rivers called a *laspring*.
Yarrell, British Fishes.

lasque, *n.* See *lask⁵*.

lass¹ (lās), *n.* [*<* ME. **lasse*, *lysse* (rare); perhaps contr. *<* W. *lodes*, fem. of *lward*, a lad: see *lad¹*. The word is usually explained, in its mod. form (the ME. form being hitherto unnoticed), as a contr. of *laddess*; but *laddess* is an affected form, rare, and not found before the 18th century. *Lass* is now regarded as simply the fem. of *lad¹*.] 1. A girl: in familiar language often applied to a woman of any age.

The last of thos lefe children was a *lysse faire*,
Polexena the port, prise of all other.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1499.

And with your piteous layes have learnt to breed
Compassion in a country *lasses* hart.

Spenser, Astrophel, Prol.

This is the prettiest low-born *lass* that ever
Ran on the greensward. Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 156.

Her prettice han' she tried on man,
An' then she made the *lasses*, O.
Burns, Green Grow the Rashes.

2. A sweetheart.

It was a lover and his *lass*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 3 (song).

Hemp-seed, I saw thee,
An' her that is to be my *lass*,
Come after me, an' draw thee.
Burns, Halloween.

3. A maid-servant; a servant-girl. [Scotch.]

It will may-he no be sae weel to speak about it while
that lang-lugged limmer o' a *lass* is gaun flisking in and
out o' the room. Scott, Guy Mannering, xlv.

lass² (lās), *a.* [See *lazy*.] Lazy. [Prov. Eng.] **lass²**, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *less¹*.

lassie (las'ī), *n.* [Dim. of *lass¹*.] A little lass; a young girl.

My love, she's but a *lassie* yet.
Burns, My Love, she's but a Lassie yet.

Come lead me, *lassie*, to the shade,
Where willows grow beside the brook. Crabbe.

lassitude (las'i-tūd), *n.* [*<* F. *lassitude* = Sp. *lassitud* = Pg. *lassitud* = It. *lassitudine*, *<* L. *lassitudo*, faintness, weariness, *<* *lassus*, faint, weary, perhaps for **ladius*, and thus akin to E. *late*: see *late¹*. Cf. *alas*.] The state of having the energies weakened; weakness; weariness; languor of body or mind.

The animal spirits being spent, the soul can hardly move
the body any longer, the sense whereof we call *lassitude*.

Dr. H. More, Immortal of Soul, III. 8.

The heat of the summer months is sufficiently oppressive
to occasion considerable *lassitude*.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 5.

=Syn. *Weariness*, etc. See *fatigue*.

lass-lorn (lās'lörn), *a.* Forsaken by one's lass or mistress.

Thy broom-groves,
Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,
Belong *lass-lorn*. Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 68.

lasso (las'ō), *n.*; pl. *lassos* or *lassoes* (-ōz). [*<* Pg. *lazo*, a snare, trick, = Sp. *lazo*, a snare, slip-knot, = F. *lacs*, a snare, *<* L. *laqueus*, a snare: see *lace*.] A long rope or cord of hide (from 60 to 100 feet), having a running noose at one end, used especially in the Spanish (or originally Spanish or Portuguese) parts of America for catching horses and wild cattle. The noose is thrown with a whirl from horseback over the head or horns of the chased animal while in full career. See *ariat*.

They [the *ariat* and the *lasso*] are the same, with a very great difference. The *lasso* may be used for picketing a horse, but the rope with which a horse is ordinarily picketed would never be of use as a *lasso*.

R. I. Dodge, Our Wild Indians, p. 251.

lasso (las'ō), *v. t.* [*<* *lasso*, *n.*] To catch or capture by means of a lasso.

lasso-cell (las'ō-sel), *n.* One of the peculiar filiferous cell-like structures of coelenterates, endowed with ability to throw out with astonishing rapidity the contained thread, which has the property of exciting a stinging or pricking feeling on sentient surfaces; an urticating organ; a nematocyst or thread-cell; a cnidocyst or cnida; a netting-cell. See cut under *cnida*.

lassock (las'ok), *n.* [*<* *lass¹* + *-ock*.] A little lass; a lassie. [Scotch.]

I mind, when I was a gilpy of a *lassock*, seeing the Duke.
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

last¹ (lāst), *n.* [*<* ME. *last*, *lest*, *<* AS. *lāst*, *lāst*, *m.*, a footstep, track, footprint, trace; also, in glosses, *lāst*, *f.*, a boot, *lāste*, a shoemakers' last; = D. *leest*, a last, form, = OHG. MHG. *leist*, G. *leisten*, a last, = Icel. *leistr*, the foot below the ankle, a short sock, = Sw. *läst* = Dan. *læst*, a last, = Goth. *laists*, a foot-track; cf. OHG. *leisa*, MHG. *leise*, *leis*, track, furrow; prob. *<* Goth. *leisan*, find out, pret. pres. *lais*, I know: see *lear¹*, *learn*, *lore*. Hence *last²*.] A wooden pattern or model of the human foot, on which shoes are formed.

Harl be ze sutlers [souters] with your mani *leates*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), xxxiv. 3.
 Should the big *Laste* extend the Shoe too wide,
 Each Stone will wrench th' unwary Step aside,
Gay, Trivia, l.
 The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last* [a free rendering of the Latin proverb "Ne autor ultra crepidam"].
Sir R. L'Etrange.

last¹ (lást), *v. t.* [*< last¹, n.*] To form on or by a last; fit to a last, as the materials for a boot or shoe.

last² (lást), *v.* [*< ME. lasten, lesten, < AS. lāstan, follow, accompany, attend, observe, perform, continue, last (= OS. lēstian = OFries. lasta, lesta = OHG. MHG. G. leisten, follow out, = Goth. laistjan, follow after), lit. 'track,' < lāst, a track, footprint: see last¹, n.*] *I. t. trans.* To follow out; carry out; perform; do.

That ic haue heten wel,
 Ic it an *lasten* eueric del.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 2903.

And thei ben false and traitorous and *lasten* not that thei bihoten [promise].
Mandeville, Travels, p. 252.

II. intrans. 1t. To extend; reach.

He hath made a Duchee that *lasteth* unto the Lond of Nyflan, and marcheth to Pruyasse.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 7.

2. To continue to be; remain in existence; continue in progress.

And therowe thy grace I am nat A-gast,
 What sorowe or syknes to me thot sende,
 To sutry wyle my lyffe wole *laste*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 176.

They bothe were in batell while the batell *last*,
 And euther sawte & assably see with there cen.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 57.

Two days this Feast *lasteth*, in which they clesse their graues and glue presents to the Bonzy.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 528.

Generations pass while some trees stand, and old families *last* not three oaks.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

The rock for ever *lasts*, the tears for ever flow.
Pope, Hiad, xxiv. 779.

That man may *last*, but never lives,
 Who much receives but nothing gives.
T. Gibbons, When Jesus Dwelt.

3. To hold out; continue unexhausted or unconsumed; escape failure or loss.

I beg of you to know me, good my lord,
 To accept my grief, and, whilst this poor wealth *lasts*,
 To entertain me as your steward still.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 495.

I pray my legs
 Will *last* that pace that I will carry them.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.
 Can the burning coal
 Of thy affection *last* without the fuel
 Of counter love?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 3.

The days of childhood are too sweet to *last*! Cities, like men, grow out of them in time, and are doomed alike to grow into the bustle, the cares, and miseries of the world.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 177.

4. To continue unimpaired; remain fresh, unfaded, or unspoil; continue to be available or serviceable; wear well: as, this color will *last*.

Ham. How long will a man lie i' the earth ere he rot?
1st Clown. . . . He will *last* you some eight year, or nine year.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 183.

And love will *last* as pure and whole
 As when he loved me here in Time.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

Love to God and love to man are the only motives which will *last*.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 354.

last² (lást), *n.* [*< last², v.*] Power of holding out; endurance; stamina. [*Rare.*]

What one has always felt about the masters is, that it's a fair trial of skill and *last* between us and them—like a match at foot-ball, or a battle.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 7.

Space is nothing to a traveller [the antelope] with such speed and such *last*.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 204.

last³ (lást), *n.* [*< ME. last, < AS. hlēst, a load (= OFries. hlēst = D. last = MLG. LG. last = OHG. hlāst, last, MHG. G. last, a load, = Icel. hláss = Dan. læs = Sw. lass, a cart-load, also Icel. læst, a load (< Sw. Dan.), = Dan. Sw. læst, a load), < hladen, lade, load: see lade¹.* Hence in comp. *ballast*. The *E. last³*, ballast, is of LG. origin.] **1t.** A burden; a load; a cargo.

God yeve this monk a thousand *last* quad year [cargoes of bad years].
Chaucer, Prof. to Prioress's Tale, l. 4.

2. A load of some commodity with reference to its weight and commercial value; hence, a particular weight or measure, varying in amount in different localities and for different commodities. As an absolute measure, a last is generally reckoned at 4,000 pounds; but the word is now rarely met with, and only in local or technical use. A last of flax or feathers is 1,700 pounds; of wool, 12 sacks; of corn, 10 quarters or 80 bushels; of meal or ash, 12 barrels; of gunpowder, 24 barrels; of codfish or white herrings, 12 barrels; of red herrings, 20 cades (of 500 or 720 fishes each); of pitch or tar, 14 barrels. A last of leather is given

as 20 dickers of 10 hides each; but a last of hides is 12 dozen.

They will pay . . . for a *last* of hides to be carryed out of our realm and dominion haife a marke above that which heretofore was payed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 137.

Even as in ships of war, whose *lasts* of powder
 Are laid, men think, to make them last,
Chapman, Bussey D'Ambos, v. 1.

These flashing ships doe take yeerly two hundred thousand *last* of fish, twine barrels to a *last*, which amounta to 300000 pounds by the fishermen's price.
 Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 217.

last^{4t} (lást), *n.* [*ME. last, lest, < Icel. löstr (last-), fault, = Dan. Sw. last, vice; cf. OS. lastar = OHG. lastar, MHG. G. laster, blame, abuse; AS. leahtor, blame; from a verb represented by AS. leán = OHG. lahan, blame.] Fault.*

last^{4t} (lást), *v. t.* [*< ME. lasten = OHG. lastarön, MHG. lasteren, lastern, G. lästern = Icel. lasta = Dan. laste = Sw. lasta, blame; from the noun.] To find fault with; blame.*

last⁵ (lást), *a. and n.* [*< ME. last, last, conr. form of latest (= OS. leisto, latsto, lusto, last, = OFries. lelast = D. lest = LG. leste, lest = OHG. lazzöst, lezist, lezzest, leicist, MHG. letzest, letzt, G. letzt, last, = Icel. latastr), superl. of late: see late¹.*] **I. a. 1.** That comes or remains after all the others; latest; hindmost; closing; final; ultimate.

Now, our joy [Cordelia],
 Although the *last*, not least.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 85.

Bear them unto their *last* beds, whilst I study
 A tomb to speak their loves whilst old Time *lasteth*.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 2.

Your *last* to me was in French of the first Current.
Hovell, Letters, I. vi. 15.

My intrest found,
 Heaven's *last*, best gift, my ever new delight!
Milton, P. L., v. 19.

If I should live to be
 The *last* leaf upon the tree.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

2. Next before the present: as, *last* week; on the *last* occasion.

Last morning you could not see to wipe my shoes.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 86.

Last noon beheld them full of lusty life,
Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay.
Byron, Child of Harold, iii. 28.

A merry song we sang with him
Last year.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxx.

3. Utmost; extreme.

To see vain fools ambitiously contend
 For wit and power; their *last* endeavours bend,
 T' outshine each other.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, ii. 13.

This city, remarkable in ancient times for its defence against Hannibal, was of the *last* importance.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.
 The Lord of all the landscape round
 Ev'n to its *last* horizon.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

4. Lowest; meanest.

But many that are first shall be *last*; and the *last* shall be first.

Antiochus . . .
 Takes the *last* prize.
Pope, Hiad, xxiii. 923.

5. Furthest of all from inclusion or consideration; most improbable or unlikely.

She was the *last* person to be approached with undue familiarity.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

In his house I saw—the *last* thing one would have expected to find in the heart of Lapland—a piano.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 139.

Last act, in peripatetic and scholastic metaphysics, positive existence, which, after it is otherwise determined what a thing shall be, determines that it shall be. Also called *second energy*.—**Last day**, yesterday. [*Scotch.*]

Last day I grst wif' spite and teen . . .
 That to a bard I should be seen
 W' half my channel dry.
Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

Last extreme of a syllogism, the minor term.—**Last heir**, in *Eng. law*, he to whom lands come by escheat for want of lawful heirs. In some cases the last heir is the lord of whom the lands were held; but in others, the sovereign.—**Last honor** or **honors**. See *honor*.—**Last multiplier**, a certain quantity used in the integration of the equations of motion.—**On one's last legs**, on the verge of failure or exhaustion; almost ruined in health, ability, or resources; also said of things.

The first flea like the fox's scent when on his *last legs*, increasing every moment; the other is a back-scent, growing colder the longer you follow it.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxv.

The last cast. See *cast¹*.—**The last day**, the day of judgment.—**The last days**, the **last times**, in *Script.*, the period when the end of the world draws near.—**The last gasp**. See *gasp*.—**To breathe one's last**, to die.—**To die in the last ditch**. See *ditch¹*.—**To put the last hand to**. See *hand*.

II. n. The end; conclusion; termination; in phrases.—**At last**, or **at the last**, at the end; in the conclusion; finally.

To the bere he cleued *last*,
 And to Petr he cricde *at the last*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.
 And gif he fynde such defaute that ze with Fals holden,
 Hit schal bi-sitten ours soules sore *at the laste*.
Piers Plouvenan (A), ii. 110.
 Gad, a troop shall overcome him: but he shall overcome *at the last*.
Gen. xlix. 19.

Virtue preserved from fell destruction's blast,
 Led on by heaven, and crown'd with joy *at last*.
Shak., Pericles, v. 3. 90.

At the long last. See *long¹*.—**Booked at last**. See *book*.—**To the last**, to the end; till the conclusion; especially, till the near approach or the moment of death.

She preserved her wit, judgment, and vivacity *to the last*, but often used to complain of her memory.
Swift, Death of Stella.

last⁵ (lást), *adv.* [*< last⁵, a.*] **I.** At the end of the series; after all others.

God hath set forth us the apostles *last*.
1 Cor. iv. 9.
 Love thyself *last*: cherish those hearts that hate thee.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 443.

2. In conclusion; finally; lastly.

First my fear; then my courtesy: *last* my speech.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Epil.
 Pleased with his idol, he commends, admires,
 Adores; and *last*, the thing adored dearest.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

3. For the last time; on the last occasion before the present time.

When saw you my father *last*?
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 167.
 Declare when *last* Olivia came
 To sport beneath thy boughs.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

4t. Lately.

And yet I was *last* chidden for being too slow.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 12.

First and last, first or last. See *first¹*, *adv.*

last⁶ (lást), *n.* In *law*, same as *last-court*.
last⁷ (lást), *n.* [Also *list* (see *list⁷*); var. of *lask⁴*, *lisk*, *lesk*.] A piece cut from a fish and used as bait. In pollack-fishing, for example, such a piece is cut from the under or bright part of the pollack.

lastage (lást'táj), *n.* [= *F. lestage*; as *last³ + -age*.] **1.** The lading of a ship.

By charter of Queen Elizabeth in the 36th year of her reign, the *lastage* and ballastage and office of *lastage* and ballastage of all ships and other vessels betwixt the bridge of the City of London and the main sea, was granted to the Master Wardens and Assistants of Trinity House.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 278.

2t. Ballast.

Ballesse or *lastage* for shippes, saburra.
Huloet, 1552. (*Halliwel*.)

3t. A duty formerly paid (a) in some markets for the right to carry things where one chooses; (b) on wares sold by the last; (c) for freight or transportation; (d) for the right of taking ballast from the sea-shore, between high- and low-water mark.

They shall be free from all toll, and from all customs: that is to say, from all *lastage*, tallage, passage, carriage, riage, asponsage, and from all wrecke.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 117.

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and *lastage*, of passage, pontage and stallage, and of leve, and dancgeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 26.

4. Stowage-room for goods.

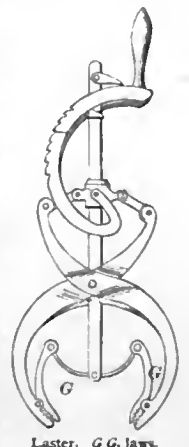
last-court (lást'kört), *n.* A court held by the twenty-four jurors in the marshes of Kent, England, and summoned by the bailiffs, wherein orders are made to lay and levy taxes, impose penalties, etc., for the preservation of the said marshes. Also *last*.

lastet. An obsolete preterit of *last²*.

laster (lást'tér), *n.* [*< last¹ + -er¹*.] In *shoemaking*: (a) One who fits the parts of shoes to lasts preparatory to the subsequent operations, especially in a shoe-factory.

The sole . . . is now taken in hand by the *laster*, who secures it by a few tacks to the upper.
Ure, Dict., IV. 121.

(b) A tool like a pair of pincers used in stretching the upper-leather of a boot or shoe on the last. The jaws are curved and serrated so as to grasp the leather firmly, and an angular boss is formed on one of the tongues of the pincers. The



hose acts against the last as a fulcrum in stretching the leather, and is also used as a hammer for pegging the stretched leather to the last to hold it in place during the process of soiling.

lastery (lās'tēr-i), n. [Appar. < last² + -ery.] A red color.

Fair vermilion or pure *lastery*. Spenser.

lasting (lās'ting), n. [Verbal n. of last², v.] 1. Continuance; endurance.

Thou art made for ever, as thou hast made me, if this felicity have *lasting*. B. Jonson, Epicene, ll. 3.

Nothing procureth the *lasting* of trees, bushes, and herbs so much as often cutting. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 586.

If any true Briton maintains that beef and heer are essentials to develop a man in stature, or strength, or *lasting*, let him look at our camp-servants. W. H. Russell.

2. A strong and durable woolen or worsted fabric: also called *everlasting*, and formerly *durance*. It is usually black, and is used for buttons and for the uppers of women's shoes. It is woven either with a double twill or with a satin-twill (then called *Denmark satin*). Draw-bays, prunella, and *serge de berry* are varieties of *lasting*.

lasting (lās'ting), p. a. [Ppr. of last², v.] Continuing in time; durable; of long continuance; that may continue or endure: as, a *lasting* good or evil; a *lasting* color.

Lord! wyth a *lastande* lut we loue the allone. York Plays, p. 3.

O fleeting joys Of Paradise, dear-bought with *lasting* woes! Milton, P. L., x. 742.

Diligence makes more *lasting* acquisitions than valour. Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

May children of our children say "She wrought her people *lasting* good." Tennyson, To the Queen.

=Syn. *Lasting, Durable, Permanent, Stable*, enduring, abiding, undecaying, perpetual, unending. *Lasting* means resisting the effects of time or other influences tending to produce decay; continuing for a long time, or as long as the nature of the object admits. It is the proper word for abstract things: as, a *lasting* impression; sudden reformations are seldom *lasting*. *Durable* is preferable for tangible objects, and means capable of resisting wear and tear: as, *durable* material. *Permanent*, remaining to the end, abiding for ever, applies equally to physical and abstract objects: as, a *permanent* dye; a *permanent* situation; the grave is a *permanent* resting-place. *Permanent* and *stable* imply less of resistance than the others. *Stable* means permanent in its place, *lasting* upon its foundations, able to stand indefinitely: as, a *stable* form of government; a *stable* character.

Death, only death, can break the *lasting* chain. Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 173.

With pins of adamant And *durable*! Milton, P. L., x. 320.

Was anything *permanent*? anything *stable*? Nothing but truth. J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, iv. 3.

The mutability in the public councils, arising from a rapid succession of new members, however qualified they may be, points out, in the strongest manner, the necessity of some *stable* institution in the government. A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 62.

lasting-awl (lās'ting-āl), n. A shoemakers' awl having an eye near the point and carrying a bobbin for thread in the handle. It is used in sewing by hand to pass the thread through the leather and to assist in forming a lock-stitch with a second thread.

lasting-jack (lās'ting-jak), n. An implement for holding a last while the shoe-upper is strained and secured upon it, and for adjusting the in-sole and out-sole so as to prepare them for the pegging- or sewing-machine. E. H. Knight.

lastingly (lās'ting-li), adv. In a *lasting* manner; so as to last; durably.

And covenants betwixt them surely seal'd, Each to the other *lastingly* to bind. Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii.

It was not therefore till the Turk had been driven out, not until southern Italy had been more thoroughly but not much more *lastingly* overrun by the armies of France, that Otranto passed for a while under the rule of Venice. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 322.

lasting-machine, lasting-pincers, lasting-tool. Same as *laster* (b).

lastingness (lās'ting-nes), n. The quality of *lasting*; durability; permanence; long continuance.

All [was] more *lasting* than beautiful, but that the consideration of the exceeding *lastingness* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.

The ancients depicted friendship in the bearings and strength of a young man, bare-headed, rudely clothed, to signify its activity, and *lastingness*, readiness of action, and aptness to do service. Jer. Taylor, Friendship.

lastly (lās'tli), adv. 1. In the last place.

Then does he say, he lent me Some shipping unreturned: *lastly*, he frets That Lepidus of the triumvirate Should be deposed. Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 27.

2. At last; finally; in the end.

Then take my final doom pronounced *lastly*, this; That Lundy like allied to Wales and England is. Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 79.

I for his sake will leave Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee Freely put off, and for him *lastly* die. Milton, P. L., iii. 240.

Lastrea (las-trē'ä), n. [NL.; origin not ascertained.] A genus of ferns belonging to the tribe *Aspidieae*, containing the marsh-fern, sweet mountain-fern, male-fern, etc. It is characterized by having the veins distinct after leaving the midrib, not uniting with those of the adjoining lobe. It is now more usually considered as a section of *Aspidium*.

lasty (lās'ti), a. [*last², v.*, + -y¹.] Lasting; durable. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

If you be *lasty*, you'll never be *lasty*. Scotch proverb. (Jamieson.)

lat¹ (lat), n. [Also *latt*; earlier form of *lath¹*, q. v.] A lath. [Prov. Eng.]

lat² (lat), a. [An earlier and dial. form of *late¹*, q. v.] 1. Slow; tedious. [Prov. Eng.]

Lat afoot, slow in moving. Wübraham, p. 53. (Halliwell.)

2. Unseasonable; wet (of weather). Ray, 1674; Bailey, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

lat³, v. An obsolete or dialectal form of *let¹*.

lat⁴, v. An obsolete or dialectal form of *let²*.

lat⁵, v. A Middle English form of *leadeth*, third person singular present indicative of *lead¹*.

lat⁶ (lät), n. [Hind. *lät*.] In *Indian arch.*, an isolated shaft or pillar, serving for various purposes, as for bearing inscriptions or religious emblems, or a statue or image, for supporting a lamp, or even for a flagstaff. Lats are always original, and often elegant in design. Also called *stambha*.

The oldest authentic examples of these *lats* that we are acquainted with are those which King Asoka set up in the twenty-seventh year after his consecration—the thirty-first of his reign—to bear inscriptions conveying to his subjects the leading doctrines of the new faith he had adopted. J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 52.



Lat.—Asoka's Pillar, Allahabad.

Lat. An abbreviation (a) of *Latin*; (b) [l. c.] of *latitude*.

latakia (lat-ä-kē'ä), n. [So named from *Latakia* (anciently *Laodicea ad Mare*) in Syria, near which it is produced and from which it is shipped.] A fine variety of Turkish tobacco.

After my sleep, which was allowed to last until a pipe or two of *latakia* had gone round the party, we remounted our animals. R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 256.

Latania (lä-tä'ni-ä), n. [NL. (Commerson, 1789), < *lataver*, the Gallicized native name of the plants in the Isle of Bourbon.] A genus of fan-palms, confined to the Mascarene Islands. They belong to the tribe *Borasseae*, and are distinguished from *Borassus* and *Hyphæne* by their numerous stamens, and from *Laodicea*, the only other genus of the tribe, by having the male flowers solitary in the depressions of the spadix. There are only three species, tall unarmed palms with single, stout, annulated trunks, broad, terminal, long-petioled leaves of rounded outline, and spikes several feet in length sheathed by incomplete spathe. All the species are very ornamental, and



Group of *Latania Borbonica*.

much cultivated in hothouses. *L. Borbonica*, the common Bourbon palm, is best known.

Latanites (lat-ä-ni'tez), n. [NL. (Massalongo, 1858), < *Latania* + -ites.] A genus of fossil palms, more or less closely related to *Latania*. Massalongo has described sixteen species from the Lower Tertiary of Italy, but the number is probably too large, and will be reduced by the discovery of connecting forms.

Latex (lä'taks), n. [NL., < Gr. *λάραξ*, some water-quadruped, supposed to be a beaver.] A

name under which two genera of otters have been formed: (a) The sea-otter, of the subfamily *Enhydrinae*. C. L. Gloger, 1827. See *Enhydris*, 2. (b) Certain land-otters of the subfamily *Lutrinae*, as the North American *Lutra canadensis*. J. E. Gray.

latch¹ (lach), v. [*ME. latches, lacchen* (pret. *lauhte, lauzte, lagte*, also *lacchide*, pp. *lauht, lagt*, also *lutchid*), < AS. *laccan, laccean, gelaccan*, seize, catch hold of. Cf. *clutch*, as supposed to be ult. < AS. *gelaccan*.] I. trans. 1. To seize; lay hold of; snatch; catch.

"Certes, sire, that is soth," sede William thanne, & lepes ligthi him to & lacchis him in armea. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4526.

Andromaca, for drede of the derf kyng, Lamydon hir litill aun *laght* in hir armes. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13732.

But I have words That would be howl'd out in the desert air, Where hearing should not *latch* them. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 195.

2. To take; snatch up or off. And then *lacches* his leue & his loue kyst, Past furth priuely and that pert leuyt. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 811.

Thay ledde hym furthe in the rowte, and *lached* ofe his wedes. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1515.

3. To receive; obtain. And if thou wilt be graciose to God do as the gospel techeth, And biloue the amongea low men, so shalwou *lacche* grace. Piers Plowman (B), vi. 230.

And that no tale may be told in tyme for to come, Ne witness in writyng by weghe herefter, That any lord of our londe shuid *lacche* soche a skorne Vnwrokyn with wondis. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4194.

He stepped between the blow and us, and *latched* it in his own body and soul. Bp. Andrews, On the Passion.

4. To hold; support; retain. [Prov. Eng.]— 5. To close or fasten with a latch: as, to *latch* a gate.

II. intrans. 1. To snatch; with *at*.

Lygtly lepez he hym to, & *lact* at his honde; Then feerly that other freke vpon fote lygtis. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 328.

2. To light or fall. [Prov. Eng.] The golden-crested wren is . . . often caught by the hand while *latching* in the rigging or among the gear, during the North Sea fishery. C. Swainson, British Birds (1885), p. 25.

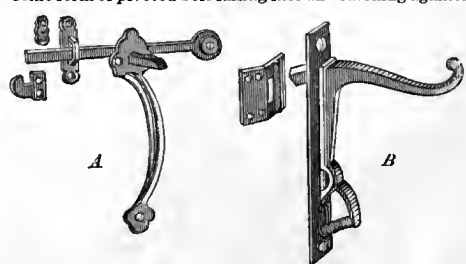
3. To tarry; loiter; lag. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He's eye *latchin'* at 's wark, and eye shin'. Jamieson.

latch¹ (lach), n. [*ME. lacche*, a latch, < *lacchen*, latch, catch: see *latch¹, v.*] A device for catching or retaining something; a catch. Specifically — (a) A trap; snare.

Love wil non other bridds *cacche*, Though he sette ether nette or *lacche*. Rom. of the Rose, l. 1624.

(b) A kind of gravity-lock, or door-fastening consisting of some form of pivoted bolt falling into and catching against



A, thumb-latch. B, gate-latch.

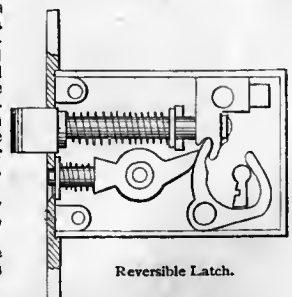
a catch or stop. Latches are usually made with a lifter or lever for raising the bar from either side of the door.

Some simple forms consist merely of a wooden bar on the inside, which is raised by a string passed through a hole in the door. Door- and gate-latches are made in many forms, and are described by their names, *rim-, night-, thumb-latches*, etc.

This said, his gully hand pluck'd up the *latch*, And with his knee the door he opens wide. Shak., Lucrece, l. 358.

He awoug the heavy door shut and put down the wooden *latch*—relic of the pioneer period. E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxi.

(c) *Navt.*, a small line like a loop, used to fasten a bonnet on the foot of a sail. Also *latching*. (d) The trigger of a crossbow; hence, the crossbow itself when it is of the



Reversible Latch.

kind discharged by a latch. (e) In a knitting-machine, same as *fly*, 3 (d).—**Dead latch.** See *dead-latch*.—**On the latch,** not locked, but fastened only by a latch; hence, easy to be opened; inviting entrance.

They found the door on the latch. *Dickens.*

latch² (lach), *v. t.* [A var. of *latch¹*, *leach¹*, < ME. *leechen*, < AS. *leccan*, moisten, wet; see *leak*, of which *latch²*, *leach¹*, *leach¹* is ult. the causal form. Cf. Sw. *laka*, distil, fall by drops, *laka på*, pour on, as water on mash, = Dan. *lage*, lay in brine. Hence *latch-pan*.] 1. To pour or drip (water); dribble. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To drip a liquid upon; moisten.

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love-juice, as I did hid thee do?

Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 36.

3. See *leach²*.

The tanning materials so prepared are next leached, *tatehd*, or infused for preparing the strongest tanning solutions. *Encyc. Brit., XIV. 382.*

latch³ (lach), *n.* [< ME. *lache*, *leche*, a pit, hole; perhaps an assimilated form of *lake¹*, in similar sense: see *lake¹*.] A miry place. [Scotch.]

"If we were ance by Withershin's *latch*, the road's no ne'er sae saft." . . . They soon came to the place he named, a narrow channel through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small stagnant stream.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

latch-drawer¹ (lach'drā'er), *n.* [ME., < *latch¹*, *n.*, + *drawer*.] A lifter of the latch; one who sneaks into houses to steal; a thief. *Skeat.*

All that holy eremites hateden and despisede,
As rycheesse and reuerences and ryche mennes almosse,
These lolleres, *latchdrawers*, lewede eremytes,
Coneyeten the contrarie; as cotiers thei lybben.

Piers Plowman (C), x. 192.

latchet (lach'et), *n.* [< ME. *lachel*, < OF. *lacet*, *lasset* (also **lachel*?), dim. of *las*, *laz*, F. *lacs*, a string, lace; see *lace*.] The word is now appar. regarded as < *latch¹* + *-et¹*.] The strap or thong by which a shoe or sandal is fastened.

One mightier than I cometh, the *latchet* of whose shoes
I am not worthy to unloose, *Luke III. 16.*

Day, like a weary pilgrim, had reached the western gate
of heaven, and evening stooped down to unloose the *latches*
of his sandsi-shoon. *Longfellow, Hyperion, IV. 5.*

latching (lach'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *latch¹*, *v.*] *Naut.*, same as *latch¹* (e).

latch-key (lach'kē), *n.* A key used to raise or throw back the latch of a door and allow one to enter from the side on which the knob does not control the latch. See *night-key*.

What would our grandmothers . . . think . . . now,
when husbands stay at home, and wives go abroad with
the *latch-key*? *Thackeray, Our Street, Jolly Newboy, Esq.*

latch-lock (lach'lok), *n.* Same as *spring-lock*.

latch-pan (lach'pan), *n.* [< *latch²*, *v. 2*, + *pan*.] A dripping-pan. [Prov. Eng.]

latch-string (lach'string), *n.* A string passed outward through a hole in a door for the purpose of raising a latch on the inside.

Zeke impatiently rattled the door of the cabin, the *latch-string*
of which had been drawn in to lock it. *E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxiv.*

The *latch-string* is out, the door is ready to be opened:
an expression of invitation and welcome.

late¹ (lāt), *a.*; compar. *later*, superl. *latest*, also, in somewhat different use, compar. *latter*, superl. *last* (see *latter*, *last¹*). [< ME. *lat* (usually inflected, *late*, etc.), < AS. *læt*, slow, late, = OS. *lat* = OFries. *let* = D. *laet* = MLG. *lat*, LG. *lāt* = OHG. *lag*, MHG. *laz*, G. *lass*, slow, weary, = Icel. *litr* = Dan. *lad* = Sw. *lat*, late, slow, tardy, = Goth. *lats*, slothful; prob. from the root of *let¹*, AS. *lātan*, etc., and akin to L. *lassus* (for **lādtus*, orig. pp.), weary (see *lassitude*, *alas*). The verb *let²*, hinder, is from *late¹*.] 1. Coming, appearing, or continuing after the usual or proper time; slow or tardy; long delayed; prolonged; behind time: opposed to *early*: as, a *late* arrival; a *late* summer; a *late* embryo.

After Milce [mercy] wel georne [yearningly] he criede,
thei3 hit *late* were. *Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.*

Come, temperate nymphs, and help to celebrate
A contract of true love; be not too *late*.

Shak., Tempest, IV. 1. 133.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and swill'd insolence
Of such *late* vassallers. *Milton, Comus, l. 179.*

Garden-herbs and fruit,
The *late* and early roses from his wall.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Being or coming near the end or close; far advanced in time; last: as, a *late* hour of the day; a *late* period of life; set the *latest* time you can.

Come: it grows *late*; we'll to bed.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 299.

You need not bid me fly; I came to part,
To take my *latest* leave. Farewell for ever.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, III. 2.

He pour'd his *latest* blood in manly fight,
And fell a hero in his country's right.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 265.

3. Recent; of recent origin or existence; not of old date: as, the *latest* fashion; *late* news.

After her Noble husbands *late* decease.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 11.

Our *late* edict shall strongly stand in force,
Shak., L. L. L., I. 1. 11.

All matching words, and deeds long past or *late*.
Milton, P. L., v. 113.

The ground of the city [Laodicea] is risen very much,
having been often destroyed by earthquakes, which of *late*
years have been greater here than at Antioch.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 197.

4. Comparatively recent (with reference to something older); of a comparatively recent date or period: as, *late* (medieval) glass; *late* (Greek) sculpture or epigraphy.

The Dome, or last judgment, is shown in *late* but beautiful Flemish stained glass at Fairford.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. l. 194, note.

5. Recently existing, but not now; not long past: as, the *late* rains.

Now was not fitt time to offer Battell, while his men were
scarce recover'd of so *late* a fear. *Milton, Hist. Eng., II.*

6. Recently aeting; in a series, immediately preceding that which now exists: as, the *late* administration.—7. Deceased.

Of which disease
Our *late* King, Richard, being infected, died.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. l. 58.

The *late* lord came to London with four postchaises and
sixteen horses. . . . The present lord travels with five bag-
men in a railway carriage. *Thackeray, Pendennis, lxxvii.*

late Greek, Latin, etc. See the nouns.—**To keep late hours.** See *keep*.—Syn. 3. *Recent, Fresh, etc.* See *new*.

late¹ (lāt), *adv.* [< ME. *late*; < *late¹*, *a.*] 1. After the usual time or the time appointed; after delay: as, fruits that ripen *late*.

How couldst thou in a mille confound an hour,
And bring thy news so *late*? *Shak., Cor., I. 6. 13.*
Go: while thou may'st, avoid the threaten'd fate;
Fools stay to feel it, and are wise too *late*.
Pope, Iliad, xx. 239.

2. Not long since; recently; of late.

Where is the life that *late* I led?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 14d.

In this room where so *late*
You dealt out law adroitly.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 319.

3. Beyond the usual or proper time: as, to lie abed *late*.

Late [let] him *late* & erli where him liked wende.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4052.
So, we'll go no more a roving
So *late* into the night.
Byron, So, we'll go no more a roving.

Of *late*, *lately*; in time not long past or near the present: as, the practice is of *late* uncommon.

Our pleasant Willy, ah! is dead of *late*.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 208.

It is no shame to be a poet, though it is to be a bad one.
Augustus (cesar of old, and Cardinal Richelieu of *late*, would willingly have been such.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

late², *v. t.* See *lait²*.

late³, *v.* A Middle English form of *let¹*.

late⁴, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *lät*, in pl. manners, *lati*, manner.] Manner; behavior.

Bot thou in this perille put of the bettire,
Thow sall be my presonere for alle thy prowde *lates*!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2536.

late⁵, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *lati*, sound; cf. *late⁴*.] A sound; voice.

Than have we liking to lithe the *lates* of the fonles.
King Alexander, p. 149.

latebra (lat'e-brä), *n.*; pl. *latebræ* (-brë). [NL., < L. *latebra*, a hiding-place, < *latere*, lie hid; see *latent*.] The so-called yolk-cavity of a meroblastic ovum; the central space in the yellow food-yolk of such an egg, as a bird's, where there is an interior ball of white yolk, connected by a thread of the same substance with the tread or cicatricula on the surface of the yolk.

Latebricolæ (lat-e-brik'ō-lë), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *latebricola*, one who dwells in lurking-places.] The name applied by Walekenæer to a group of spiders which live in holes. The division included the "theraphoses" of his system, all of which have eight eyes. The tarantulas (*Mycgalide*) are examples.

latebricole (lä-teb'ri-köl), *a.* [< LL. *latebricola*, one who dwells in lurking-places, < L. *latebra*, a hiding-place (see *latebra*), + *colere*, dwell.] Living or hiding in holes, as a spider.

latebrous (lat'e-brus), *a.* [< L. *latebrosus*, full of hiding-places, < *latebra*, a hiding-place, lurking-hole: see *latebra*.] Full of lurking-holes. *Bailey, 1731.*

lated¹ (lä'ted), *a.* [< *late¹* + *-ed²*. Cf. *belated*.] Belated; kept too late.

Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shak., Macbeth, III. 3. 6.*
Cupid abroad was *lated* in the night.
Greene, Sonnet.

lateen (la-tēn'), *a.* [A 'phonetic' spelling of F. *latine* (*voile latine*, lit. 'Latin sail'), alluding to its use in the Mediterranean], fem. of *latin*, < L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] Literally, Latin: a word used only in *lateen sail*, *lateen yard*, *lateen rig*. Also spelled *latteen*.—**Lateen sail**, a triangular sail extended by a long tapering yard, slung at about



Lateen Sail.

one quarter the distance from the lower end, which is brought down at the tack, causing the yard to stand at an angle of 45° or more; used in zebecs, feluccas, etc., on the Mediterranean, in boats on the Lake of Geneva, etc.

On before the freshening gale,
That fills the snow-white *lateen sail*,
Swiftly our light felucca flies.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

We set two huge triangular *lateen sails* on our low masts,
which raked forwards instead of backwards.

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 15.

Lateen yard, a yard on which a lateen sail is spread.

lateener (la-tē'nēr), *n.* A lateen-rigged boat.

A two-masted *lateener*. *Harper's Mag., LXXV. 462.*

lately (lāt'li), *adv.* Recently; of late; not long ago; not long before.

The Marquis of Northampton and Sir Henry Gates, *lately*
before condemned to die, were now pardon'd, and set
at liberty. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 317.*

Many a fair cheek was blanched with woe, which had
lately mantled with secret admiration.
Irving, Gransda, p. 101.

latent, *n.* An early form of *latten*.

latence (lāt'ens), *n.* [< *laten(t)* + *-cc.*] Same as *latency*.

Infinite Love,
Whose *latence* is the plenitude of all.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

latency (lāt'ēn-si), *n.* [< *laten(t)* + *-cy.*] The state of being latent or concealed; unobserved or undeveloped existence.

Algae, seeds of phanerogamic plants, infusoria, and even Mollusca and leeches, were found to be thrown into a condition of sleep, or *latency*. *Science, IV. 210.*

With minor criminals, what society ought to aim at is the reduction of the criminal anomaly to *latency*. *Mind, XIII. 452.*

In disinfecting filth, the work . . . ought to be repeated several times, remembering the law of *latency* in connection with disease-germs. *Sanitarium, XIV. 145.*

lateness (lāt'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being late or tardy, or of coming or appearing after the usual or proper time: as, the *lateness* of harvest.—2. Time far advanced in any particular period: as, *lateness* in the season.

Your *lateness* in life . . . might be improper to begin the world with, but almost the eldest men may hope to see changes in a court. *Swift, To Gay, Nov. 23, 1727.*

3. Reeney, absolute or comparative; recent origin, discovery, etc.

latent (lāt'tent), *a.* [= F. *latent* = Sp. Pg. It. *latente*, < L. *laten(t)-s*, pp. of *latere*, lurk, lie hidden, be concealed; cf. Gr. *λᾰθάνειν*, *λᾰθάνω*, be hidden.] 1. Hidden; concealed; not visible or apparent; not manifested: as, *latent* motives; *latent* germs of disease.

They are shut and *latent* in dead bodies, though they be open and manifest in live.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 194.

The glittering helm by moonlight will proclaim
The *latent* robber, and prevent his game.
Dryden, Speeches of Ajax and Ulysses, l. 172.

Every breach of veracity indicates some *latent* vice, or some criminal intention, which an individual is ashamed to avow. *D. Stewart, Outlines of Moral Philosophy.*

To evoke the *latent* genius of the nation, and to direct it to the spheres in which it is most fitted to excel, is one of the highest ends of enlightened statesmanship.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., III.

2. In *bot.*, dormant or undeveloped: said of buds which are not externally manifest until stimulated to growth.—**Latent ambiguity**, a doubt

as to the meaning of a document, not apparent on the face of the document, but raised by evidence of some extrinsic fact. Thus, a legacy "to my cousin John Doe" is not ambiguous until it appears that the testator had two cousins of the same name; and the doubt raised by this fact is called a *latent ambiguity*, as distinguished from one that is patent or obvious on the mere reading of the document.—**Latent fault**, in *law*, a blemish or defect in goods purchased which was concealed from or not observable by the buyer before acceptance of the goods.—**Latent function**, a function formed by subtracting the same variable from every constituent of the principal diagonal of a matrix, and then forming the determinant of the resulting matrix.—**Latent heat**. See *heat*, 2.—**Latent hypermetropia**. See *hypermetropia*.—**Latent idea**, in *psychol.*, an unconscious mental modification, as an idea having a tendency to reproduce itself in consciousness.—**Latent period of a disease**, the period that elapses before the presence of the disease is manifested by symptoms. Thus, the latent period of smallpox, measles, etc., is the time that elapses from the moment of infection to the appearance of the symptoms. Also called *period of incubation*.—**Latent roots of a matrix**, in *math.*, the roots of the equation formed by subtracting an unknown quantity from each of the constituents of the principal diagonal of the matrix, and then regarding it as a determinant. = *Syn. J. Covert, Occult*, etc. See *secret*.

latently (lā'tent-li), *adv.* In a latent manner.
later (lā'tēr), *adv.* At a subsequent time or period; afterward; hereafter: also used with (redundant) *on*: as, I will see you *later*; it may be done *later on*.

But when the wreath of March has blossom'd, . . .
Or *later*, pay one visit here.

Ternyson, To F. D. Mauricie.

latera, *n.* Plural of *latus*.

laterad (lat'ē-rad), *adv.* [*L. latus* (*later-*) + *-ad*]. In *zool.*, to or toward the side; laterally in direction.

Caudal cells were connected with the postero-lateral column, while cephalad and *laterad* they could be seen to be connected with the direct cerebellar tract.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., 1. 492.

lateral (lat'ē-rāl), *a. and n.* [= *F. latéral* = *Sp. lateral* = *It. laterale*, < *L. lateralis*, belonging to the side, < *latus* (*later-*), a side. Cf. *collateral*, *bilateral*, *trilateral*, *quadrilateral*, etc.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the side; situated at, proceeding from, or directed to a side: as, a *lateral projection*; *lateral shoots* or branches; a *lateral view*.

Thwart of these, as fierce,
Forth rush the Levant and the Pomet winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noise.

Milton, P. L., x. 705.

I at length found my way to a *lateral* portal, which was the every-day entrance to the mansion.

Iring, Sketch-Book, p. 334.

The central aisle is twice the width, and more than twice the height, of the *lateral* aisles, and has a well-defined clerestory.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., 1. 508.

2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, situated on either side of the median vertical longitudinal plane of the body; lying laterad of the meson: as, the *lateral ventricles* of the brain; the *lateral line* of a fish; the *lateral margin* of a thorax, elytrum, or abdomen.—3. In *conch.*, specifically, situated on either side of the hinge: contrasted with *cardinal*: as, the *lateral tooth* of a bivalve. Also *admedian*.—4. In *bot.*, belonging to or borne upon the side of any organ: sometimes contrasted with *terminal* (as, *lateral buds*), sometimes with *medial* (as, *lateral ribs* or nerves of a leaf or glume).—5. In *physics* and *mech.*, at right angles to a line of motion or of strain. *Lateral* is also sometimes inaccurately used for *transverse*, or at right angles to the longest axis of a body: thus, *lateral* (in place of *transverse*) pressure and strength are spoken of.

The *lateral* expansion of the ice from internal pressure explains in a clear and satisfactory manner how rock-basins may be excavated by means of land-ice.

J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 254.

Lateral axes of a crystal, those axes situated in a plane parallel to the base.—**Lateral callosities** of the metanotum, more or less inflated spaces on the sides of the metathorax, seen in many *Diptera*.—**Lateral conjugation**. See *conjugation*.—**Lateral cuneate funiculus**. Same as *funiculus of Rolando* (which see, under *funiculus*).—**Lateral curvature of the spine**. See *curvature*.—**Lateral equator**, a linear equation.—**Lateral eyes**, eyes on the outer sides of the head, as in *bees*.—**Lateral fin**, one of the paired side fins of a fish, as the pectoral and ventral; opposed to *vertical fin*.—**Lateral force**, a force at right angles to the direction of the motion of the particle to which the force is applied.—**Lateral foveolæ**. See *foveola*.—**Lateral gemination**. See *gemination*.—**Lateral ginglymus**. Same as *cycloarthrosis*.—**Lateral line**, in *ichth.* See *line*, 2.—**Lateral lists**. See *list*, 4.—**Lateral lobes**, in the *Hemiptera*, two divisions of the anterior part of the head, one on each side of the tylus or central lobe.—**Lateral moraine motion**, etc. See the nouns.—**Lateral operation**, in *surg.*, a mode of cutting for stone, in which the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. See *lithotomy*.—**Lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord**, primary apastic paraplegia. See *paraplegia*.—**Lateral stress**, a stress at right angles to the strain which produces it.—**Lateral sulcus**, a groove on the outer side of the crus cerebri, marking the boundary between the crista and tegmentum.—**Lateral ventricle**, one of the two ventricles

of the cerebral hemispheres.—**Lateral vibration**, in *acoustics*, a vibration in a plane at right angles to the length of the vibrating body, as in a violin-string; a transverse vibration: opposed to *longitudinal vibration*.

II. *n.* 1. In *conch.*: (a) A lateral or admedian tooth of a bivalve, as distinguished from a cardinal tooth. See cut under *bivalve*. (b) One of the uncini, or uncinial teeth of the radula.

For the uncinif he (E. R. Lankester) adopts the term *laterals*, which I venture to think is undesirable.

W. H. Dall, Science, IV. 81.

2. A side branch or division of anything; a part projecting from one side; specifically, in a grape-vine, one of the side shoots which spring from the axils of the leaves of a main shoot.

These stocks were budded in the main stem, not on *laterals* as now.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 359.

A symmetric pair of perfect *laterals* spring from its [the moraine's] graceful curve like the tangent from its chord.

Amer. Jour. Sci., XXIX. 388.

laterality (lat'ē-rāl'i-ti), *n.* [*< lateral + -ity*].

1. The quality of being lateral.—2. The state or condition of having sides.

We may as reasonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark or naval edifice of Noah.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., lv. 5.

laterally (lat'ē-rāl-i), *adv.* In a lateral manner, direction, or position; laterad; sidewise.

lateral-temporal (lat'ē-rāl-tēmp'ō-rāl), *a.* An epithet applied to one of three principal fossæ of the skull of *Lacertilia*, situated between the squamosal and the postfrontal above, the jugal and quadrate in front and behind, and the quadratojugal ligament below. *Huxley*.

Lateran (lat'ē-rān), *a.* [*< L. Lateranus*, a Roman family name: see *def.*] Pertaining to or connected with a locality in Rome called the Lateran: as, the *Lateran palace* or basilica; the *Lateran councils*. The site so named belonged in the first century to the family Lateranus, was confiscated by Nero, and was given by Constantine to the Bishop of Rome, together with the palace and the basilica built upon it. This Lateran basilica, originally called the Church of Christ the Saviour, has since the tenth century borne the name of St. John Lateran, from the adjoining monastery of St. John, and is the Pope's cathedral church, officially styled "mother and head of all churches of the City [Rome] and the world." It was consecrated in A. D. 324, and has been rebuilt several times, the present structure, which dates from the fourteenth century, having been modernized in the seventeenth. The Lateran palace was the residence of the popes for nearly a thousand years (till 1309), was afterward burned and rebuilt, and is now used as a museum, containing both classical and Christian antiquities. Adjoining the basilica is the ancient baptistery in which, according to tradition, Constantine was baptized.—**Lateran councils**, eleven councils held in the Lateran basilica, including an important synod convened against the Monothelites in 649, and five general councils of the Western Church (1123, 1179, 1215, and 1512-1517), regarded by Roman Catholics as ecumenical, the fourth being the most important.

latered, *a.* [ME., < AS. *lætræde*, slow of counsel, < *læt*, slow, late, + *ræd*, counsel: see *read*, 1, *red*, 1, *-red*.] Given to procrastination; inclined to delay or postpone.

Thanne comth the synne that men clepen tarditas, as when a man is to *latered* or tarynge or he wol turne to God.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

lateraceous (lat'ē-rish'us), *a.* [Also *lateritious*; < *L. latericius*, *lateritius*, consisting of bricks, < *later*, a brick, tile.] Like bricks; of the color of bricks.—**Lateraceous sediment**, a sediment in urine resembling brick-dust, consisting of uric acid.

latericorn (lat'ē-ri-kōrn), *n.* [*< L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *cornu* = *E. horn*.] In *ornith.*, the lateral one of the several horny pieces into which the sheath of the bill of some birds, as albatrosses, is divided.

latericum (lat'ē-ri-kūm'bent), *a.* [*< L. latus* (*later-*), side, + **cumbere*, lie: see *cumbent*.] Lying on the side.

Latericum, with a block transversely under the neck.

Wüder and Gage, Anat. Tech.

lateriflection, **lateriflexion** (lat'ē-ri-flek'shon), *n.* [*< L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *flexio(n)*], a bending: see *flection*, *flexion*.] A bending laterad or sidewise; curvature to either side, right or left: as, *lateriflection* of the spine. Also *lateroflection*, *lateroflexion*.

laterifolious (lat'ē-ri-fō'li-us), *a.* [*< L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliage*.] In *bot.*, growing by the side of a leaf at its base: as, a *laterifolious* flower.

Laterigradæ (lat'ē-rig'rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *laterigradæ*.] A group of spiders which for the most part run sidewise or backward, and make no web, but stitch leaves together to form a nest or retreat. The group has been rated as a family, tribe, and suborder of araneida. It includes the family *Thomisidæ*. Also *Laterigrada*.

laterigrade (lat'ē-ri-grād), *a. and n.* [*< L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *grad*, step: see *grad*, 1.] 1. *a.*

Running sidewise, as a spider; pertaining to the *Laterigradæ*, or having their characters.

The Thomisidæ, or *laterigrade* spiders.

Amer. Nat., XXI. 966.

II. *n.* A spider of the group *Laterigradæ*, and a thomisid.

laterinerved (lat'ē-ri-nērvd), *a.* [*< L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *nervus*, nerve, + *E. -ed*]. In *bot.*, having lateral nerves: applied to leaves.

laterite (lat'ē-rit), *n.* [*< L. later*, a brick, a tile, + *-ite*]. A rock of peculiar character, found in India and some parts of southwestern Asia. Its essential features are that it is highly ferruginous and that it forms the superficial covering of the country. In its normal form it is a porous argillaceous rock, largely impregnated with the peroxid of iron, some kinds containing as much as 25 or 30 per cent. of metallic iron. Although the laterite is in process of formation at the present time, some of it dates back to the Tertiary, and perhaps as far back as the Eocene. There are two rather distinct forms of this rock. One is extensively developed on the west coast of India, where it forms the surface-rock of the country over wide tracts of the low land near the sea. This, which is called the *low-level laterite*, is clearly of detrital origin, and it rests indifferently on various older rocks. The iron it contains appears to be due to the fact that it is formed, in part at least, from the debris of the high-level laterite, and in part to the large quantity of iron ore present in the old volcanic rocks of the region. The origin of the *high-level laterite*, which is found extensively on the highlands of central and western India, is more difficult to explain. It appears, beyond doubt, to have resulted in considerable part from the decomposition in situ, by atmospheric agencies, of the volcanic rock which it overlies.

lateritic (lat'ē-rit'ik), *a.* [*< laterite + -ic*]. Pertaining to or characterized by laterite.

The *lateritic* deposits of Madras.

Nature.

lateritious (lat'ē-rish'us), *a.* See *lateraceous*.

lateritypic (lat'ē-ri-tip'ik), *a.* [*< laterity + -ic*]. Characterized by laterity; bilaterally symmetrical.

lateritypy (lat'ē-ri-ti-pi), *n.* [*< L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *Gr. τυπος*, type.] Same as *bilateral symmetry* (which see, under *bilateral*).

latermore, *a.* [*< later + -more*]. Secondary; of less importance. Also *latermore*.

Is it mete that the carnal be first, & that thing to be *latermore* which is apiritual & gostly?

J. Udall, On Mark 1.

Lateritaria (lat'ē-rā'ri-ti-ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. laterna*, another form of *lanterna*, a lantern (see *lanterna*), + *-aria*.] A Linnean genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Fulgoroidea*; the lantern-flies. See cut under *lantern-fly*.

laterocaudal (lat'ē-rō-kā'dal), *a.* [*< L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] In *zool.*, lateral and hinder; situated on the side posteriorly; posterolateral.

Latero-caudal angles of the head unarmed.

Comstock, Introd. to Entom. (1888), p. 219.

laterodorsal (lat'ē-rō-dōr'sal), *a.* [*< L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *dorsum*, back: see *dorsal*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, situated on the side of the upper surface: as, a *laterodorsal* spot or line on an insect, or the upper rows of leaves in the foliose *Jungernanniacea*.

lateroflection, **lateroflexion** (lat'ē-rō-flek'shon), *n.* Same as *lateriflection*.

laterofrontal (lat'ē-rō-frōn'tal), *a.* [*< L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *frons* (*front-*), front: see *frontal*.] Situated on the side in front. *Encyc. Brit.*

lateromarginal (lat'ē-rō-mār'ji-nal), *a.* [*< L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *margo* (*margin-*), edge: see *marginal*.] Situated on the lateral margin or side edge.

A few postero-marginal or caudal, but never a continuous series of *latero-marginal* setæ.

W. S. Kent, Man. Infaunaria, II. 792.

lateronuchal (lat'ē-rō-nū'chal), *a.* [*< L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *M.L. nucha*, nape: see *nuchal*.] Situated on the side of the nape.

Latero-nuchal feathers elongated, rigid, with long disconnected fibrillæ.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 734.

laterostigmatal (lat'ē-rō-stig'ma-tal), *a.* [*< L. latus* (*later-*), side, + *N.L. stigmata*.] In *entom.*, situated on the side, just above the stigmata or breathing-pores: as, *laterostigmatal* spines: used principally in describing larvæ. Also *laterostigmatic*.

lateroversion (lat'ē-rō-vēr'shon), *n.* [*< L. latus* (*later-*), side, + (*M.L.*) *versio(n)*], a turning: see *version*.] A turning to one side.

Lates (lā'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. λάτος*, a fish of the Nile.] 1. A genus of serranoid fishes. *Lates nilotica* is known as the *Nile perch*.—2. [*L. c.*] A fish of this genus; the Nile perch. It sometimes grows to the length of 3 feet.

latescence (lā'tēs-ens), *n.* [*< latescen(t) + -ec*]. The quality or condition of being latescens; the state of becoming obscured or lost to view.

This obscuration can be conceived in every infinite degree between incipient *latescence* and irrecoverable latency.

Sir W. Hamilton.

latescent (lā-tes'ent), *a.* [*L. latescen(t)s*, ppr. of *latere*, to be hidden, < *latere*, lurk, lie hidden: see *latent*.] Becoming latent or obscure; not obvious to perception or cognizance.

It is too familiar to be notorious, lying, in fact, unexpressed and *latescent* in every concrete application.

Sir W. Hamilton.

latesome¹ (lāt'sum), *a.* [*ME. latsome*, < *AS. latsum*, slow, late, < *lat*, late: see *late*¹ and *-some*.] Somewhat late; backward. [*Rare*.]

latesome² (lāt'sum), *a.* [*ME. latesom*, *layt-som*, *latsome*, < *AS. wātsum*, hateful, < *wātian*, be disgusted. In the first sense now merged in *loathsome*; in the second confused with *latesome*¹.] 1†. Loathsome; hateful.

But to here of Cristis passoun,

To many a man it is ful *layt-som*.

MS. Ashmole, 60, l. 5. (Halliwell.)

2. Tiresome; tedious. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He es swytt to speke on hys manere,

And *latsome* and slawe for to here;

He prayes awide men and haldes thaim wyse.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 35. (Halliwell.)

latest (lā'test), *a.* [*Superl. of late*: see *late*¹ and *last*⁵.] Last; final.

Even he who long the House of Com-ns led,

That hydra dire, with many a gaping head,

Found by experience, to his *latest* breath,

Envy could only be subdu'd by death.

Jenyns, Imit. of Horace's Epistle, l. 1.

latewaker (lāt'wāk), *n.* A corruption of *like-wake*.

lateward (lāt'wārd), *a.* [*late*¹ + *-ward*.] Somewhat late; belated; backward.

Lateward trait.

Huloet.

They deserue much more to be reprehended than I will vouchsafe to attempt in this my *lateward* treatise.

Holinshed, Descrip. of Scotland, xlii.

If it should fall out so *lateward* a breaking vp of the river.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 453.

latex (lā'teks), *n.* [*L.*, a liquid, fluid, juice.] A milk-like liquid occurring in many plants in special vessels (called *laticiferous*, or sometimes *cinechymatous*), and exuding when the plant is wounded. It may be white, like that of the milkweeds and many species of *Euphorbia*; or yellow, as in the prickly poppy, *Argemone*; or orange, as in eelandine, *Chelidonium*. It consists of a watery fluid holding in solution small quantities of sugar, gum, alkaloid and acid matters, etc., and, suspended in this, numerous minute granules (giving the milky appearance) which coagulate when exposed to the air. It has sometimes an economic importance, as in the case of opium (the dried latex of the poppy) and of India-rubber. — **Latex-cells**, **latex-tubes**, the vessels which contain latex. See *laticiferous*.

lath¹ (lāth), *n.* [*ME. lathc*, *lathe*, *laththe*, prob. < *AS. *lathth*, found only in the altered form *lattu*, pl. *lattu*, *ME. latte*, *E. dial. lat* = *MD. latte*, *D. lat*, a lath, = *OHG. latta*, *lata*, *MHG. latte*, *late*, *lat*, *G. latte*, *lath*, *thin plate*, = *Sp. Pg. lata* = *F. latte*, a lath, = *It. latta* = *Pg. lata*, tin-plate (see *latten*); akin to *MHG. lade*, *laden*, *G. laden*, a board, plank, sash, shutter (but prob. not to *lath*¹ or *lath*²). Hence ult. *latten* and *lathie*.] 1. A thin narrow strip of wood, used in building to form the groundwork for a roof or for the plastering of walls and ceilings. For the former purpose the laths are nailed to the rafters to support the tiling, slating, or other roof-covering. Laths for walls and ceilings, much narrower and thinner, are nailed to the studs, with small spaces between them, into which a part of the plaster sinks when applied, forming a key or hold for the remainder. Iron laths have been used in fire-proof buildings. See *lathing*¹.

Come and get thee a sword, though made of a *lath*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 2.

2†. The bow-part of a crossbow.

Their bows are for form and length not unlike the *lath* of a large crosse-bow, made of the horns of Buffaloes.

Sandys, Travailles, p. 50.

Dagger of lath. See *dagger*¹. — **Lath and plaster**, a wall-surface formed of laths plastered over; a slight partition formed of laths and plaster.

I traced the blood [of the rats] . . . through the openings in the *lath and plaster*.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 21.

Lath floated and set fair, three-coat plaster-work in which the first coat is termed *pricking up*, the second *floating*, the third *finishing*. The last is done with fine stuff. — **Lath laid and set**, two-coat plaster-work, in which the first coat is called *laying*, and is often scratched with a broom. — **Lath-sawing machine**, a machine for sawing laths from the board, or directly from the bolt. The cylindrical log is mounted upon journals on gravitating guide-bars and is rotated by rollers. The laths are sawed from its periphery by saws cutting rectangularly to each other. *E. H. Knight*. — **Lath-shaped crystals**. See *ophitic structure*, under *ophitic*. — **Metallic lath**. See *lathing*¹.

lath¹ (lāth), *v. t.* [*lath*¹, *n.*] To cover or line with or as with laths.

A small kiln consists of an oaken frame, *lath*ed on every side.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

lath² (lāth), *n.* See *lath*³.

lath-brick (lāth'brik), *n.* A kind of brick, 22 inches long and 6 inches broad, used in kilns to dry malt on. Lath-bricks are so named from being used as a substitute for laths.

lath-coop (lāth'kōp), *n.* Same as *lath-pot*.

lath-cutter (lāth'kut'er), *n.* A power-machine for cutting laths from a plank or bolt.

lathe¹ (lāth), *n.* [*Ice. lödh* (*ladh-*), pl. *ladhar*, = *Dan. lat*, a smith's lathe. Connection with *lathe*² is improbable, unless *Ice. lödh* stands for orig. **hlödh*; see *lathe*².] 1. A machine for working wood, metals, or other substances by causing the material to turn with greater or less speed, according to the nature of the material and the work to be performed, before a tool which is held at rest relatively to the peripheral motion of the object operated upon.

Lathes are used for turning, cutting, chasing, filing, polishing, screw-cutting, engraving, and shaping, as in metal-spinning. They range in size from a jeweler's lathe for polishing the finest metal-work, through the various wood-turning lathes, to the large machine-lathes for turning locomotive-wheels, and the heavy machines for polishing stone and marble columns for architectural purposes. The ancient potter's wheel is probably the prototype of the modern lathe. The common wood-turning lathe may be taken as a type of these machines. It consists essentially of the bed or main horizontal frame, the poppets, and the rest or support of the tool used in operating the lathe. The poppets can be moved into different positions and clamped on the bed, and form at the left the live or moving head-stock, connected directly with the source of power, and at the right the dead or stationary head-stock, sometimes called *tail-stock*. The work or material is placed between these, and is supported by a live-centre in the live head-stock and a dead-centre in the dead head-stock; and in the ordinary lathe the cutting is performed concentrically with the axis joining these centers, the material being rotated by the live head-stock. By the adjustment of the poppets on the bed the lathe may be adapted to receive different lengths of material. Usually the dead head-stock only is moved toward or away from the live head-stock in making this adjustment. Facing the work, and clamped to the bed between the poppets, is the tool-rest, on which, in hand-turning, the tool rests as on a fulcrum at a point very near the work, being held in the working position by the hands of the turner, which grasp the outwardly projecting handle of the tool. Such a lathe is driven at high speed, and the amount and character of the turning are controlled by the workman who holds the tool on the tool-rest and before the work. The side-rest is a movable tool-rest carrying an adjustable tool-stock or tool-post in which the tool is rigidly clamped. It slides on longitudinal guideways formed on the bed of the lathe, this movement being controlled by a screw and sometimes being automatic. The tool-rest may be double, presenting two tools, one on each side of the work, as in the duplex lathe. The tool may also be controlled by a templet or model, and shift its position automatically, as in the lathe for turning irregular forms, the milled-work lathe, spoke-lathe, and last-lathe, of which the Blanchard lathe is the original type. Iron-turning requires a much slower speed than brass-turning, and wood-turning a higher speed than brass. Large metal-lathes are said to be of large *swing*; that is, the space between the centers and the bed is great, to admit of turning large objects. In one form of these machine-lathes an opening is made in the bed to permit the work to turn or to give large swing, as in the gap-bed lathe. In many kinds of turning the dead head-stock is not used, the material to be turned being attached to a lathe-chuck, or to a face-plate carried by the live head-stock. Lathes are nearly all described by their names, as *beadwork-lathe*, *button-lathe*, *foot-lathe*, *shafting-lathe*, etc., the name sometimes referring to some feature of the construction, as the *hollow mandrel lathe*, and sometimes to the material or work, as the *hat-ironing lathe*.

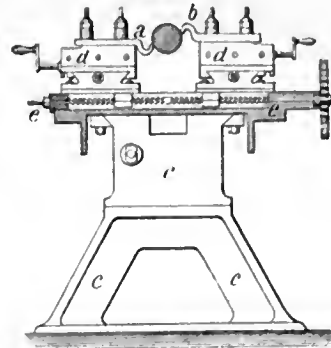
Could turn his word, and oath, and faith,

As many ways as in a *lathe*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 376.

2. That part of a loom in which the reed is fixed, and by the movements of which the weft-threads are laid parallel to each other, shot after shot, in the process of weaving. According to the greater or less impulse of the lathe, the weft is laid more or less closely together in the plane of the web. Also called *batten* and *lay*. — **Beadwork-lathe**, a lathe specially adapted or devoted to turning beadwork. — **Blanchard lathe**, a lathe in which the tool-position is shifted by a pattern or model to turn irregular forms. Gun-stocks, ox-yokes, wagon-wheel spokes, shoe-lasts, certain styles of carvings, columns, etc., are made in lathes working on this principle, the lathes taking their special names from the kind of work they perform, as *spoke-lathe*, *last-lathe*, *gun-stock lathe*, etc. This lathe is named from its original inventor, Thomas Blanchard of Massachusetts (1788-1864), who patented it in 1819, and subsequently, with others, adapted it to a great variety of uses. — **Button-lathe**, a kind of chuck-lathe used in manufacturing buttons. — **Car-wheel lathe**, a double lathe for turning off the rims of locomotive driving-wheels or car-wheels. It is so arranged that two wheels fitted on one axle may be turned together, or, when desirable, two wheels may be turned independently, as each face-plate can be driven separately. — **Compound lathe**, a lathe for turning or engraving geometric forms; a geometric lathe or rose-engine. — **Copying lathe**, a form of lathe adapted for turning articles from a pattern on the principle of the Blanchard lathe. — **Cutting-off lathe**, a lathe for cutting rods, bars, and pipes to length. The object to be cut is passed through a collet at the rear end of the spindle, a concentric chuck holding it in front. — **Duplex lathe**, a lathe with two or more cutting-tools, so distributed

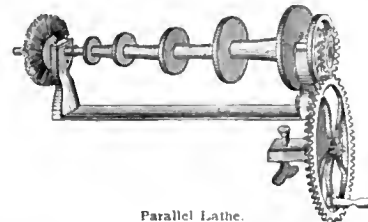
lathe



Duplex Lathe.

a, tool in front; *b*, inverted tool at back; *c*, bed and standard; *d*, *d*, two compound slide-rests; *e*, a right-and-left screw for moving the two slide-rests simultaneously to and from the center of the lathe.

about the work as to balance the transverse pressure and avoid springing it. — **Eccentric lathe**, a lathe having a compound face-plate or sliding frame, and guides which present the object in such a way that the tool works an oval upon it. — **Gap-bed lathe**, a lathe having an opening in its bed to admit of turning objects of larger radius than would be possible with a continuous bed. Also called *gap-lathe*, *break-lathe*. — **Geometrical lathe**, an instrument used by bank-note engravers, watch-case manufacturers, etc., to make complicated patterns of fine lines. It forms the stars, rosettes, ornamental borders, etc., on plates for bank-notes, designed as a precaution against counterfeiting. Also called *rose-engine*. — **Gun-stock lathe**. See *Blanchard lathe*. — **Hat-ironing lathe**, a lathe used for ironing hats. The hat-block is chucked in the lathe, and the heated iron is held against the nap while the block is turned. — **Hollow-mandrel lathe**, a lathe in which the mandrel of the live head-stock is hollow. It is much used for cutting screws upon, or for turning off the ends of long and slender rods, which are thrust through the hollow mandrel with the end of the rod which is to be turned projecting from the nose of the mandrel, and held in position for turning by a universal chuck or other suitable holder. See *chuck*⁴ and *mandrel*. — **Parallel lathe**, a small hand-machine for jewelers', watchmakers',



Parallel Lathe.

or dentists' use. It is arranged to run simultaneously, if desired, several grinding-wheels of different sizes, a brush, a drill, etc. — **Roughing-lathe**, a lathe used by electrotypers as a substitute for a planer in "surfacing up" the backings of electrotypes preparatory to mounting them on wooden blocks. The plates are chucked upon a true face-plate attached to the mandrel of the lathe, with their printing-faces against the face-plate, and the backing-metal is turned off by a sharp cutting-tool controlled by a gage. The back surface is thus made parallel with the printing-surface, and the plate is reduced to the required thickness. — **Screw-cutting lathe**, a lathe especially planned for cutting screws. Some examples of this type of lathe are adapted also for boring cylinders, for turning shafting, and for miscellaneous work. Same as *screw-cutting machine*. See *screw*. — **Sphere-turning lathe**, a lathe adapted for turning objects to a true spherical shape. — **Wood-turning lathe**, a high-speed lathe the construction of which is specially adapted to wood-turning. It is the simplest form of lathe. The tools consist of a great variety of chisels and gouges of different widths, with long wooden handles, by which leverage is obtained upon the tool-rest as a fulcrum, for holding the tools firmly yet delicately with their cutting edges in proper relation with the material in the lathe. The same kind of lathe is also used for turning ivory, horn, bone, etc., the speed being regulated and the forms of the tools being varied to suit the nature of the materials. (See also *bench-lathe*, *carving-lathe*, *center-lathe*, *chuck-lathe*, *column-lathe*, *gage-lathe*.)

lathe² (lāth), *n.* [*Also lath*; < *ME. lathe*, < *Ice. hladha* = *Dan. lade* = *Sw. lada*, a barn, shed (in comp. *Dan. bog-lade* = *Sw. bok-låda*, bookstore), = *G. laden*, a booth, shop, stall, orig. 'store,' prob. from the verb represented by *Ice. hladha* = *AS. hladen*, *E. lade*, etc., load: see *lade*¹. In this case the word is not connected with *E. lath*¹, and *G. laden*, a plank, board, sash, shutter, etc., *lade*, a box, chest, etc.: see *lathe*¹.] A barn or granary. [*Prov. Eng.*]

All mot out, other late or rathe,

Alle the sheves in the *lathe*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2140.

The northern man writing to his neighbour may say My *lathe* standeth neere the kirke garth, for My barn standeth neere the church-yard.

Cooté, English Schoolmaster (1632).

T' maister's down I t' fowld. Go round by th' end o' t' *lath*, if ye want to spake to him.

Emily Brontë, Wuthering Heights, ii.

lathe³ (lath), *n.* [*Also lath*; < *ME. *lathe* (f), < *AS. læth*, *læth*, a district; cf. *Ice. leith*, a levy;

or (a diff. word) Dan. *lægð*, a levying district, *lægð*, a situation, site, prob. from the root of *læ¹*.] In England, a part or large division of a county, comprising several hundreds: a term now confined to the county of Kent, in which there are five of these *lathes* or divisions. See *rape*².

lathe⁴ (lāTH'ēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lathed*, ppr. *lathing*. [Also *lath*; < ME. *lathen*, < AS. *lathian* = OS. *lathian*, *lathian* = OFries. *lathia*, *lathia* = OHG. *ladōn*, MHG. G. *laden* = Icel. *ladha* = Goth. *lathōn*, invite, eall.] To invite; bid; ask. [Prov. Eng.]

For alle am *lathed* luflyly, the luther & the better,
That euer wern fulged in font that fest to haue.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 163.

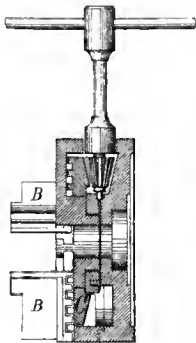
lathe⁵, *a.* A Middle English form of *loath*.
lathe⁶, *v.* A Middle English form of *loathe*.
lathe-bearer (lāTH'ber'ēr), *n.* Same as *lathe-carrier*.

The grinder is laid upon the *lathe-bearers* or other support.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 140.

lathe-carrier (lāTH'kar'ēr), *n.* An appliance fastened to an object under operation in a lathe. It causes the object to rotate with the mandrel and faceplate of the live head by means of a projection which collides with the stud or pin on the latter. Also called *lathe-dog*, *lathe-bearer*.

lathe-center (lāTH'scn'tēr), *n.* A piece of hardened steel, round and tapered, having the smaller end cut off squarely and the larger end of the form of a cone. One of these centers is fitted to a socket in the nose of the mandrel of the live head-stock, and the other into a socket in the spindle of the dead head-stock. The former is called the *live-center*; the latter, the *dead-center*. The piece to be turned (for example, a piece of shafting) is prepared for placing in the lathe by centrally countersinking the ends. The conical ends of the lathe-centers are made to engage the countersunk ends of the piece in the countersinks, and the spindle of the dead head-stock is then clamped in position. The piece to be turned is then clamped to the mandrel by means of a chuck or a lathe-carrier. The spindle of the dead head-stock is usually provided with an adjusting-screw and a clamping-screw by which the dead-center is adjusted to and firmly held in position.

lathe-chuck (lāTH'chuk), *n.* A device screwed to the mandrel of a lathe and grasping the object to be turned, bored, ground, polished, or the like. *E. H. Knight*.



Lathe-chuck.
B, B, the dogs, are advanced or caused to recede by the action of a wheel, C.

lathe-cords (lāTH'kōrdz), *n. pl.* Cords used to turn lathes. They are made of the intestines of horses, cleaned and prepared by the separation of the mucous membrane.

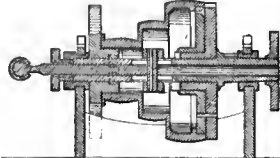
lathe-dog (lāTH'dog), *n.* Same as *lathe-carrier*.

lathe-drill (lāTH'dril), *n.* A horizontal lathe used for drilling.

lathee, lathi (lāt'ē), *n.* [Hind. *lathi*, a stick, club; cf. *lath*, a staff, pillar.] In India, a stick; a bludgeon, usually of bamboo and often loaded with iron. Also *lattee*.

The natives use a very dangerous weapon, which they have been forbidden by Government to carry. . . . It is a very heavy *lathi*, a solid male bamboo, 5 feet 5 inches long, headed with iron in a most formidable manner.
Fanny Parkes, Wanderings in Search of the Picturesque, ii. 133.

lathe-head (lāTH'hed), *n.* 1. The poppet, poppet-head, or head-stock of a lathe.—2. A small dental or laboratory lathe that may be fitted to a bench. It carries a single spindle on two curved arms, and is used by fitting laps, grinding-wheels, small brushes, and other



Lathe-head (def. 2).

light circular tools to the ends of the spindle. It is operated by a treadle and a light belt.

lathe-hoist (lāTH'hoist), *n.* A device for raising work in the lathe to the height of the lathe-centers.

lathen (lāTH'en), *a.* [*lath*¹ + *-en*².] Made of lath. [Rare.]

Lathen daggers. Ainsworth, Lancashire Witchea, iii. 9.

lather¹ (lāTH'ēr), *n.* [*ME. lather*, < AS. *læthor*, a kind of niter used for soap, lather, = Icel. *lauthr*, mod. *lödhr*, froth, foam, a kind of niter or soap used in washing, = Sw. *lödder*, soap.] 1. Foam, froth, or suds made from

soap moistened with water, as by a brush for shaving.

Soap containing small proportions of glycerin . . . forms a very tenacious *lather*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 204.

2. Foam or froth formed in profuse sweating, as of a horse.

He made the round of the hill and came back, his horse covered with *lather* and its tail trembling.

C. Reade, Love me Little, xiv.

lather¹ (lāTH'ēr), *v.* [*ME. *læthren*, < AS. *læthrian*, *læthrian*, lather, smear (= Icel. *lauthra*, wash), < *læthor*, lather: see *lather*¹, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To form a foam or suds, as soap and water; become froth or frothy matter.

Choose water pure,
Such as will *lather* cold with soap. *Baynard*.

It is said that soap thus made has a beautifully mottled appearance, *lathers* freely, and has a smooth surface.

Watt, Soap-making, p. 123.

II. *trans.* 1. To spread lather on or over; apply lather to, as the face in shaving.

The damsel with the soap-ball *lathered* him with great expedition, raising flakes of snow.

Smollett, tr. of Don Quixote, III. 281.

'Tis waste of soap to *lather* an ass.

Macmillan's Mag., July, 1860, p. 210.

2. To flog; leather. [Vulgar.]

Do you think that to *lather* a man all through eleven pages, and then tell him he isn't to blame after all, is treating yourself right?

New Princeton Rev., V. 53.

lather² (lāTH'ēr), *n.* [*lath*¹ + *-er*¹.] A workman who puts up laths for plaster-work.

The *lathers* and shoemakers want ten hours' pay and eight hours' work.

Philadelphia Times, May 1, 1886.

lather³, *n.* A dialectal variant of *ladder*. *Palsgrave; Collier's Old Ballads*, pp. 33, 105. (*Halliwel*.)

lathe-reeve, *n.* [No AS. term is found.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, an officer who presided over a lathe. See *lathe*³.

These [counties] had formerly their *lathe-reeves* and *rape-reeves*, acting in subordination to the shire-reeve.

Blackstone, Com., Int., § 4.

lathe-saw (lāTH'sā), *n.* A small circular saw or fret-saw which can be fitted upon an ordinary lathe and operated by its mechanism.

lathe-tool (lāTH'tōl), *n.* Any one of the various turning-tools used in tool-posts of lathes. — **Lathe-tool holder**, a socket or holder for a lathe-tool. The shank is held by a set-screw on the post of the slide-rest. *E. H. Knight*.

lath-hammer (lāTH'ham'ēr), *n.* Same as *lathing-hammer*.

lathi, *n.* See *lathee*.

lathing¹ (lāTH'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *lath*¹, *v.*] A foundation of lath or other material on a wall or ceiling, under the plaster; also, the material used for such a foundation. Metallic lathing is now used in the form of perforated and corrugated sheet-metal, rods, bars, and wire netting. The last form, under the name of *woven-wire lathing*, is the most usual kind. Such lathing is used in constructing fire-proof walls and ceilings, and in general to take the place of the common and dangerous wooden lathing for the support of plastering.

lathing² (lāTH'ing), *n.* [*ME. lathing* = AS. *lathing* = OFries. *lathenge*, *ladinge* = OHG. *ladunga*, MHG. *ladunge*, G. *ladung*, a calling, invitation; verbal n. of *lathe*⁴, *v.*] An invitation. *Bailey*, 1731; *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

lathing-clamp (lāTH'ing-klamp), *n.* A clamp to hold a set of spaced laths while they are being nailed to the studding. *E. H. Knight*.

lathing-hammer (lāTH'ing-ham'ēr), *n.* In carp., a hammer which has a small hatchet-face on the side opposite the hammer-head and in line with it, the hatchet being used for cutting laths, and the hammer for nailing them to the studs. The hatchet has usually a small lateral nick for drawing out nails. Also called *lath-hammer*.

lath-mill (lāTH'mil), *n.* A gang-saw for cutting laths from the log.

lath-nail (lāTH'nāl), *n.* A small cut nail used for fastening laths to studding. *E. H. Knight*.

lath-pot (lāTH'pōt), *n.* In *U. S. fisheries*, a coop or trap made of laths or thin strips of wood.

The term *lath-pot* is almost universally employed to designate the common forms of closed lobster traps, whether semi-cylindrical or rectangular in shape, providing they are constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood. Other names by which they are known to the fishermen are "box-traps," "house-pots," "attek-pots," and "lath-coops." *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 666.

Lathraea (lāTH-rē'ē), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), so called as growing in concealed places, < Gr. *λᾶθρα*, secret, hidden; cf. *λάθρα*, *λάθρον*, secretly, < *λανθάνειν*, *λᾶθειν*, hide: see *latent*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Orobanchaceae*, or broom-rape family, with a bell-shaped, broadly

4-cleft calyx, and short dense spike or somewhat longer loose racemes of white, yellowish, or bluish flowers, sometimes tinged with pink. Three species are known, one of which is chiefly confined to western Europe, while another is widely distributed throughout Europe and Asia, and the third is restricted to Japan. *L. squamaria*, or toothwort, is a parasitical plant, growing on the roots of trees and shrubs. It has a simple fleshy erect stem, a foot or less in height, with fleshy scale-like bracts in place of leaves, and drooping flesh-colored flowers. It occurs throughout Europe and in Asia.

lathridiid (lath-rid'i-id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Lathridiidae*.

Lathridiidae (lath-ri-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lathridius* + *-idae*.] A family of elaticorn coleoptera having the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, ventral segments free and nearly equal, tarsi three-jointed with second joint not dilated, wings not fringed with hairs, and elytra entire. See *Lathridius*.

Lathridius (lath-rid'i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λαθρίδιος*, poet. for *λάθριος*, later form of *λαθραῖος*, secret, hidden: see *Lathraea*.] The typical genus of *Lathridiidae*, having the antennal club three-jointed. They are small beetles, living under bark and stones. More than 100 species are known, mainly European and Asiatic, but 15 are North American, as *L. tenuicornis*. Usually *Lathridius*, as *Herbst*, 1793.

Lathrobiidae (lath-rō-bi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lathrobium* + *-idae*.] A family of brachelytrous coleoptera, taking name from the genus *Lathrobium*, or merged in *Staphylinidae*. Also written *Lathrobiade*, *Lathrobiade*.

lathrobiiform (lath-rō'bi-i-fōrm), *a.* [*NL. Lathrobium* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form of the *Lathrobiidae*; pertaining to the *Lathrobiiformes*.

Lathrobiiformes (lath-rō'bi-i-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *lathrobiiform*.] A group of beetles. See *Lathrobiidae*.

Lathrobium (lath-rō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., for **Lathrobium*, < Gr. *λαθραῖος*, hidden (see *Lathraea*), + *βίος*, life.] The typical genus of *Lathrobiidae*. Also written *Lathrobium*. *Billberg*, 1820.

lathwork (lāTH'wērk), *n.* Lathing; any work in laths, or resembling lathing.

lathy (lāTH'i), *a.* [*lath*¹ + *-y*¹.] Long and slender, like a lath.

The which he tossed to and fro again,
And et his *lathy* falchion brandished.
West, Abuse of Travelling.

A *lathy* young man, bent sideways over a spar, was struggling, with a very red face, to right himself.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 204.

lathyrism (lath'i-rizm), *n.* [*Lathyrus* + *-ism*.] A condition produced by the use of the seeds of *Lathyrus Cicera* and other species as food. It is characterized by formication, tremors, and paraplegia.

Lathyrus (lath'i-rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < Gr. *λᾶθρος*, a kind of pulse.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Viciae*, or vetch family, agreeing in the structure of the flowers with *Pisum*, the true pea, except that its style is not grooved on the back. See *Pisum*. There are probably about 120 species of these plants, inhabiting the northern hemisphere and South America. They are



Flowering Branch of Everlasting Pea (*Lathyrus venosus*).
a, flower; b, fruit.

vines creeping or climbing by tendrils, often with large and handsome flowers. Several species are known in cultivation, and the wild species are generally known as peas, with qualifying names, that of *everlasting pea* being applicable to the genus in general. *L. macrorrhizus*, a European species, is the bitter-vetch, caramele, heath-pea, or mouse-pea; *L. maritimus*, of wide distribution on the sea-coast, is the beach-pea; *L. odoratus*, a native of Sicily, is the common sweet pea of the gardens; *L. latifolius*, the everlasting pea of the gardens, is a cultivated variety of the European species *L. silvestris*. Thirteen species are native in the United States, several of which, as *L. ornatus* and *L. venosus* (see cut), have broad leaflets and handsome, showy flowers.

latialite (lā'shā-līt), *n.* [*L. Latialis*, Latin (< *Latium*, a country of Italy: see *Latin*), + *-ite*2; or for **latiolite* (†), < *L. Latium* + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone (see *-lite*). The mineral is so called because found in the volcanic rocks of that part of Italy corresponding to the ancient *Latium*.] Same as *haüyne*.

Latian (lā'shān), *a.* [*L. Latium* (see def.) + *-an*.] Belonging or relating to *Latium*, one of the districts or countries of ancient Italy; Latin. [Rare.]

By the right wheel rode Mamilius,
Prince of the *Latian* name.

Macaulay, *Horatius*.

latibulize (lā-tib'ū-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *latibulized*, ppr. *latibulizing*. [*L. latibulum* + *-ize*.] To hibernate; retreat and lie hidden. [Rare.]

The tortoise *latibulizes* in October. *Shaw*.

latibulum (lā-tib'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *latibula* (-lā). [*L.*, a lurking-place, < *latere*, lurk: see *latenti*.] A hiding-place; a cave; a burrow. [Rare.]

laticiferous (lat-i-sif'ō-rus), *a.* [*L. latex* (*latic-*), a liquid, + *ferre* = *E. bear*1.] In bot., bearing or containing latex.

The fiber or "inner bark," on the other hand, usually contains woody fibre in addition to the cellular tissue and *laticiferous* canals of the preceding.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros*, § 372.

Laticiferous cells, tubes, or vessels, a kind of vegetable tissue, consisting of soft-walled cells, containing latex. They are usually distributed throughout the plant to which they belong. The tubes are either *articulate* (De Bary), composed of long cells, freely branching, and anastomosing with others into a complex reticulated system, or *non-articulate*, consisting of single cells, elongating with the growth of the plant, much branched, but little if at all confluent with others.—**Laticiferous tissue**, *laticiferousa* vessels taken collectively.

In many orders of Phanerogams tissues are found whose component elements contain a milky or colored fluid—the latex. To these, although varying greatly in structure and position, the general name of *laticiferous tissues* has been given.

Bessey, *Botany*, p. 76.

Laticiferous hyphae, latex-yielding filaments occurring in the sporophores of *Lactarius* and other fungi of the order *Agaricinae*.

laticlave (lat'i-klāv), *n.* [*L. laticlavus*, a broad stripe, < *L. latus*, broad, + *clavus*, a stripe.] 1. One of two broad stripes of purple woven in the stuff of the tunic worn by Roman senators and persons of senatorial rank, extending vertically from the neck down the front, and serving as a badge of their dignity. See *angusticlave*. Hence—2. The tunic ornamented with these bands or stripes, or the dignity of which it was a mark.

laticostate (lat-i-kos'tāt), *a.* [*L. latus*, broad, + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costa*.] Broad-ribbed.

latidentate (lat-i-don'tāt), *a.* [*L. latus*, broad, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] Broad-toothed.

latifoliate (lat-i-fō'li-āt), *a.* [*L. latus*, broad, + *foliatus*, leafy, < *folium*, a leaf.] Broad-leaved, as a plant.

latifolius (lat-i-fō'li-us), *a.* [*L. latifolius*, broad-leaved, < *latus*, broad, + *folium*, a leaf.] Same as *latifoliate*.

latifundium (lat-i-fun'di-um), *n.*; pl. *latifundia* (-iā). [*L.*, a large landed estate, < *latus*, broad, + *fundus*, estate: see *fund*.] In *Rom. hist.*, a great estate. In their origin through conquest or military reward, and in the organization of serf or peasant labor upon them, the *latifundia* resembled the early English baronial manors. In the plural, the term is used to designate the resulting system of aggrandizement, tending to concentration of the land in the hands of a few and to excessive poverty of the masses.

For the small properties of the earlier period were substituted the vast estates—the *latifundia*—which, in the judgment of Pliny, were the ruin of Italy.

Encyc. Brit., XIX, 350.

latigo-strap (lat'i-gō-strap), *n.* [*Sp. látigo*, a thong (origin uncertain), + *E. strap*.] A strong tapering leather strap used for tightening the cinch or girth in packing. See *pack-saddle*. [Western U. S.]

latilid (lat'i-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Latilidae*.

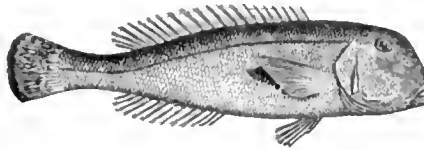
Latilidae (lā-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Latilus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Latilus*, with an elongated compressed body, compressed head, a very long dorsal fin whose foremost rays only are spinose, an elongated anal fin, normal pectorals with branched rays, and thoracic or sub-jugular perfect ventral fins. The species are about 10 in number, referred to about 5 genera. They inhabit tropical and temperate seas, some of them reaching a large size, but have little economic importance.

Latilinae (lat-i-lī'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Latilus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of fishes of the family *Latilidae*, including the genera *Latilus*, *Caulotililus*, and *Lophotililus*. They have the dorsal fin continuous,

the body scaly, and the upper jaw usually provided with posterior canines. These fishes form in Günther's classification a group called *Pinguipedina*, referred to the *Trachinidae*. Species of *Caulotililus* are called *blanquillo* or *whitefish*, and *yellowtail*. (See *cut* under *blanquillo*.) *Lophotililus chamaeleonticeps* is known as the *tile fish*.

latiloid (lat'i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [*NL. Latilus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Latilidae*, or having their characters.

2. *n.* A fish of the family *Latilidae*; a latilid. **Latilus** (lat'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < *L. latus*, broad.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Latilidae*



Latilus argentatus.

and subfamily *Latilinae*. *Curier* and *Valenciennes*.

latimer† (lat'i-mēr), *n.* [*ME. latimer*, *lutmyer*, < *AF. latymor*, a corruption of *latiner*: see *Latiner*.] A corrupt form of *latiner*.

Latimer is the corruption of *Latiner*; it signifies he that interprets Latin; and though he interpreted French, Spanish, or Italian, he was called the King's *Latimer*—that is, the King's interpreter. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 179.

Latimer-Clark battery. See *battery*.

Latin (lat'in), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *Latine*, *Latyn*; < *ME. Latin*, *Latyn* (cf. *AS. ladan*, *leden*, Latin, language, speech, *ME. leden*, speech: see *leden*), < *OF. latin*, *F. latin* = *Sp. Pg. It. latino* = *D. latijn* = *G. latein* = *Dan. Sw. latin* = *Ir. Gael. laidiom*, *n.* (cf. *D. latijnisch* = *G. lateinisch* = *Dan. Sw. latinsk*, *a.*) = *Obnlg. latinū* = *Pol. lacina* = *Russ. latinū* = *Gr. Λατινός*, Latin (*ἡ Λατινὴ φωνὴ* or *διὰλεκτος*, the Latin language), < *L. Latinius*, belonging to *Latium* (*lingua Latina*, as a noun, *Latinum*, the Latin language), < *Latium*, a country of Italy. A popular etym. connected the name with *latere*, lie hid (see *latent*), and made Saturn 'lie hid' here from his son.] 1. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from ancient *Latium* or its inhabitants: as, the *Latin* cities; the *Latin* wars; the *Latin* language.—2. Pertaining to or having affinity with the ancient *Latins* in the wider sense of the word: so applied from the spread of the language and civilization of the people of *Latium* throughout Italy and the Roman empire: as, the *Latin* races of southern Europe; the *Latin* arts.

But Turkish force and *Latin* fraud

Would break your shield, however broad.

Byron, *Don Juan*, iii. (song).

3. Relating or pertaining to, or composed in, the language of the ancient *Latins* or *Romans*: as, a *Latin* idiom; a *Latin* poem. See II., 3. Remuneration! O, that's the *Latin* word for three farthings. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, iii. 1. 138. It is an unjust way of compute to magnify a weak head for some *Latin* abilities, and to undervalue a solid judgment because he knows not the genealogy of Hector. *Sir T. Broune*, *Christ. Morals*. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, founded (St. Paul's school) in the year 1510 . . . for free education of children of all nations and countries. . . . They were to be instructed. . . . "In good and chere *Latyn* literature," . . . to the exclusion of all which he terms "barbarous and corruption, and *Latyn* adulterate," and such as he says "may rather be called blotterous than literature." *Blackwood's Mag.*, II, 465.

Dog Latin. See *dog-Latin*.—**Latin Christianity**, that form of Christian doctrine and church life which grew up among and was dominated by the *Latin* race: used in ecclesiastical history generally in contradistinction from *Greek* and sometimes from *Teutonic Christianity*.—**Latin Church**. (a) The Western Church, which from very early times down to the Reformation everywhere used *Latin* as its official language, whether among *Latin*, *Celtic*, or *Teutonic* races, as distinguished from the *Greek* or *Oriental Church*. (b) The Roman Catholic Church.—**Latin cross**. See *cross*.—**Latin empire**, the name given to the empire of Constantinople while under the rule of *Latin* (chiefly French) emperors, from 1204 to 1261.—**Latin kingdom**, the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem under the French or *Latin* kings, from 1099 to 1187, when the Christians were expelled, though the title "king of Jerusalem" was maintained long afterward.—**Latin league**, a confederation of the cities of *Latium* existing in Italy in the earliest historic times, and continuing till 333 B. C., when the *Latin* towns were finally incorporated in the dominion of Rome. According to the earliest tradition, the league included thirty cities, among which Alba Longa held the preeminent place. After the fall of Alba, Aricia, Lanuvium, and Tusculum, with other important communities not originally included, were united with the league. The confederation held assemblies in the grove of Ferentina, below Marino in the Alban hills, and had a common religious sanctuary in the temple of Jupiter Latiaris on the summit of the Alban Mount (Monte Cavo), where annual sacrifices were celebrated.—**Latin Union**, a monetary alliance of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, formed by convention December 23d, 1855, and joined by Greece in 1868. Its object was the maintenance and regulation of a uni-

form interchangeable gold and silver coinage, based on the French franc. Its limited term was continued by two renewals (1875 and 1885), Belgium withdrawing on the latter occasion and adopting the single gold standard.—**Syn**. See *Roman*.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the race that inhabited ancient *Latium* in central Italy, including *Rome*; afterward, one to whom the *Latin* language was vernacular; an ancient Roman, Italian, etc.—2. In modern application, a member of one of the races ethnically and linguistically related to the ancient Romans or Italians, by descent or intermixture: as, the *Latins* of Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal.—3. The language of ancient *Rome*; the language originally spoken in *Latium*, and afterward extended over all the integral parts of the Roman empire in Europe, which is the basis of the modern Romance languages (see *Romance*), and has supplied the greater part in bulk of the vocabulary of modern English (see *English*). *Latin* belongs to the Italian branch of the Indo-European or Aryan family, together with *Oscan*, *Umbrian*, and other dialects of which hardly any remains are extant. Its nearer relations with the other branches of the family are matters of doubt and dispute. It was formerly, on insufficient grounds, believed especially akin with *Greek*; more recently, it has been thought closer to *Celtic*. *Latin*, with its literature, is divided chronologically into several periods—in this dictionary, in the etymologies, into five, namely *Old Latin*, *Classical Latin*, *Late Latin*, *Middle Latin*, and *New Latin*. See below.

Seynt Jerome, that was a Preest and a Cardynalle, that translated the Bible and the Paniterre from Ebrew in to *Latyn*. *Manderille*, *Travels*, p. 71. The King of France . . . shall name your highness . . . thus in *Latin*, *Præclarissime illius noster Henricus*. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, v. 2. 369.

I love the language, that soft bastard *Latin* [Italian], Which melts like kisses from a female mouth. *Byron*, *Beppo*, st. 44. 4. A member of the *Latin* or Roman Catholic Church; the designation most frequently used by *Greek Catholics* and other *Oriental Christians* for Roman Catholics.

The *Latins* in Palestine are not numerous, the country villages, when Christian, belonging generally to the *Greek Church*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII, 644.

5. A member of a civil community in Turkey composed of such subjects of the Sultan as are of foreign ancestry and of the Roman Catholic faith.—6. An exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into *Latin*.

By nine aduice, he shall not use the common order in common scholes, for making of *latines*. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 25.

The divisions and periods of the *Latin* vary more or less with different writers. As generally adopted, and as somewhat more precisely discriminated in this dictionary and systematically followed in the etymologies, they are here defined in chronological order: **Old Latin**, *Latin* before the classical period, including *Plautus*, *Fanius*, *Terence*, *Cato*, and other early *Latin* authors (so far as they retain traces of the older language), and inscriptions of early date.—**Classical Latin**, the *Latin* of the writers commonly called classical (*Lucrétius*, *Catullus*, *Cæsar*, *Cicero*, *Sallust*, *Virgil*, *Nepos*, *Horace*, *Ovid*, *Livy*, *Tibullus*, *Curtius*, *Persius*, *Petronius*, *Seneca*, the *Plinys*, *Statius*, *Tacitus*, *Juvenal*, *Suetonius*, etc.), from about 75 B. C. to about A. D. 175 or 200; the standard *Latin* of the grammars and dictionaries.—**Late Latin**, *Latin* immediately following the classical period, from about A. D. 175 or 200 to about 600, including the writings of *Augustine*, *Claudian*, *Lampadius*, *Orosius*, *Cassiodorus*, *Boethius*, etc., and the early church fathers, *Tertullian*, *Lactantius*, *Jerome*, *Augustine*, etc.—**Middle Latin**, or **Medieval Latin**, the *Latin* of the middle ages, from about A. D. 600 to 1500. During this period the *Latin* vocabulary received enormous accessions from the *Greek* and *Teutonic* and *Oriental* tongues, as well as from the Romance tongues, the vernacular representatives of the ancient *Latin*, such accessions being fully accommodated to the *Latin*, or merely provided with *Latin* terminations, or received unchanged. Also called *Low Latin*, sometimes *Barbarous Latin*, especially with reference to its foreign elements.—**New Latin**, or **Modern Latin**, *Latin* as written in modern times, from about A. D. 1500 to the present time. It now includes especially the *Latin* used by scientific writers in description and classification. *New Latin*, like *Middle Latin*, possesses a huge literature, but the language in this form is now used almost exclusively in theological, philological, and scientific works. Its main basis is serve, with the *Greek* vocabulary, now in large part incorporated in *New Latin*, as the common vocabulary of civilization, the tendency being in each civilized tongue to form the terms required by the progress of science upon an actual or potential *New Latin* type.

Law Latin. See *law*1.—**Low Latin**. See *Middle Latin*.—**Thieves' Latin**, thieves' language; thieves' cant or slang. A very learned man, I promise you, and can vent *Greek* and *Hebrew* as fast as I can *Thieves' Latin*. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, xxix.

Abbreviated *L.* or *Lat.*

Latin† (lat'in), *v.* [*L. Latin*, *a.*] 1. *trans.* To turn into *Latin*; interlard with *Latin*.

The well *latined* apology in his behalf. *Fuller*.

Such fellows will so *Latine* their tongues that the simple cannot but wonder at their talk, and thinke surely they speak by some revelation. *Sir T. Wilson*, *Art of Rhetoric* (1553), iii.

II. *intrans.* To use *Latin* words or phrases.

Latiner (lat'in-ēr), *n.* [**ME.** *latiner*, *latynere* (also *latimer*, *q. v.*) = **Dan.** *latiner* = **Sw.** *latinare*, < **OF.** *latinier*, < **ML.** *latiniarius*, a speaker or user of Latin, an interpreter, < **L.** *Latinus*, Latin; see *Latin*.] 1. One skilled in the Latin language; a Latinist.

"The pity is, Daniel," replied Guy, "that Rowland Dixon is no *latiner*, any more than those who go to see his performances."
Southey, *Doctor*, xxiii.

2. An interpreter.

And alle weya fynden Men *Latyneres* to go with hem in the Contrees, and ferther bezone, in to tyme that Men counne the Langage.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 58.

Latiniform (lat'i-ni-fōrm), *a.* [**L.** *Latinus*, Latin, + *forma*, form.] Latin in form; Latinized, as a word. Compare *Romaniform*.

The English neyronym has a Latin form: it is *Latiniform*; but it presents for the time an English face and dress.
B. G. Wilder, *Jour. Nervous Diseases*, xii, 1885.

Latinisation, Latinise. See *Latinization, Latinize*.

Latinism (lat'in-izm), *n.* [= **F.** *Latinisme* = **Sp.** *Lat. It.* *Latinismo*, < **ML.** **Latinismus*, < **L.** *Latinus*, Latin; see *Latin*.] A Latin idiom; a mode of expression peculiar to the Latin language; use of Latin forms or derivatives.

I owe also to Fentou the participle meandered, and to Sir W. D'Avenant the *latinism* of funeral fillet.
Harte, *Religious Melancholy*, Advertisement.

He [the author of "Piers Plowman"] disdained their exotic fancies, their *Latinisms*, their Gallicisms, and their Italianisms.
I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, I, 214.

Milton's *Latinism* was so pronounced as to be un-English.
Sedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 161.

Latinist (lat'in-ist), *n.* [= **F.** *Latiniste* = **Sp.** *Lat. It.* *Latinista*, < **ML.** *Latinista*, one who speaks Latin, < *Latinus*, Latin; see *Latin*.] One skilled in Latin; a Latin scholar.

This interpretation also do both the mooste number and the best learned of the *latinistes* best allowe.
Bible of 1551, Pa. iv., note.

Every *Latinist* cannot understand them [words].
Coryat, *Cruities*, I, 5.

Possibly Landor was a more ready *Latinist*, but no Englishman has written Greek elegiac to equal . . . the dedication of "Atalanta."
Sedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 398.

Latinistic (lat-i-nis'tik), *a.* [**L.** *Latinist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Latinism; having a Latin style or idiom. *Coleridge*.

Latinitaster (lat'in-i-tas'tēr), *n.* [**L.** *Latinita(-s)*, Latinity, + *-aster*, a pejorative suffix.] One who has a smattering of Latin. *Walker*. [Humorous and rare.]

Latinity (lā-tin'i-ti), *n.* [= **F.** *latinité* = **Sp.** *latinidad* = **Pg.** *latinidade* = **It.** *latinità*, < **L.** *latinita(-s)*, Latinity, the Latin language, < *Latinus*, Latin; see *Latin*.] Use of the Latin language; method of speaking or writing Latin; Latin style or idiom.

If the author's [Lyly's] *Latinity* is not always perfect, it rises with a readiness which might excite the envy of modern University senate-houses, had not Latin ceased to be familiar even to their venerable walls.
A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I, 155.

The poems of Leo XIII. are remarkable for their exquisite *Latinity*.
The Century, xxx, 92.

English writers who were composing in French, and the more learned who displayed their clerkship by their *Latinity*.
I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, I, 134.

Latinization (lat'in-i-zā'shən), *n.* [= **F.** *latinisation*; as *Latinize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering into Latin. Also spelled *Latinisation*.

Latinize (lat'in-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Latinized*, pp. *Latinizing*. [= **F.** *latiniser* = **Sp.** *latinizar* = **Pg.** *latinisar* = **It.** *latinizzare*, < **LL.** *latinizare*, translate into Latin, < **L.** *Latinus*, Latin; see *Latin*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To translate into Latin.—2. To convert into Latin forms, as words; adapt to Latin spelling or inflection; intermix with Latin elements, as a style of writing.

The macaronian is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue *latinized*, and Latin words modernized.
Cambridge, *Scriberia*, ii., note 16.

II. intrans. To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

He *latinizes* less in the poems which follow, because it is more difficult to do it in verse.
Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, III, 18.

Also spelled *Latinise*.

Latinly (lat'in-li), *adv.* With purity of Latin style.

You shall hardly find a man amongst them [the French] which can make a shift to express himself in that [the Latin] language, nor one amongst an hundred that can do it *Latinly*.
Heylin, *Voyage of France*, p. 296.

lation (lā'shən), *n.* [**L.** *latio(n-)*, a bearing, < *latius*, used as pp. of *ferre* = **E.** *bear*¹. Cf. *ablation, collation, legislation*, etc.] The act

of bearing or carrying from one place to another; transportation; translation.

Make me a heaven; and make me there
Many a lease and greater sphere;
Make me the straight and oblique lines,
The motions, *latios*, and the signs.
Herrick, *Hesperides*, p. 48.

latipennate (lat-i-pen'āt), *a.* [**L.** *latus*, broad, + *pennatus*, winged; see *pennate*.] In *ornith.*, broad-winged.

latipennine (lat-i-pen'in), *a.* [**L.** *latus*, broad, + *penna*, wing, + *-ine*¹.] Same as *latipennate*.

latirostral (lat-i-ros'tral), *a.* [**L.** *latus*, broad, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] In *ornith.*, broad-billed; of or pertaining to the *Latirostres*.

latirostrate (lat-i-ros'trāt), *a.* Same as *latirostral*.

Latirostres (lat-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [**NL.**, < **L.** *latus*, broad, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] 1. In Sundevall's classification of birds, the fifth phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, embracing seven families more or less nearly related to the true flycatchers of the Old World (*Muscicapidae*).—2. In Selater's system of 1880, a group of laminiplatar oscine *Passeres*, embracing the *Hirundinidæ* or swallows: equivalent to the *Cathidonomorphæ* of Sundevall.

latirostrous† (lat-i-ros'trus), *a.* [**L.** *latus*, broad, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] Same as *latirostral*.

Latirostrous or flat-billed birds.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v, 1.

latiseptæ (lat-i-sep'tē), *n. pl.* [**NL.**, < **L.** *latus*, broad, + *septum*, *septum*, a partition.] In *bot.*, cruciferous plants having the dissepiment broad in proportion to the thickness between the valves.

latissimus (lā-tis'i-mus), *n.*; *pl. latissimi* (-mī). [**NL.** (sc. *museulus*, muscle), superl. of **L.** *latus*, broad, wide; see *latitude*.] The broadest muscle which lies upon the back; one of the muscles of the anterior extremity, arising from the spines of numerous vertebrae, and some other parts, and inserted into the upper part of the humerus: commonly called more fully *latissimus dorsi*. See *cut under muscle*.—*Latissimus colli*, a former name of the broadest muscle of the neck, now called *platysma myoides*. See *platysma*.

latisternal (lat-i-stēr'nal), *a.* [**L.** *latus*, broad, + **NL.** *sternum*, < **Gr.** *στέρνον*, the breast, chest.] Having a broad and flat breast-bone: as, a *latisternal* ape. The anthropoid or anthropomorphic apes agree with man in this respect, whence the term is apically applied to them.

latitancy† (lat'i-tan-si), *n.* [**L.** *latitan(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of lying concealed; latency; hibernation.

It cannot be denied it [the chameleon] is (if not most of any) a very abstemious animal, and such as by reason of its frugidity, paucity of blood, and *latitancy* in the winter . . . will long subsist without a visible sustentation.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii, 21.

latitant† (lat'i-tant), *a.* [**L.** *latitan(t)-s*, pp. of *latitare*, freq. of *latere*, lie hidden, lurk; see *latent*.] Lying hidden; latent; hibernating.

Snakes, lizards, snails, and divers other insects *latitant* many months in the year . . . do long subsist without nutrition.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii, 21.

latitat (lat'i-tat), *n.* [**L.**, he lies hidden, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *latitare*, lie hidden; see *latitant*.] In *Eng. law*, an old writ by which a person was summoned to the King's Bench to answer, as on the supposition that he lay concealed.

I desire him also to conceal himself as he can, if he cannot get a special pardon, to wear a *Latitat* about his neck.
N. Ward, *Simple Cobler*, p. 72.

latitation† (lat-i-tā'shən), *n.* [**L.** *latitatio(n-)*, a hiding, < *latitare*, lie hidden; see *latitant*.] The act of skulking or lying concealed. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Latitores (lat-i-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [**NL.**, < **L.** *latitare*, lie hidden; see *latitant*.] In Blyth's system (1849), the skulkers; an order of birds corresponding to the *Macroductyli* of Cuvier. [Not in use.]

latitude (lat'i-tūd), *n.* [**ME.** *latitude*, < **OF.** *latitudo*, *F. latitude* = **Sp.** *latitud* = **Pg.** *latitudo* = **It.** *latitudine*, < **L.** *latitudo*, breadth, width, < *latus*, broad, **OL.** *slatus* (appearing in fem. *slata*, a broad strip), ult. a var. of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere*, spread out, strew; see *stratum, strew*.] 1. Extent from side to side, or distance sideways from a given point or line; breadth; width. Provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Elem. of Architecture*. Thy yet close-folded *latitude* of boughs.
Cowper, *Yardley Oak*.

2. Extent within limits of any kind; scope; range; comprehensiveness: as, to be allowed

great *latitude* of motion or action; *latitude* of meaning or of application.

This doctrine of eieches hath a more ample *latitude* and extent than is perceived.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii, 225.
Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts asunder all those hard pinching corda.
South, *Sermona*.

The nation was less governed by laws than by customs, which admitted a great *latitude* of interpretation.

Hume, *Hist. Eng.*, I, App. 1.
Latitude of action should not be given to a relief party who on a known coast are searching for men who know their plaus and orders.
Schley and Soley, *Rescue of Greely*, p. 33.

Hence—3. Extent of deviation from a standard; freedom from rules or limits: as, *latitude* of conduct.

In human actions, there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged.
Jer. Taylor.

Augustus . . . reproved his daughter for her excess in apparel, and both rebuked and imprisoned her for her immodest *latitudes*.
Penn., *No Cross, No Crown*, ii.

4. The elevation of the pole of the heavens at a station, or the angle at which the plane of the horizon is cut by the earth's axis; the total curvature or bending of a meridian between the equator and a station; the angle which the plumb-line at any place makes with the plumb-line at the equator in the same plane; on a map, the angular distance of a point on the earth's surface from the equator, measured on the meridian of the point: as, St. Paul's, London, is in *lat.* 51° 30' 48" N.; Cape Horn is in *lat.* 55° 59' S. *Latitude* is determined by different methods, according as circumstances may require. At sea the instrument exclusively used is the quadrant or sextant, the latter being simply a more accurately constructed and therefore more expensive form of the instrument. With this the altitude of the sun is observed when on the meridian, and from this altitude, with the aid of the declination taken from the Nautical Almanac, with certain corrections for dip, refraction, etc., the *latitude* is obtained. The same method is used on land (with the aid of an artificial horizon in place of the natural) in cases where no great accuracy is required, as in ordinary geographical reconnaissance. More accurate results are secured by increasing the number of observations by the method of circummeridian altitudes, several observations being taken just before and just after noon (or, if a fixed star is observed, before and after its culmination), from which, with suitable corrections, a mean result is attained more accurate than that furnished by a single observation. A much higher degree of accuracy is reached by the use of the zenith-telescope, which is a portable instrument, but considerably less so than the sextant, which the observer holds in his hand. With this instrument the *latitude* is determined by measuring microscopically the difference of the meridional zenith-distances of two stars near the zenith, one north and the other south of it. The zenith-telescope is used for *latitude* determinations by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at the stations belonging to the primary triangulation. The most accurate method of determining the *latitude* in a fixed observatory is by observing, with the meridian circle, the altitude of a circumpolar star at its transits above and below the pole. This method is independent of the declination of the star, and not necessarily liable to great errors of refraction. Another method sometimes employed in fixed observatories is to observe the transit of a star with a transit-instrument in the prime vertical, the time of the transit being observed with the instrument pointing east, and again with the same instrument pointing west, whence the altitude of the pole may be deduced. There are other methods of determining the *latitude*, but they are much less important than those mentioned.

5. In *astron.*, the angular distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic, measured on that secondary to the ecliptic which passes through the body. Secondaries to the ecliptic are called *circles of celestial latitude*, and parallels to the ecliptic are called *parallels of celestial latitude*. *Latitude* is geocentric or heliocentric according as the earth or the sun is taken as the center from which the angle is measured.

6. The quantity of the interval between two *latitudes*, either in the geographical or the astronomical sense: as, to sail through 30° of *latitude*.

The zodiak in heavens is ymaged to ben a superficie contienyng a *latitude* of 12 degrees.
Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, l. 21.

7. A place or region as marked by parallels of *latitude*: as, to fish in high *latitudes* (that is, in places where the *latitude* is a high number); the orange will not ripen in this *latitude* (that is, it will not do so in any place on the same parallel of *latitude* as the place spoken of); you are out of your *latitude* (that is, literally or figuratively, you have committed an error of navigation, so that the *latitude* you have assigned to the ship's place is not the true one).

Those *latitudes* and altitudes where no crops will grow.
W. R. Greg, *Misc. Essays*, 1st ser., p. 103.

Argument of the latitude. See *argument*.—**Ascending latitude.** See *ascending*.—**Calm latitudes.** See *calm*.—**Celestial latitude.** See *def. 5*, above.—**Circle of latitude.** See *circle*.—**Geocentric, reduced, or central latitude.** See *circle*, the angle, measured at the center of the earth, between a straight line to any place and the line

to the equator in the same meridian.—**Heliocentric latitude.** See *heliocentric*.—**Hellographic latitude.** See *heliographic*.—**Latitude by account** (*naut.*), the latitude deduced from the course and distance sailed since the last observation.—**Latitude by observation** (*naut.*), the latitude deduced from an observation of some heavenly body.—**Middle latitude**, in *naut.*, the latitude of the parallel midway between two places situated in the same hemisphere. It is equal to half the sum of the latitudes of the two places when they are on the same side of the equator; when they are on opposite sides, it is equal to half the difference of their latitudes.—**Middle-latitude sailing**, a combination of plane and parallel sailing, so named from the use of the middle latitude—that is, the latitude of the parallel which is equally distant from the parallel left and the one arrived at. See *sailing*.—**Parallel of latitude.** Same as *circle of latitude* (b).

latitudinal (lat-i-tū'di-nal), *a.* [= Sp. *latitudinal*, < L. *latitudo* (-din-), breadth, + -al.] Pertaining to latitude; being in the direction of latitude.

latitudinarian (lat-i-tū-di-nā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [Cf. F. *latitudinaire*; < NL. *latitudinarius*, < L. *latitudo* (-din-), breadth; see *latitude*.] **I. a.** 1. Embracing a wide circle or range; having free scope; not conforming to a strict code of morals; roving; libertine.

Latitudinarian love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it.
Jeremy Collier, *Kindness*.

2. Characterized by latitude or independence of thought, or by forbearance from strict insistence upon the usual standards of belief or opinion; especially, not rigidly strict in religious principles or views; tolerant of free-thinking or heresy; as, *latitudinarian* opinions or doctrines. The word is generally used opprobriously. It is specifically applied in church history to certain Episcopal divines of the seventeenth century (see below), but in later times to all who regard specific creeds, methods of church government, and forms of worship with comparative indifference.

A man bred among Dutch Presbyterians, and well known to hold *latitudinarian* opinions about robes, ceremonies, and bishops.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

Men of broad views, of tolerant, if not *latitudinarian*, temper.
H. N. Ozenham, *Short Studies*, p. 9.

Locke . . . was a theologian, and a sincere if *latitudinarian* Christian.
Leslie Stephen, *Eng. Thought*, i. § 21.

II. n. 1. In *Eng. church hist.*, one of a school of Episcopal divines who in the seventeenth century strove to unite the dissenters with the Episcopal Church by insisting only on those doctrines which were held in common by both, and who, while they maintained the wisdom of the episcopal form of government and ritual, denied their divine origin and authority.

They wished that things might have been carried with more moderation, and they continued to keep up a good correspondence with those who differed from them in opinion, and allowed a great freedom both in philosophy and in divinity; from whence they were called "men of latitude"; and upon this men of narrow thoughts fastened upon them the name of *latitudinarians*.
Ep. Burnet.

2. Hence, in later times, one who regards with comparative indifference specific creeds, methods of church government, and forms of public worship; generally used opprobriously.

latitudinarianism (lat-i-tū-di-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*latitudinarian* + -izm.] The doctrine of a latitudinarian or of the latitudinarians; freedom or liberality of opinion in religion, philosophy, politics, etc.; laxity or indifference in regard to doctrines and forms.

He [Jortin] was a lover of truth, without hovering over the gloomy abyss of scepticism; and a friend to free enquiry, without roving into the dreary and pathless wilds of *latitudinarianism*.
Parr, *Tracts by a Warburtonian*.

Fierce sectarianism bred fierce *latitudinarianism*.
De Quincy.

Extreme contrasts of doctrine have come to be openly treated as simply differences of opinion. Sacerdotalism and *latitudinarianism* finding a common home in an undivided Church.
Contemporary Rev., L. 21.

latitudinous (lat-i-tū'di-nus), *a.* [*latitudo* (-din-), breadth; see *latitude*.] Very broad; having a wide extent or scope.

latont, *n.* A Middle English form of *latten*.
Chaucer.

Latona (lā-tō'nā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Λητώ*, Doric *Λατώ*; see *def.*] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the Roman name of the Greek goddess Leto, mother by Jupiter of Apollo and Diana. See *Leto*.

Mygale, the symbol of *Latona* or Night.
Knight, *Anc. Art and Myth*, (1876), p. 57.

2. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of mollusks. (b) A genus of cladoceros crustaceans of the family *Sididae*. (c) A genus of rove-beetles or *Staphylinidae* having the anterior tarsi dilated. There are two species, both from the United States of Colombia. Guérin, 1844. (d) A genus of spiders. C. Koch, 1866.

latonert, *n.* A Middle English form of *latterer*.
York Plays.

latount, *n.* A Middle English form of *latten*.
Chaucer.

latrant (lā'trant), *a.* [= It. *latrante*, < L. *latran*(-l)-s, pp. of *latrare*, bark.] Barking; clamoring noisily.

Whose *latrant* stomachs oft molest
The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest.
M. Green, *The Spleen*.
Thy care be first the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race.
Tickell, *Hunting*.

latrate (lā'trāt), *v. i.* [*latrare*, bark.] To bark, as a dog.

latration (lā'trā'shon), *n.* [*latrare*, bark.] A barking, as of a dog.

Latreillean (lā-trā'lē-an), *a.* [*Latreille* (see *def.*) + -an.] Pertaining to the French naturalist Pierre André Latreille (1762-1833).

Latreillia (lā-trā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Latreille*, the French naturalist.] **1.** A genus of *Muscidae*. Roux, 1827.—**2.** A genus of *Muscide*. Descoidy, 1830.

latreutical (la-trō'ti-kal), *a.* [*latrare*, bark, or of for divine service, < Gr. *λατρεύω*, serve, work for hire, < *λάτρις*, a hired servant; see *latria*.] **1.** Acting in the capacity of a servant; ministering; serving. [Rare.]

That in this sacred supper there is a sacrifice in that sense wherein the fathers spake, none of us ever doubted: but that is then either *latreutical*, as Bellarmin distinguishes it not ill, or eucharistical.
Ep. Hall, *No Peace with Rome*, § 4.

2. Relating to or in the nature of *latria*.

latria (lā-tri'ä), *n.* [= F. *latrie* = Sp. *latría* = Pg. It. *latría*, < LL. *latriu*, < Gr. *λατρεία*, service, divine worship, < *λατρεύω*, serve for hire, serve God with prayers, etc., < *λάτρις*, a hired servant; cf. L. *latro*(-n-), a mercenary, a robber; see *latrone*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, a technical term for that supreme worship which is allowed to be offered to God only: distinguished from *dulia* and *hyperdulia*.

Latridiæ (lā-trid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] The usual but an irregular form of *Latridiidae*.

Latridius, *n.* See *Latridius*.

latrine (la-trēn'), *n.* [= F. *latrine* = Sp. Pg. It. *latrina*, < L. *latrina* (also neut. *latrinum*), contr. of *lavatrina*, a bath, a water-closet, < *lavare*, wash; see *lavé*, *lation*.] A privy; a water-closet; especially, a water-closet in a public place, as in factories, schools, barracks, hospitals, etc.

Across the gardens were the *latrines* for the domestics, and, some distance away from them on the same side, the laundries. Quoted in *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 847.

Latris (lā'tris), *n.* [NL., < L. *Latris*, a female proper name, < Gr. *λάτρις*, a workman for hire, in fem. a handmaid.] A genus of fishes of the family *Cirritidae*. *L. hecateia* is a New Zealand species, known as the *trumpeter*, and highly esteemed for its flesh. J. Richardson.

latrobe (la-trōb'), *n.* [Short for *Latrobe stove*; so called from its inventor, I. Latrobe of Baltimore.] A form of stove which is set into a fireplace, has a projecting ornamental front, and is arranged for heating floors above by means of a hot-air flue fitted with a damper and register. E. H. Knight. Also called *Baltimore heater*.

latrobite (la-trō'bīt), *n.* [Named after O. T. Latrobe.] A pink or rose-red variety of anorthite, or lime feldspar, from Labrador.

latrociny (lat'rō-si-nā-ri), *a.* [*latrocin-y* + -ary.] Practising highway robbery.

In our vortorial progression we were now opposite the Portobello, where *latrociny* homicides went to lurk.
Campbell, *Lexiphanes* (ed. 1767), p. 56.

latrocination (lat'rō-si-nā'shon), *n.* [*latrocinatio*(-n-), highway robbery, < *latrocinari*, be a hired servant, practise freebooting; see *latrocinium*.] The act of robbing; a depredation. E. Phillips, 1706.

latrociniuum (lat'rō-sin'i-um), *n.* [L.: see *latrociny*, *larceny*.] **1.** Larceny; theft.—**2.** [cap.] In *church hist.*, a council held at Ephesus (A. D. 449), at which action was taken in favor of the heretic Eutyches (see *Eutychian*): so called because its measures were carried by force and intimidation. All its acts were reversed at the ecumenical council of Chalcedon, two years later. Also called the *Ephesian Latrociniuum*, and the *robber council* or *synod*.

3. The prerogative of sitting in judgment upon and executing thieves.

latrociny (lat'rō-si-ni), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *latrocínio*, < L. *latrocinium*, military service, robbery, < *latrocinari*, be a hired servant, practise freebooting, < *latro*(-n-), a mercenary, a robber; cf. Gr. *λάτρις*, a hired servant; see *la-*

tria, *latrone*, and cf. *larceny*, a reduced form of the same word.] Larceny; theft. *Stackhouse*.

Latrodectus (lat-rō-dek'tus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of reticulate spiders, of the family *Theridiidae*. See *Malmignatte*.

lattage (lat'āj), *n.* [A dial. var. of **lettage*, < *let*² + -age.] An impediment; generally applied to a defect in speech. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

latten, *a.* See *latten*.

latten (lat'en), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *latton*, *laton*, *laten*; < ME. *laton*, *latoun*, *latun* (= Russ. *latunū*), < OF. *laton*, F. *laiton*, *latton*, = Sp. *laton* = Pg. *latão*, brass, metal in thin plates, < Sp. *lata*, *lath*, = Pg. *lata*, tin-plate, < G. *latte*, a lath, a thin plate; see *lath*¹.] **1.** A mixed metal, made of copper and zinc and not practically distinguishable from brass. Such a metal was used throughout the middle ages and later, commonly in thin sheets, for the manufacture of various utensils, and for the brasses of repulsive monuments. The term appears to be now restricted to kinds of brass that are worked into articles for ecclesiastical use.

He hadde a croys of *latoun* ful of stones.
Chaucer, *Gen. Procl.* to C. T., l. 699.

The doores or gntes are covered with fine *Latten* of Corinth: one of which (they imagine) was made of the wood of Noahs Arke.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 298.

The candlestick was seven-branched, made of *laton* or brass, so that it could be easily set up or taken to pieces again.
Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III. l. 244.

2. Same as *latten-brass*.—**Black latten**, a dark-colored latten in milled sheets, sometimes beaten into wire.—**Gold latten**. See *gold*.—**Latten wire**, wire made from strips of latten beaten with a mallet until round. Such wire was made before the introduction of wire-drawing machines.—**Roll latten**, latten polished on both sides ready for use. Simmonds.—**Shaven latten**, a thinner kind of latten.

latten-brass (lat'en-brās), *n.* A metallic compound into which scrap-brass and other ingredients enter, and which is rolled in thin plates.

latterer (lat'en-er), *n.* A worker in latten.

latter (lat'er), *a.* [A var. of *later* (= OFries. *letora*, *latera*, *littera*, worse, later, = MllG. *lazzar*, later, = Jecl. *latari*, comp. of *latr*, lazy), compar. of *late*, now partly differentiated in use; see *late*¹.] **1.** Later; more advanced or more recent; nearer to the close or to the present time: as, the *latter* part of the day, or of one's life; in these *latter* days.

Hear counsel, and receive instruction, that thou mayest be wise in thy *latter* end.
Prov. xix. 20.

2. Coming after another person or thing in consideration or relation; being the second of two or of a dual division in order of existence or of mention; opposed to *former*: as, I prefer the *latter* proposition to the former.

I hold it ever,
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches; careless heirs
May the two *latter* darken and expend.
Shak., *Pericles*, III. 2. 29.

This was the opinion and practice of the *latter* Cato.
Swift, *Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man*, i.

3. Last; latest; final.

Direct mine arms, I may embrace his neck,
And in his bosom spend my *latter* gasp.
Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, II. 5. 38.

Latter end, *Lammas*, etc. See the nouns.—**The former and the latter rain**. See *rain*.

latter-born (lat'er-bōrn), *a.* Born later; younger.

My wife, more careful for the *latter-born*,
Itad fasten'd him unto a small spare mast.
Shak., *C. of E.*, I. 1. 79.

latter-day (lat'er-dā), *a.* Belonging to recent or present times, as opposed to early or former periods.

Two charming expressions of another of Mr. Lang's *latter-day* moods.
The Academy, Dec. 29, 1888, p. 396.

Abraham, wandering off and founding a clan which becomes in time as distinct as any that ever existed, foreshadows our *latter-day* divergences.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 403.

Latter-day Saints, *Mormons*; so called by themselves. See *Mormon*.

latter-kin (lat'er-kin), *n.* A pointed piece of hard wood used for clearing out the grooves of the frames or leaden frames in fretwork-glazing. E. H. Knight.

latterly (lat'er-li), *adv.* Of late; lately; at a late or recent time.

It was by crushing a formidable resistance of this kind that Talko acquired his ascendancy *latterly*.
Brougham.

lattermath (lat'er-māth), *n.* [*latter* + *math*.] The latter mowing; aftermath. [Rare.]

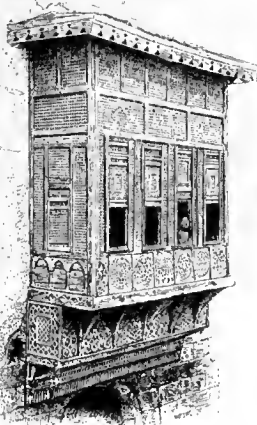
The *latter-math* has less substance, succulence, and fragrance than the summer crop.
Lander.

latter-mint (lat'er-mint), *n.* A late kind of mint.

Savory, *latter-mint*, and columbines.
Keats, *Endymion*, iv.

lattermore (lat'ér-môr), *a.* See *lattermore*.
lattern (lat'ern), *n.* [See *lectern*.] Same as *lectern*.

lattice (lat'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lattise*, *lattis*; < ME. *latis*, < OF. *lattis*, F. *lattis*, a lattice, < *latte*, a lath: see *lath*.] 1. Work with open spaces formed by crossing, interlacing, or joining laths, bars, or rods of wood or metal.



Lattice-window.

So, my good window of lattice, fare thee well: thy casement need not open, for I look through thee.

Shak., All's Well, ii. 3. 225.

The upper part of the window, which is most commonly shut, is made of glasse or lattice.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 50.

2. Anything made of or covered with strips interwoven so as to form a sort of network; specifically, a window, window-blind, or screen made of

laths or strips which cross one another like network, so as to leave open interstices. Lattices are used especially when air rather than light is to be admitted. They were once general in England. Also *lattice-blind*, *lattice-window*.

Holding a lattice still before his face,
 Through which he still did peep as forward he did pace.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 15.

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window and cried through the lattice, Why is his chariot so long in coming?

Judges v. 28.

Backward the lattice-blind she flung.

Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a series of perpendicular and horizontal strips crossing one another over the field or a part of it. These strips may be interlaced or not, and if interlaced should be so blazoned. A lattice differs from a surface fretty in being palewise and barwise, while fretty is always bendwise. According to some writers, the lattice should never be interlaced, and it is allowed by them that the strips may be bendwise, dexter and sinister, the difference between this and a surface fretty being in the circumstance that they do not interlace.—**Red lattice**, a frame of lattice-work painted bright-red, formerly used to fill the windows of an ale-house: considered a sign or mark of a tavern.

His Saint Valerio,
 That knows not of what fashion dice are made,
 Nor ever yet look'd towards a red lattice.

Chapman, All Fools, v. 1.

A' calls me e'en now, my lord, through a red lattice, and I could discern no part of his face from the window.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 86.

lattice (lat'is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *latticed*, ppr. *latticing*. [*lattice*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a lattice.

The windows were latticed with small panes.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

2. To give the form or appearance of a lattice to.

O'er their heads
 Huge alders weave their canopies, and shed
 Disparted moonlight through the latticed boughs.

Glover, Athenaid, xxvii.

Every morning when the sun peeps through
 The dim, leaf-latticed windows of the grove.

Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

Latticed cells, in *bot.*, same as *cambriform cells*. See *cambriform*.—**Latticed leaves**, in *bot.*, cancellate leaves. See *cancellate*.—**To lattice up**, to hide from the light of day; render obscure; eclipse.

Alexander was adorned with most excellent vertues.
 . . . Therein it seemeth he hath latticed up Cesar.

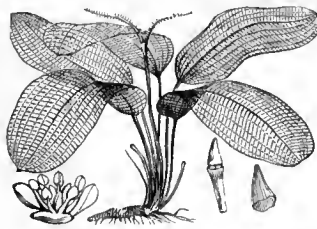
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 621.

lattice-blind (lat'is-blind), *n.* Same as *lattice*, 2.
lattice-braid (lat'is-bräd), *n.* A narrow braid made on the lace-pillow and having the appearance of a fine lattice, all the principal openings being of the same size.

lattice-bridge (lat'is-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the web between the chords, or the combination of the main compression and tension members, is formed so as to resemble lattice-work. It is a frequent form of construction in Europe, where bridges of this kind have been built of more than 300 feet span. In these bridges the tendency to lateral deflection, due to the lightness of the web, is counteracted by making the trusses double and properly connected, thus forming a kind of openwork box-girder. See *cut* under *bridge*.

lattice-girder (lat'is-gér'dér), *n.* A girder of which the web consists of diagonal pieces arranged like lattice-work.

latticeleaf (lat'is-léf), *n.* A name of the Madagascar water-plants *Aponogeton* (*Ouvirandra*) *fenestralis* and *A. (O.) Berneriana*. They are remarkable for their skeleton leaves, the cellular tissue be-



Latticeleaf (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*).

tween the veins being wanting. The fleshy root is farinaceous and edible, resembling that of the yam. Also called *lattice-plant* and *laceleaf*.

lattice-moss (lat'is-môs), *n.* A moss of the genus *Cinclidatus*: so called from the perforated membrane which unites the peristome with the columella.

lattice-plant (lat'is-plant), *n.* Same as *lattice-leaf*.

lattice-truss (lat'is-trus), *n.* In *bridge-building*, *carp.*, etc., a truss consisting of upper and lower horizontal chords, connected by braces crossing each other, and generally stiffened by joining the trusses where they intersect.

lattice-window (lat'is-win'dô), *n.* Same as *lattice*, 2.

They [galleys] are made with lattice windows all round, and have swivel cannon fasten'd towards the prow.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 16.

latticework (lat'is-wérk), *n.* 1. A grating formed of crossing strips with small openings. Compare *lattice*, 1.

These supplied
 Of texture firm a lattice-work, that braç'd
 The new machine, and it became a chair.

Cowper, Task, I. 42.

2. In *embroidery*, the outline of a lattice, done in outline-stitch on solid material, and employed as a background.

lactinico (It. pron. lát-tê-chê'ni-ô), *n.* [It., < L. *lactinicum*, milk food: see *lactinicum*.] In *glass-manuf.*, a name given to opaque white glass used in decorative designs.

latus (lâ'tus), *n.*; pl. *latera* (lat'e-râ). [L., side, flank: see *lateral*, etc.] Side: used in some mathematical terms designating a line or diameter.—**Latus primarius** of a conic section, a diameter of a circular section touching the vertex of the conic.—**Latus rectum**. (a) Originally, a straight line drawn between two curves so as to bisect all straight lines drawn from one to the other parallel to a given straight line. (b) A straight line drawn from the vertex of a conic at right angles to the transverse diameter, and having a length equal to the diameter of that circular section which is at the same distance from the vertex of the cone as is the plane of the conic.—**Latus transversum** of a conic, the transverse diameter.

laubanite (lâ'ban-it), *n.* [*Lauban* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A zeolitic mineral occurring in fibrous spherical forms of a snow-white color in basalt at Lauban in Silesia. It is near laumontite in composition.

lauch¹ (läch), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *laugh*.

lauch² (läch), *n.* A Scotch form of *law*¹.

Aweel, aweel, Maggie, ilka land has its ain lauch.

Scott, Antiquary, xxvi.

laud (lâd), *n.* [= F. *los* (> ME. *los*, *loos*, *lose*: see *lose*)] = Sp. *laude* = It. *laude*, *lode*, < L. *laus* (*laud-*), praise, glory, fame, renown, prob. orig. **claus* (**claud-*) (= W. *clod* = Ir. *clóth*, praise), akin to *clure*, hear, *inclutus*, famous, renowned: see *clitic* and *loud*.] 1. Praise; commendation; honorable mention. [Now rare.]

He was, if I shal geven hym his laude,
 A theef and eek a somnour, and a band.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 55.

Who sometimes rayseth up his voice to the height of the heavens, in singing the laudes of the immortal God.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

War. 'Tis called Jerusalem, my noble lord.
 K. Hen. Laud be to God!—even there my life must end.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 236.

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.—3. Music or a song in praise or honor of any one.

She chanted snatches of old lauds.

Shak., Hamlet (ed. Collier), iv. 7. 178.

4. *pl.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, and in the *Anglican Ch.* as a monastic or devotional office, a religious service, forming, in combination with matins, the first of the seven canonical hours: so called from the reiterated ascriptions of praise to God in the last of the psalms (cxlviii.,

cxlix., cl.) which it contains. The usage in the Greek church is similar. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.

The belle of laudes gan to ryng,
 And freera in the chauncel gonne syng.
 Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 469.

These nocturns should begin at such a time as to be ended just as morning twilight broke, so that the next of her services, the *lauds*, or *matinae laudes*, might come on immediately after, like gladsome thankfulness for a new day then dawning, an emblem of Christ's second coming.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 6.

laud (lâd), *v. t.* [*ME. lauden* = F. *louer* = Sp. *laudar*, *loar* = Pg. *louvar* = It. *laudare*, *lodare*, < L. *laudare*, praise, < *laus* (*laud-*), praise: see *laud*, *n.* Cf. *allow*.] To praise in words; speak or sing in praise of; especially, to extol or praise highly: as, to *laud* one to the skies.

Neither for loue laude it nougt, ne lakke it for enuye.

Piers Plowman (B), xi. 102.

Praise the Lord, all ye Gentiles; and laud him, all ye people.

Rom. xv. 11.

In Egypt at funerals, and afterwards in tombs, the dead were *lauded* and sacrificed to as their deities were *lauded* and sacrificed to.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 145.

laudability (lâ-dâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *laudabilità*, < LL. *laudabilita(-t)s*, praiseworthiness, excellency, < L. *laudabilis*, praiseworthy: see *laudable*.] The character of being laudable; laudableness. [Rare.]

Names . . . instructive by the *laudability* of their characters and the persnasiveness of their precepts.

Memoirs of Abp. Tenison, p. 5. (Latham.)

laudable (lâ'dâ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *laudable* = Pg. *laudavel* = It. *laudabile*, < L. *laudabilis*, praiseworthy, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] 1. To be lauded; praiseworthy; commendable: as, *laudable* motives; *laudable* actions.

I am in this earthly world, where to do harm
 Is often *laudable*, to do good sometime
 Accounted dangerous folly.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2. 76.

Even when I was at school, my mistress did ever extol me above the rest of the youth, in that I had a *laudable* voice.

Swift, Mem. of P. P.

2. In *pathol.*, healthy; salubrious; natural.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices.

Arbuthnot, Aliments.

If the abscess has not been exposed to the air, its contents are *laudable* or healthy inodorous pus.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 829.

laudableness (lâ'dâ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being laudable; praiseworthiness; laudability: as, the *laudableness* of designs, purposes, motives, or actions.

laudably (lâ'dâ-bli), *adv.* In a laudable manner.

laudanum (lâ'dâ-num), *n.* [A mod. irreg. var. of *ladanum*.] 1. Same as *ladanum*.—2. Tincture of opium. See *opium*.—**Dutchman's laudanum**. See *Dutchman's laudanum*.

laudation (lâ-dâ'shon), *n.* [= It. *laudazione*, < L. *laudatio(n-)*, praise, commendation, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] The act of lauding or praising; praise; commendation; especially, high or unstinted praise.

Bentley deserves that one should regard him very attentively, both on his own account, and also because of the immense and confident *laudation* bestowed upon his writings.

M. Arnold, Last Essays, p. 64.

laudative (lâ'dâ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *laudatif* = Pg. *laudativo* = It. *laudativo*, *lodativo*, < L. *laudativus*, laudatory, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Bestowing laud or praise; laudatory.

A kind of lampoon, *laudative-vituperative* (as it ought to be).

Carlyle, in Froude.

II. *n.* A panegyric; a eulogy.

I have no purpose to enter into a *laudative* of learning, or to make a hymn to the muses.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 61.

laudator (lâ-dâ'tor), *n.* [*It. laudator*, a praiser, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] 1. One who lauds; a lauder.—2. In *old law*, an arbitrator; an appraiser. *Imp. Dict.*

laudatory (lâ'dâ-tô-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *laudatorio*, < LL. *laudatorius*, belonging to praise, < *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Containing or expressing praise; praising highly; extolling.

This psalm . . . is *laudatory*, setting forth and celebrating the power and greatness of God, for which he is to be praised.

J. Udall, Sermons (1642), p. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *laudatories* (-riz). That which contains or expresses praise.

I will not fail to give ye, Readers, a present taste of him from his own title; . . . not simply a confutation but a modest confutation with a *laudatory* of it self obtruded in the very first word.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

lauder (lā'dēr), *n.* One who lauds or praises. *Ash.*

Laudian (lā'di-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to William Laud, a member of government, Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury under King Charles I., and a zealous persecutor of dissenters and nonconformists, born 1573, executed on charges of high treason by Parliament, January 10th, 1644.

lauf (louf), *n.* [G., a running, run, = E. *leap* l.] 1. In music, a running passage; a roulade.— 2. The peg-box of the violin, guitar, and similar instruments. See *peg*.

laugh (läf), *v.* [Also spelled (dial.) *laff*, *loff*; Sc. also *lauch* (pret. *lengh*, *leuch*); < ME. *laughen*, *laughen*, *lauchen*, *lauchen* (pret. *loghe*, *logh*, *lughe*, etc.), < AS. *hlehan*, *hlihhan*, *hlichhan*, *hliehan*, *hlihan* (pret. *hlöh*) = OS. *hlahan* (pret. *hlög*) = OFries. *hlaka* = MD. *tachen* (pret. *loech*, *loegh*, *loeg*), D. *lachen* = MLG. *tachen* = OHG. *hlahan*, *lahhan* (pret. *hlöh*), *luchēn*, MHG. G. *tachen* = Icel. *hláju* (pret. *hló*) = Dan. *le* (pret. *lo*) = Sw. *le* (pret. *log*) = Goth. *hlahan* (pret. *hlöh*), laugh; orig. imitative. The original guttural *gh* (ēh) has changed in English (but not in Scotch use) to *f*, as also in *cough*, *enough*, *trough*, etc., though the change is not recognized by a change of spelling as in *dwarf*, *draft* for *draught*, etc.] **I. intrans.** 1. To express mirth or joy by an explosive inarticulate sound of the voice and a peculiar facial distortion; make a convulsive or chuckling noise excited by sudden merriment or pleasure.

He is glad with alle glade as guries that *lauchen* alle, And sory when he seeth men sory as thou seest children *Laughen* ther men *lauchen* and loure ther men *loureth*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 300.

The folk gan *laughen* at his fantasie.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 652.

And then the whole quire hold their hips, and *lauffe*, And waxen in their mirth, and neeze, and swaure, A merrier hour was neuer wasted there.

Shak., *M. N. D.* (fol. 1623), ll. 1. 55

Laughing consists essentially in an inspiration succeeded, not by one, but by a whole series often long continued, of short spasmodic expirations, the glottis being freely open during the whole time, and the vocal cords being thrown into characteristic vibrations.

M. Foster, *Physiology*, II, li. § 9.

2. To be or appear gay; appear cheerful, pleasant, lively, or brilliant. [Poetical.]

The fields did *laugh*, the flowres did freshly spring. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II, vi. 24.

Then *laughs* the childish year with flow'rets crown'd. *Dryden*.

3. To scoff playfully; make merry; flout; jeer; with at.

I also will *laugh* at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh. *Prov.* I. 26.

No fool to *laugh* at, which he valued more. *Pope*, *Moral Essays*, iii. 312.

Profusion . . . hardens, blinds, And warps the consciences of public men, Till they can *laugh* at Virtue.

Cooper, *Task*, II. 602.

Laugh and lay down†, or **laugh and lie down†**, an old game at cards, in which the one who holds a certain combination lays down his cards, and laughs, or is supposed to laugh, at his luck.

At *laugh and lie downe* If they play, What asse against the sport can bray? *Lyly*, *Mother Bombie* (ed. 1632), sig. Dd. ii.

To *laugh* in one's sleeve, to laugh inwardly, or so as not to be observed; be mirthful while maintaining a demure countenance. The phrase generally implies some degree of contempt, and is used rather of a state of feeling than of actual laughter.

Abc. Indeed, sir, I never was in a worse humour for mirth in my life.

Sir A. 'Tis false, sir, I know you are *laughing* in your sleeve; I know you'll grin when I am gone, sirrah! *Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, III. 1.

To *laugh* out of or on the other side or corner of the mouth, to laugh on the wrong side of the mouth (or face), to weep or cry (figuratively); be made to feel regret, vexation, or disappointment, especially after exhibiting a boastful or exultant spirit.

II. trans. 1. To express laughingly; give out with jovial utterance or manner: as, he *laughed* his consent.

The large Achilles, on his press'd bed lollling, From his deep chest *laughs* out a loud applause. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, I. 3. 162.

2. To affect in some way by laughter, or a laughing manner; act upon by exercise of risibility: as, to *laugh* one's self sick or into convulsions; to *laugh* one out of countenance.

I have not been able yet to *laugh* him out of his long bid and beads. *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, II. 6.

Whenever she touch'd on me This brother had *laugh'd* her down. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, xix.

To *laugh* it out†, or *laugh* it off†, to pass off something with a laugh; make light of it.

Yet would he *laugh* it out, and proudly looke, And tell them that they greatly him mistooke. *Spenser*, *Mother Hub. Tale*, l. 703.

To *laugh* to scorn, to deride; treat with mockery, contempt, or scorn.

They *laughed* us to scorn, and despised us. *Neh.* II. 19.

laugh (läf), *n.* [*< laugh, v.*] 1. An expression of merriment by an explosive noise; an inarticulate expression of sudden mirth or joy.

But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around, And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found. *Pope*, *Spring*, l. 55.

The watch-dog's voice that bay'd the whisp'ring wind, And the loud *laugh* that spoke the vacant mind. *Goldsmith*, *Des. VII.*, l. 122.

2. Mirth or merriment, particularly at the expense of some person or thing; ridicule: used with the definite article: as, the *laugh* was turned against him.

He can be pleased to see his best friend out of countenance, while the *laugh* is loud in his own applause. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 422.

Canine laugh, in *pathol.* See *canine*.

laughable (lä'fä-bl), *a.* [*< laugh + -able.*] Exciting or fitted to excite laughter: as, a *laughable* story; a *laughable* scene.

The *laughable* peculiarities which contrasted so singularly with the gravity, energy, and harshness of his [Frederic's] character. *Macaulay*, *Frederic the Great*.

= *Syn.* *Ridiculous*, *Comical*, etc. See *ludicrous*.

laughableness (lä'fä-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being laughable.

laughably (lä'fä-bli), *adv.* In a laughable manner; so as to excite laughter.

laugher (lä'fēr), *n.* 1. One who laughs or is given to merriment; rarely, a scoffer.

The *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope*.

You are of the *laughers*, the Wits that take the Liberty to deride all Things that are magnificent and solemn. *Steele*, *Grief A-la-Mode*, I. 1.

2. A domestic pigeon of a breed so named from their notes.

laughing-bird (lä'fing-bērd), *n.* The green woodpecker, *Cecinus viridis*. See *highhoop*.

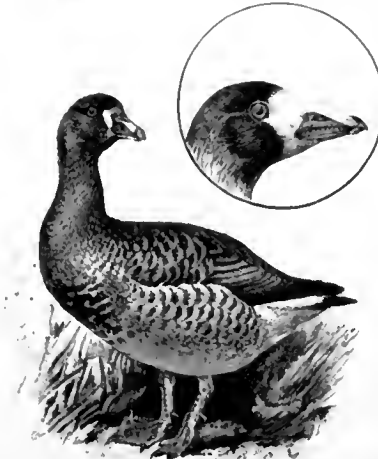
[Eng.]

laughing-crow (lä'fing-krō), *n.* 1. See *crow* 2. — 2. Same as *laughing-thrush*.

laughing-dove (lä'fing-duv), *n.* A kind of pigeon. (a) The collared turtle- or ring-dove, *Turtur risorius*. (b) The cushat.

laughing-gas (lä'fing-gäs), *n.* Nitrous oxid, or monoxid (N₂O); so called because when inhaled it usually produces exhilaration, which is followed by insensibility. It is prepared by carefully heating ammonium nitrate, and is evolved as a colorless gas with a pleasant smell and sweet taste. It may be liquefied by pressure, and in this condition stored for use. It is used as an anesthetic agent in minor surgical operations, particularly in dentistry.

laughing-geese (lä'fing-gēs), *n.* The white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons*: so called from the conformation of the bill, which suggests the act of grinning or laughing. The American



Laughing-geese (*Anser albifrons*).

white-fronted goose is a different variety, *A. gambeli*, known in California as the *speckle-belly*.

laughing-gull (lä'fing-gul), *n.* See *gull* 2, and see *Chroicocephalus*.

laughing-hyena (lä'fing-hi-ē'nē), *n.* The striped hyena, *Hyena striata*: so called from its cry.

laughing-jackass (lä'fing-jak'ās), *n.* The great kingfisher of Australia, *Dacelo gigas*. See *cut* under *Dacelo*.

laughingly (lä'fing-li), *adv.* In a laughing or merry way; with laughter.

laughing-muscle (lä'fing-mus'l), *n.* The risorius. Also called *smiling-muscle*.

laughing-stake†, *n.* Same as *laughing-stock*. He lay in Vulean's gyves a *laughing-stake*. *Beau. and Fl.* (?), *Faithful Friends*, l. 3.

laughing-stock (lä'fing-stok), *n.* A person or thing that is an object of ridicule; a butt for laughter or jokes.

So I am made the servant of the manio, And *laughing stocks* of all that list to scorne. *Spenser*, *Tears of the Muses*, l. 224.

When he talked, he talked nonsense, and made himself the *laughing-stock* of his hearers. *Macaulay*.

laughing-thrush (lä'fing-thrush), *n.* A bird of the genus *Trochalopteron*, or of some closely related genus, as *Garrular*, commonly referred to the family *Pyrenotidae*, as *T. phainiceum*, *T. erythrocephalum*, or *G. leucolophus*. They are natives of Asia. Also called *laughing-crow*.

laughter (läf'tēr), *n.* [= Sc. *lauchter*; < ME. *laughter*, *lahter*, < AS. *hleahhtor* (= OHG. *hlahhtar*, *lahter*, MHG. *lahter* (collectively *gelahter*, G. *gelahter*) = Icel. *hlátr* = Dan. *latter*, *laughter*), < *hlehan*, *laugh*; see *laugh, v.*] 1. A mode of expressing mirth, consisting chiefly in certain convulsive and partly involuntary actions of the muscles of respiration, by means of which, after an inspiration, the expulsion of the air from the chest in a series of jerks produces a succession of short abrupt sounds, accompanied by certain movements of the muscles of the face, and often of other parts of the body, and, when excessive, by tears: also sometimes applied to any expression of merriment perceivable in the countenance. Laughter, accompanied by a feeling of annoyance rather than merriment, may be caused by tickling; it also accompanies hysteria.

Yit that youre lorde also yee se drynkyng, Looke that ye be in rihte stable alyene Withe-oute lowde *laughtere* or langelyng, Rovnyng, Ispyng, or other Insolence. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

How inevitably does an immoderate *laughter* end in a sigh, which is only nature's recovering itself after a force done to it. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 211.

Laughter seems primarily to be the expression of mere joy or happiness. *Darwin*, *Express. of Emotions*, p. 198.

2†. A laugh.

When the worthy had his wordes warpt to end, Diamede full depely drough out a *laughtere*. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5054.

When she cam to the Netherbow port, She *laughed* loud *laughters* three. *The Queen's Marie* (Child's Ballads, III. 118).

laughterless (läf'tēr-les), *a.* Without laughter; not laughing.

laugh-worthy (läf'wēr'thu), *a.* Deserving to be laughed at; laughable. [Rare.]

They laugh'd at his *laugh-worthy* fate. *B. Jonson*, *Epigrams*.

lauk, *interj.* See *lawk*.

laumer (lä'mēr), *n.* Same as *lammer*.

laumontite, laumonite (lä'mon-tīt, -it), *n.* [*< Laumont*, its discoverer, + *-ite* 2.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium. It is found in lamellated masses, and in groups of prismatic crystals. Exposed to dry air, it loses water and disintegrates. Also spelled *lomonite*.

laun (län), *n.* A fine sieve made of closely woven silk, used in the purifying of ceramic clay.

launce††, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *lance* 1.

launce††, *n.* See *lance* 2.

launcegay†, *n.* A variant of *lanecgay*.

launch (läneh or läneh), *v.* [Also *lanch*; < ME. *lanchen*, *lanuchen*, var. of *lancen*, *launcen*, *lanccen*, < OF. *lanchier*, var. of *lancier*, F. *lancier* = Pr. *lansar* = Sp. *lanzar* = Pg. *lançar* = It. *lanciare*, hurl as a lance: see *lance* 1, of which *lanch*, *launch*, is a mere variant, now partly differentiated in use.] **I. trans.** 1. To throw or hurl, as a lance; dart; let fly.

At him he *launch'd* his spear and pierc'd his breast. *Dryden*, *tr.* of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xii.

He *Launch'd* the World to float in ambient Air. *Congreve*, *Birth of the Muse*.

Power at thee has *launched* His bolts, and with his lightnings smitten thee. *Bryant*, *Antiq. of Freedom*.

2†. To pierce or cut with or as with a lance or lancet; lance.

He held a sharpe bore-speare, With which he went to *launch* the salvage hart Of many a Lyon and of many a Beare. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI. II. 6.

In fell motion, With his prepared sword, he charges home My unprovided body, *lanced* mine arm. *Shak.*, *Lea*, II. l. 54.

3. To move or cause to slide from the land into the water: as, to *launch* a ship.

They goe aboard,
And he eftsoones gan *launch* his barke forthright.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 4.

With stays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
And, roll'd on levers, *launch'd* her in the deep.
Pope, Odyssey, v. 332.

4. To send out into another sphere of duty, another field of activity, or the like: as, to *launch* one on the world.

And so, without this belused prudence, . . . into that wide friendless . . . world the poor writer was *launched* again.
Forster, Goldsmith, II. 2.

5. *Naut.*: (a) To lower suddenly on the fid (a topmast or topgallantmast which has been swayed up). (b) To move (heavy bodies, as casks, spars, etc.) by pushing.—6†. To lay out or plant, as leeks, in trenches. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1†. To leap; skip.

Who lukes to the lefte ayde, whene his horse *launches*,
With the lyghte of the sonne myghte see his lyvere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2560.

2. To move a ship from the land into the water.
He said vnto them: Let us goe ower vnto the other syde of the lake. And they *lanched* forth.
Bible of 1551, Luke viii. 22.

For, *launching* on the nimble wings of thought,
Forthwith to her designed port she sails.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 170.

3. To move or come into new relations; enter upon a different course or career; make a transition: as, to *launch* into the world, or into a wide field of discussion: often with *out*: as, to *launch out* into extravagant expenditure.

Our young poet *launched out* into all the excesses of refined debauchery.
Goldsmith, Voltaire.

He enjoys a great fortune handsomely, without *launching* into expense.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

To *launch it out*†, to flamm†.

When you love, *launch it out* in silks and velvets;
I'll love in serge, and will out-go your satins.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, II. 1.

launch (länch or läñch), *n.* [Also *lanch*; < ME. *lanch*, *lawnche*; < *launch*, *v.*] 1†. A sudden leap; a skip.

Lawnche or(r) *skyppe*, *saltns.* *Prompt. Parv., p. 290.*

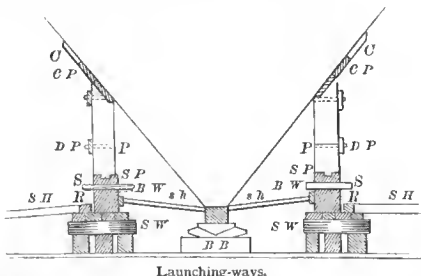
2. The sliding or movement of a boat or vessel from the land into the water; more particularly, the sliding of a newly built ship from the stocks into the water, on ways prepared for the purpose.—3. A large boat; specifically, the largest boat carried by a man-of-war, generally sloop-rigged and pulling from sixteen to twenty-two oars. A howitzer can be carried in the bow or the stern.—4†. A lancing. *Davies.*

What hart can feele least touch of so sore *lanch*?
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, I. 162.

5. A trap used for taking eels, etc. [Prov. Eng.]—**Steam-launch**, a large boat propelled by steam-power, used principally for the transportation of passengers.

launching-tube (läñ'ching-tüb), *n.* A metal tube fixed in a torpedo-boat or other vessel of war, through which automobile torpedoes may be launched against an enemy. Also called *torpedo-tube*.

launching-ways (läñ'ching-wäz), *n. pl.* Tim-



Launching-ways.

SW, slip-ways, or sliding-ways; *R, R*, rib-bands to act as guides; *FW*, bilge-ways; *P*, poppets, posts rising from the sole-pieces *SP*; *S*, slices; *BB*, building-blocks; *DP*, dagger-planks; *SH, sh*, outer and inner shores, by which the ways are held in their places. The upper ends of the poppets *P* rest against planks *CP*, which are prevented from slipping by cleats *C*.

bers built up on each side of a ship, for the bilge-ways to slide on in launching.

launchways (läñch'wäz), *n. pl.* Same as *launching-ways*.

laud† (läñd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lawnd*, *launde*, *lawnde*, rarely *land*, *lande*; < ME. *launde*, *lawnde*, < OF. *lancie*, *launde*, F. *lande* = Sp. Pg. *It. landa*, a heath, a waste; prob. not < Teut. *land*, land, but rather of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *land*, later *laun*, a thorny or spiny bush. The

word is now used only in the corrupted form *lawn* (see *lawn*), or, as mere F., in the form *lande*: see *lande*†.] A plain sprinkled with trees or brush; an open space between woods; a park.

In a *launde* upon a hill of flouris
Was set this noble goddesse Nature;
Of braunchia were hire hallis and hire bouris.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I. 302.

Loe from the hill above on th' other side,
Through the wide *lawnds*, they gan to take their course.
Surrey, Æneid, iv.

A Forest-Nymph, and one of chaste Dians's charge,
Imloy'd in woods and *lawnds* her deer to feed and kill.
Drayton, Polyolbion, II. 89.

Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,
For through this *lawnd* anon the deer will come.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 1. 2.

laud†, *n.* An obsolete form of *lawn*†.

launder (läñ'- or läñ'dér), *n.* [< ME. *launder*, *launder*, *lander*, a contr. of *lavander*, a washerwoman: see *lavender*†.] 1. One who washes; a washerwoman or washerman.

A *launder*, a distaff, a spinner, or whatsoever other vile occupation their idle heads can imagine and their weak hands perform.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

2. A gutter or channel for conveying water; specifically, a channel or trough, generally made of wood, in which water is carried in any desired direction.

launder (läñ'- or läñ'dér), *v. t.* [Formerly also *lander*; < *launder*, *n.*; but partly also < *laundry*.] 1. To wash and iron, as clothes; do up by washing, starching, and ironing: now used especially of laundry-work on a large scale.

It [a beard] does your visage more adorn
Than if 'twere prun'd, and starch'd, and *landered*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 171.

2†. To wet; wash.

Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne, . . .
Laundering the silken figures in the brine
That season'd woe had pelleted in tears.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 17.

3†. To cover, as a metal, with a thin wash or film.
I'll bring thee, rogne, within
The statute of sorcery, . . . and perhaps thy neck
Within a noose, for *laundering* gold and barbing it.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

launderer (läñ'- or läñ'dér-ér), *n.* [Formerly also *landerer*; < ME. *launderer*; an extension of *launder*.] Same as *launder*, 1.

Of ladies, chamberers, and *launderers*, there were above three hundred at the least.
Holinshead, Rich. II., an. 1399.

Another sect . . . which are *Landerers*, nor may they or their posteritie be of other function.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 498.

laudress (läñ'- or läñ'dres), *n.* [< *launder* + *-ess*.] A woman whose employment is the washing and ironing of clothes; a washerwoman.

Go, take up these clothes here, quickly. . . . Carry them to the *laudress* in Datchet-mead.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 3. 156.

laudress† (läñ'- or läñ'dres), *v. i.* [< *laudress*, *n.*] To practise washing and ironing.
Sir H. Blount, Voyage to the Levant, p. 26.

laundry (läñ'- or läñ'dri), *n.*; *pl. laundries* (-driz). [A contr., after *launder*, of ME. *lavendrie*, < *lavender*, *launder*, a washerwoman: see *lavender*, *n.*] 1†. The act of washing; a washing.

Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry* of clothes, which wear out apace.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. A place, as a room or a building, where clothes are washed and ironed; an establishment where laundry-work is carried on.

When he is wery of that werke thanne wil he some tyme Labory in a *laundrye* wel the lengthe of a myle.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 182.

[In the following passage the word is ludicrously put for *launder*:

There dwells one Mistress Quickly, which is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry nurse, or his cook, or his *laundry*.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 2. 5.]

Laundry blue. (a) Indigo blue. (b) Soluble Prussian blue.

laundry (läñ'- or läñ'dri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laundried*, ppr. *laundrying*. [< *laundry*, *n.* Cf. *launder*, *v.*] To launder. [Colloq., U. S.]

laundry-maid (läñ'dri-mäd), *n.* A female servant who works in a laundry.

laundryman (läñ'dri-män), *n.*; *pl. laundrymen* (-men). A man employed in a laundry; a man engaged in the business of washing and ironing clothes: as, a Chinese *laundryman*.

laundry-stove (läñ'dri-stöv), *n.* A stove adapted to the needs of a laundry, especially one designed for the heating of flat-irons and polishing-irons. In one kind there is a cone-shaped top, against which the irons rest on fixed supports.

laup (läp), *v.* A dialectal variant of *loup*†, *leap*†.

laura (lä'rá), *n.* [< Gr. *λαύρα*, an alley, lane, later a cloister, hermitage, monastery; akin to *λαβύρινθος*, labyrinth: see *labyrinth*.] In early monachism, an aggregation of separate cells, under the control of a superior, the inmates meeting on the first and the last day of each week for a common meal in the refectory, and for common worship in the chapel, on other days dwelling apart from one another, every one in his cell, engaged in some light manual occupation. *Smith, Dict. Christ. Antiq.*

Lauraceæ (lä-rä'së-è), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Laurus* + *-accæ*.] A synonym for the *Laurineæ*, still much employed.

lauraceous (lä-rä'shius), *a.* [< L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the laurel family, *Laurineæ* (*Lauraceæ*).

lauret, *n.* [ME., < OF. *laure* (= D. *lawer* = MLG. *lör*(bere) = OHG. *lor*(peri), MHG. *lör*(bere), *lör*(ber), G. *lor*(bere) = Dan. *laur*(bær) = Sw. *läger*(bär), laurel, < L. *laurus*, laurel. Cf. *laurel*.]

Take of the *laures* bayes feel and greet
And ripe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

laureate (lä'rë-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *laureated*, ppr. *laureating*. [< L. *laureatus*, crowned with laurel, as if pp. of **laureare* (> It. *laureare* = Pg. Sp. *lawrear*), < *laurea*, the laurel-tree, < *laureus*, of laurel, < *laureus*, laurel: see *laurel*.]

1. To put a wreath of laurel upon the head of; crown with laurel, as formerly in conferring a degree in a university.

About the year 1470, one John Watson, a student in grammar, obtained a concession to be graduated and *laureated* in that science.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 129.

Obverse, the bust of the king *laureated* and draped; inscription, "Georgius III. Del Gratia Rex."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 338.

2. To invest with the office of poet laureate. *Pope.*

laureate (lä'rë-ät), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *laureat*; < ME. *laureate* = OF. *laureé*, F. *lauréat* = Sp. Pg. *laureado* = It. *laureato*, < L. *laureatus*, crowned with laurel: see *laureate*, *v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Crowned with laurel as a mark of distinction; decked with laurel.

Francceys Petrark, the *laureat* poets,
Highte this clerk, whos rethoryke swete
Enlumined at Itaille of poetrye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, I. 31.

Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And daffadillies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the *laureat* herse where Lycid lies.
Milton, Lycidas, I. 151.

2. In numismatical descriptions, wearing a laurel wreath: said of a human head, a bust, etc.: as, the head of the emperor Nero, *laureate*.—

Poet laureate, formerly, a poet who had been publicly crowned with laurel by a sovereign or some other eminent person in recognition of his merits; also, a student in a university who had been so crowned on receiving an honorable degree in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric; now, in Great Britain, a salaried officer of the royal household, of whom no special duty is required, but who formerly was expected to furnish an ode annually for the sovereign's birthday, and to celebrate in verse great national events. The office of poet laureate seems to have existed with interruptions from the time of Edward III. or IV., but was first made permanent in 1630.

II. *n.* 1. One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate; an officially appointed or recognized poet.

Ah think, what poet best may make them known!
Or choose, at least, some minister of grace,
Fit to bestow the *laureate's* weighty place.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 379.

2. In the musical conservatories of Paris and Brussels, a pupil who gains the Prix de Rome.

laureateship (lä'rë-ät-ship), *n.* [< *laureate*, *n.*, + *-ship*.] 1. The dignity or office of a laureate; the post of poet laureate.—2. In the English universities, formerly, a degree in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric: so called because the person who graduated was presented with a wreath of laurel. *Halliwel.*

lauration (lä-rë-ä'shon), *n.* [= It. *laurazione*; as *laureate*, *v.*, + *-ion*.] The act of crowning with laurel; the act of conferring a degree in a university, together with a wreath of laurel—an honor formerly conferred for excellence in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric.

For a notice of Skelton's *lauration* at Oxford the Rev. Dr. Bliss obligingly searched the archives of that university, but without success.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 268, note.

laurel (lä'rel or lor'el), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lawrell*; < ME. **lawrel*, *loral*, *lorjel*, *lawriall*, *lorjel*, *var.* of *lawer*, *lorer*, *lorger* = D. *lawrier*,

< OF. *laurier*, F. *laurier* = Pr. Sp. *laurel* = Pg. *lauroiro*, laurel, < ML. **laurarius*, prop. adj., < L. *laurus*, the bay-tree, laurel: see *laure*.] I. n. 1. The bay-tree or bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*. This is the true laurel of the ancients and the poets.

The bole [of a tree] was of bright gold, brett to the myddie, Largior then a *lauriall* & leugur with all. Destruction of Troy [(E. E. T. S.), II. 4960.]

The antique Grecians used to lie along at their meals . . . upon beds that circled three parts of the table, . . . in their feasting crowned with chaplets of flowers and garlands of laurel. Sandys, Travels, I, p. 61.

2. Any species of the genus *Laurus*.—3. Any one of many diverse plants whose leaves suggest those of the true laurel. In English gardens the common laurel, or cherry-laurel, more properly laurel-cherry, is *Prunus Lauro-Cerasus* (see *cherry*); the Portugal laurel is *P. Lusitanica*. The copae-, spurge-, or wood-laurel of England is *Daphne Laureola*. American laurel is the genus *Kalmia*, including the mountain-laurel of the eastern United States (*K. latifolia*), the lambkill or sheep-laurel (*K. angustifolia*), and the pale laurel or swamp-laurel (*K. glauca*). (See cut under *Kalmia*.) The great laurel of the same region is the rosebay, *Rhododendron maximum*; and the ground-laurel is the trailing arbutus, *Epigaea repens*. (See cut under *Epigaea*.) The white laurel, another swamp-laurel, of the Atlantic coast and the South, is *Magnolia glauca*, also called *sweet-bay*. Further south the big laurel, or bull-bay, is *Magnolia grandiflora*. The Carolina cherry-laurel is *Prunus Caroliniana*. The California laurel or bay-tree, the mountain-laurel of the West, is *Umbellularia Californica*. The West Indian laurel is *Prunus occidentalis*; the seaside laurel of the same locality comprises *Phyllanthus latifolius*, *P. falcatus*, and *P. linearis*. The Japanese laurel, cultivated in several varieties, is *Acuba Japonica* of the dogwood family. The Tasmanian laurel is *Anopterus glandulosus*. 4. A crown of laurel; hence, honors acquired; claims to or tokens of distinction or glory: often in the plural: as, to win laurels in battle.

Their temples wreath'd with leaves that still renew; For deathless laurel is the victor's due. Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 541. No other fame can be compared with that of Jesus. . . . All other laurels wither before his. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 225.

The laurels of Miltiades would not suffer Themistocles to sleep. Sumner, Fame and Glory.

5. An English gold coin worth 20 shillings, or about 5 dollars, first issued in 1619 by James I.: so called because the head of the king was wreathed with laurel, and not crowned, as on earlier English coins. It was also called *broad, unite*, and *jacobus*. See cut under *broad*, n.—6. A salmon which has remained in fresh water during the summer.

II. a. Pertaining to or consisting of laurel: as, a laurel wreath.

laurel-bottle (lâ'rel-bot'l), n. A bottle partly filled with crushed leaves of the common laurel, used by entomologists for killing insects. The fumes of the laurel-leaves are almost instantly fatal oven to species of large size.

laurel-cherry (lâ'rel-cher'i), n. See *cherry*, 1. laureled, laurelled (lâ'reld or lor'eld), a. [*laurel* + *-ed*.] Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with a laurel wreath; laureate.

Those laurel'd chiefs were men of mighty fame. Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I. 534.

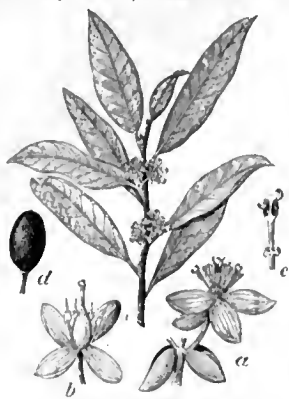
laurel-oil (lâ'rel-oil), n. Same as *bay-oil*.

laurel-shrub (lâ'rel-shrub), n. The laurel. Every spiky flower Of the laurel-shrubs that hedge it round. Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

laurel-tree (lâ'rel-trê), n. The laurel.

laurel-water (lâ'rel-wâ'têr), n. A medicinal water distilled from the leaves of the cherry-laurel. It is employed in Europe as a sedative narcotic, identical in its properties with a dilute solution of hydrocyanic acid. U. S. Dispensatory.

Laurentian (lâ-ren'shign), a. and n. [*Lawrence*, ML. *Laurentius* (see *defs.*), + *-ian*.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to Laurentius or Lorenzo dei Medici, or to the Laurentian Library in Florence, named from him.—2. Of or pertaining to the river St. Lawrence: applied in geology, in 1854, by Sir W. E. Logan, to a series of rocks



Branch of Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), with male flowers. a, male flower with base of the inflorescence, showing two involucre leaves; b, female flower; c, stamen, showing the dehiscence of the anther; d, fruit.

occupying an extensive area in the region of the Upper Lakes, and previously called by him the *metamorphic series*, and by Föster and Whitney the *azoic series*. These rocks, which unquestionably underlie, unconformably, the oldest known fossiliferous strata, are now (following the lead of J. D. Dana) more generally denominated *archæan*; and the same is true in regard to rocks of similar lithological character and of supposed similar stratigraphical position, which occur in other parts of the world, and which have been more or less vaguely and indiscriminately called *Laurentian*. Those who hold that the absence of traces of organic life is a matter of fundamental importance, and that the unavailing search for fossils in these rocks during half a century is at least a strong indication that none will be found, and that this fact should be recognized in the nomenclature, still adhere to the name *azoic*, in preference to *archæan*.—Laurentian Library, a celebrated library at Florence, founded by Pope Clement VII. (1523-34) from previous collections of the Medici family, to which he belonged, and named in honor of Lorenzo dei Medici. It contains many rare books, but is famous chiefly for its large collection of early and valuable manuscripts. Also called the *Medicean* or the *Mediceo-Laurentian Library*.

II. n. In *geol.*, the Laurentian series. laureoler (lâ'rê-ôl), n. [Early mod. E. *lauriel*, < ME. *lauriol*, < OF. *laureole*, < F. *laurcole* = Sp. *laurcola* = Pg. It. *laureola*, the laureole, < L. *laureola*, a little laurel garland, a laurel-branch, dim. of *laurea*, a laurel garland, fem. of *laureus*, of laurel, < *Laurus*, laurel: see *laurel*.] Spurge-laurel, *Daphne Laureola*.

Lauriol, centaure, and fumetere. Chaucer, Nun's Pricat's Tale, I. 143.

laurert, n. [ME., also *lawrer*, *lorer*, var. of *laurer*, q. v.] The laurel.

laurer-crowned, a. Crowned with laurel. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1107.

laurestine (lâ'res-tin), n. Same as *laurustine*.

lauriel, n. See *laureole*.

lauriferous (lâ-rif'ê-rus), a. [= Sp. *laurifero* = It. *laurifero*, < L. *laurus*, laurel, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Producing or carrying laurel. Cotes, 1717.

laurin (lâ'rin), n. [*L. laurus*, laurel, + *-in*.] A fatty crystalline principle (C₂₂H₃₀O₃) contained in the berries of the laurel.

laurine (lâ'rin), a. [ME. *lawryne*, < OF. *laurin*, < L. *laurinus*, of laurel, < *Laurus*, laurel: see *laurel*.] Of laurel.

As oil *lawryne* is lentscyne of take, Whooa vigour hoot water must underslake. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

Laurineæ (lâ-rin'ê-ê), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < *Laurus* + *-ineæ*.] A natural order of apetalous plants, the laurel family, typified by the genus *Laurus*. It embraces 42 genera and about 900 species of trees or shrubs, found for the most part in the warmer regions of America, Asia, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific. It is divided by modern authors into four tribes, the *Persæceæ*, *Litæceæ*, *Cassythææ*, and *Hernandiææ*, the last two abnormal and consisting each of a single genus. The plants of this order have strong properties, usually aromatic or medicinal. To it belong, besides the laurel, the genera *Cinnamomum* (producing cinnamon and camphor) and *Sassafras*, as well as other plants of economic importance. Also *Lauraceæ*.

Laurinium (lâ-rin'i-um), n. [NL. (Unger, 1850), < *Laurus* + *-inium*.] The generic name applied to fossil wood having an internal structure resembling that of *Laurus*.

Laurinoxylon (lâ-rin-ok'si-lon), n. [NL. (Felix), < *Laurus* (*Laurinium*) + Gr. ξύλον, wood.] Same as *Laurinium*. Also *Laurinoxylum*.

lauriol, n. See *laureole*.

laurionite (lâ'ri-on-it), n. [Irreg. < *Laurion* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] An oxychlorid of lead occurring in prismatic crystals at Laurium (Laurion), Greece, and produced by the action of sea-water upon the ancient lead slags.

laurite (lâ'rit), n. [So called by Wöhler, a German chemist, after a lady whose Christian name was *Laura*.] A sulphid of osmium and ruthenium, a rare mineral, occurring in regular octahedrons, of an iron-black color and bright metallic luster, found in the platinum-washings of Borneo. It occurs also in Oregon.

laurize (lâ'riz), v. t. [*L. laurus*, laurel, + *-ize*.] To crown with laurel; laureate.

Our humble notes, though little noted now, Lauriz'd hereafter. Sylvester, Posthumous Sonnets, III.

Laurophyllum (lâ-rô-fil'um), n. [NL. (Goppert, 1848), < *Laurus* + Gr. φύλλον, leaf.] The generic name given to fossil leaves having the shape and nervation of those of *Laurus*, with which genus, however, their identity has not been established. Such leaves are found in the Tertiary of Italy, Java, and New Zealand, and in the Cretaceous of Kansas and the British Northwest Territories.

Laurus (lâ'rus), n. [NL. use of *L. laurus*, the laurel-tree, applied by Linnæus to the genus:

see *laurel*.] A genus of apetalous trees, type of the natural order *Laurineæ*, falling within the tribe *Litæceæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers in clusters of four together in an involucre, a perianth of 4 segments, and usually 12 to 20 stamens. Only 2 species are known, one, *L. nobilis*, the true laurel, inhabiting the Mediterranean region, the other, *L. Canariensis*, confined to the Canary Islands. They are small trees having alternate, entire, evergreen leaves, with the flower-clusters borne in their axils. The fruit is an ovoid berry. (See *laurel*.) An immense number of fossil leaves agreeing in all essential respects with those of *Laurus* have been found, ranging from the Lower Cretaceous of the British Northwest Territory and the Middle Cretaceous of Kansas, Greenland, and Bohemia to the Miocene and Quaternary of Europe, showing clearly that the plants of this genus and closely related types were much more abundant formerly than now. *L. Canariensis* is also thus proved to have existed on the continent of Europe in Miocene time.

laurustine (lâ'rus-tin), n. [Also *laurestine*; < NL. *laurustinus*: see *laurustinus*.] Same as *laurustinus*.

laurustinus (lâ-rus-ti'nus), n. [NL., orig. *Laurus Tinus*: *L. laurus*, laurel; *tinus*, a plant, *Viburnum Tinus*.] A plant, *Viburnum Tinus*, a popular evergreen garden shrub or tree, native in southern Europe.

laust, a. A Middle English variant of *loose*. Chaucer.

lause, v. A Middle English variant of *lose*.

lautitious (lâ-tish'us), a. [*L. lautitia*, elegance, splendor, magnificence, < *lautus*, neat, elegant, splendid, lit. washed, pp. of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*.] Sumptuous.

To sup with thee thou did'st ne home invite, And mad'st a promise that mine appetite Sho'd meet and tire on such *lautitious* meat, The like not Hellogabalus did eat. Herrick, The Invitation.

lava (lâ'vâ), n. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *lava* = F. *lave* = Sp. Pg. *lava*, < It. *lava*, a stream, esp. of molten rock, < *lavare*, wash, < L. *lavare*, wash: see *lave*.] Molten rock which issues from a volcano during an eruption; the same when cooled and hardened. Lavas after hardening differ much in structure and texture. Some are entirely made up of an interlaced mass of crystals, others are entirely vitreous, as in the case of obsidian or volcanic glass. Others, again, have a partially glassy matrix, in which crystals are embedded—this last being the most common arrangement. Lavas also vary much in respect to compactness; some have an open cellular structure, while others are very compact. The specific gravity of lava varies in the different kinds from 2.37 to 3.22. The heavier or more basic kinds contain much magnetite or titaniferous iron, together with augite and olivin. These contain from 45 to 50 per cent. of silica, and to this class belong the basalts, dolerites, and nepheline and feldite lavas. The lighter or more acid varieties of lava contain from 60 to 80 per cent. or more of silica. In this class are included the trachytes and rhyolites, as well as most of the pitchstones, obsidians, and pumice. There are also varieties intermediate between the acid and the basic, such as augite andesite and hornblende andesite. Many volcanoes—at least during certain stages of their existence—throw out fragmentary materials only, and these are sometimes ejected during the same period of activity in which molten lava is poured forth. Among these fragmentary materials are ash, sand, lapilli, and even large angular masses occur. Portions of the molten material within the pipe of the crater are sometimes hurled aloft, and fall in the form of bombs, or in rough irregular masses, like furnace-slag. Some volcanoes consist entirely of these fragmentary materials; others are chiefly made up of lava which became consolidated after ejection; in many cases, however, the mass of the cone has been built up by alternations of fragmentary and fluid material, and the whole is frequently bound together by dike and sheets of lava forced into cracks formed during the operation.—Lava millstone, a hard and coarse basaltic millstone, obtained from quarries near Andernach on the Rhine. *Simmonds*.—Lava-ware, a kind of coarse ware resembling lava, made from iron slag, cast into urns, tiles, table-tops, etc.

lavabo (lâ-vâ'bô), n. [*L. lavabo*, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*.] 1. Eccles., in the Roman Catholic Church, and in many Anglican churches, the ritual act of washing the celebrant's hands after the offertory and before entering upon the more solemn part of the eucharistic service: so called from the priest's reciting at the time the last part of the 26th psalm, beginning with the sixth verse, "I will wash my hands in innocency," in Latin, "*Lavabo manus meas in innocentia*." In the Greek Church this takes place in the prothesis, before vesting.—2. In many monasteries of the middle ages, a large stone basin from which the water issued by a number of small orifices around the edge, for the convenient performance of ablutions before religious exercises or meals. The lavabo was usually placed in a room, itself called *lavabo*, adjoining the cloister, and sometimes, as at the Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay, was the occasion of noteworthy architectural dispositions. Also known in medieval times as *lavatorium*. Hence.—3. A convenience of similar object and arrangement in some modern schools or institutions; a lavatory. lavage, a. An obsolete form of *lavish*. *Cath. Angl.*, p. 210.

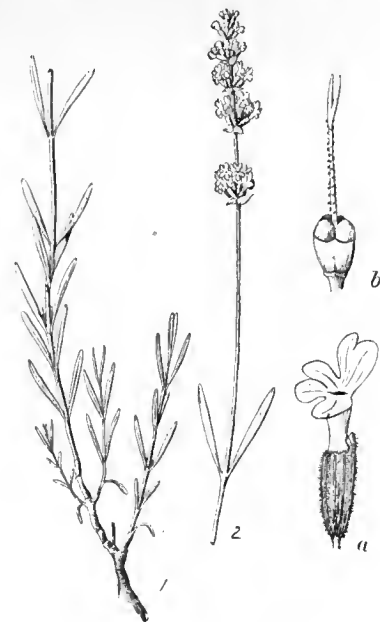
lavage² (lā'vāj), *n.* [= F. *lavage* = Pg. *lavagem*; as *lave*² + *-age*.] A laving or washing; in *med.*, the process of cleansing by injection of fluids; specifically, the washing out of the stomach, as in gastritis.

Lavage of the stomach has accomplished . . . wonderful results in the treatment of gastric affection. *Therapeutic Gazette*, VIII. 530.

lavaltot, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lavolta*.

lavander, *n.* See *lavender*¹.

Lavandula (la-van'dū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < ML. *lavandula*, *lavendula*, lavender: see *lavender*².] A genus of labiate plants, containing the lavenders, of the tribe *Oeimoideae*, and constituting the subtribe *Lavanduleae*. It is characterized by having the calyx tubular (with 13 to 15 striae) and 5-toothed, and small flowers in spikes. There are



Lavender (*Lavandula vera*).
1, lower part of plant; 2, inflorescence; 3, flower; 4, pistil.

about 20 species, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region, but ranging from the Canary Islands to India. They are perennial herbs, undershrubs, or shrubs, with the leaves often crowded at the base, and whorls of flowers, blue or violet, arranged in cylindrical spikes, and subtended by bracts which are often large and colored. See *lavender*².

Lavanduleæ (lav-an-dū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Lavandula* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Oeimoideae*. It is characterized by having the lobes of the corolla nearly equal, the upper lip twice cleft, the lower thrice cleft, and the stamens included within the tube of the corolla. It embraces the genus *Lavandula*, or lavender-plants, only.

lavanger, *n.* [Cf. OF. *lavache*, *lavace*, *lavasse*, a heavy rain, an inundation, < *laver*, wash: see *lave*².] Same as *lavant*.

lavant (lā'vant), *n.* [Also *levant*; appar. < OF. *lavant* (applied to a spring), ppr. of *laver*, wash: see *lave*². Cf. *lavange*.] A shallow and more or less intermittent spring. [Prov. Eng.]

The land-springs, which we call *lavants*, break out much on the downs of Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, II. 19.

lavaret (lav'ā-ret), *n.* [F.] A kind of white-fish, *Coregonus lavaretus*, found in European lakes, as of Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden. Also called *adelfisch*.

lavast, *a.* An obsolete form of *lavish*.

Lavatera (la-vā'tē-rā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), dedicated to the two *Lavaters*, physicians and naturalists of Zurich.] A genus of malvaceous plants of the tribe *Malvæ*, subtribe *Eumalvæ*. It is closely related to *Malva*, the true mallows, but differs from that genus in having from 6 to 9 bractlets under the flowers (these being united at the base), and in the projecting and dilated carpels. There are over 20 species, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region and western Europe, but 2 occur on the Canary Islands, 1 in central Asia, and 1 in Australia. They are tomentose or hirsute herbs, shrubs, or small trees, with angled or lobed leaves, and variously colored flowers, either solitary in the axils or in terminal racemes. *L. arborea*, the best-known species, is the tree-mallow or sea-mallow of Europe, which grows wild on the rocky coasts from Spain to Scotland. In cultivation it attains a height of 8 or 10 feet. It has pale purple-red flowers in long racemes at the ends of the annually flowering branches. It contains an abundance of mucilaginous matter, and yields a poor fiber. In common with other soft-leaved malvaceous plants, it is sometimes called *velvetleaf*. Nearly all the species of this genus are sometimes cultivated.

lavatic (lā-vat'ik), *a.* [< *lava* + *-atic*.] Consisting of or resembling lava; lavic.

lavation (lā-vā'shōn), *n.* [= OF. *lavacion* = Sp. *lavacion* = It. *lavazione*, < L. *lavatio* (*n.*), a bath, < *lavare*, wash: see *lave*².] A washing or cleansing.

Such filthy stuff was by loose lewd varlets sung before her (Berecynthia's) charet on the solemn day of her *lavation*. *Hakevill*, Apology, IV. l. § 7.

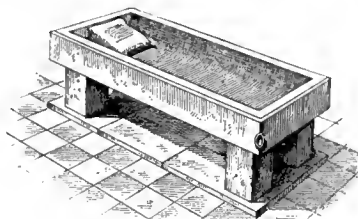
Opposite to these are placed the appurtenances of *lavation*, richly wrought in frosted silver. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 197.

lavatory (lav'ā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. as if **lavatorius*, adj., < LL. *lavator*, a clothes-washer, < *lavare*, pp. *lavatus*, wash: see *lave*². II. *n.* < ME. *lavatory* = F. *lavatoire* = Sp. Pg. *lavatorio* = It. *lavatoio*, < LL. *lavatorium*, a place for bathing, neut. of **lavatorius*: see I.] I. *a.* Washing, or cleansing by washing.

II. *n.*; pl. *lavatories* (-riz). 1. A room or place for washing, or where anything is washed. They baptized in rivers or in *lavatories*, by dipping or by sprinkling. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 136.

We landed at a floating *lavatory*, where the washerwomen were still beating the clothea. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 201.

2. A sort of concave stone table upon which, in the middle ages, dead bodies were washed



Lavatory, Abbey of Cluny.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

before burial, in monasteries, hospitals, and elsewhere.—3. In *med.*, a wash or lotion for a diseased part.

lavature (lav'ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *lavatura*, < L. *lavatus*, pp. of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*².] A wash or lotion. *Holland*.

lave¹ (lāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laved*, ppr. *laving*. [< ME. *laven*, < AS. *lāfan*, *gelaflan* (rare), pour out or sprinkle water, = D. *laven* = OHG. *lābōn*, *lābēn*, MHG. *laben*, wash, G. *laben*, refresh; cf. Gr. *λάβω*, *ἀλατίζω*, empty out. Connection with *lave*², < L. *lavare*, wash, is uncertain. The two words in E. seem to have become confused. Hence *lavish*.] I. *trans.* 1. To pour or throw out, as water; lade out; bail; bail out.

Pounding of water in a mortar, *laving*
The sea dry with a nutshell.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 2.

And now, as we were weary with pumping and *laving* out the water, almost sinking, it pleas'd God on the sudden to appease the wind. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 11, 1644.

A fourth with labour *laves*
The intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xi. 448.

2. To draw, as water; drink in.

He [Orpheus] . . . soong in wepyng al that ever he hadde reaveyvyd and *laved* [tr. L. *lavavit*] out of the noble welles of his modyr Calyope the goddes. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, iii. meter 12.

3. To give bountifully; lavish.

He *lavet* his gyftez as water of dyche.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 607.

II. *intrans.* 1. To run down or gutter, as a candle. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To hang or flap down. Compare *lave-eared*. [Prov. Eng.]

His ears hang *laving* like a new lugg'd swine.

Sp. Hall, *Satires*, IV. i. 72.

lave² (lāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laved*, ppr. *laving*. [< ME. *laven*, < OF. *laver*, F. *laver* = Sp. Pg. *lavar* = It. *lavare*, < L. *lavare* (pp. *lavatus*, *lotus*, *lavatus*), wash, bathe, akin to *luere*, wash, bathe, = Gr. *λοβω*, wash, bathe. From L. *lavare* come also E. *lava*, *lavender*¹, *lavender*², *launder*, *launder*, etc., *lotion*, etc., and from *luere*, E. *ablution*, *alluvium*, *deluge*, *dilucial*, *dilute*, etc.] I. *trans.* To wash; bathe.

My house withn the city

Is richly furnished with plate and gold;

Basins, and ewers, to *lave* her dainty hands.

Shak., T. of the S., II. 1. 350.

The left presents a place of graves,

Whose wall the silent water *laves*.

Parnell, A Night Piece, Death.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wash one's self; bathe. Ever since I heedlessly did *lave*
In thy deceitful stream. *Keats*, *Endymion*, II.

2. To serve for washing or bathing; wash or flow as against something.

But, as I rose out of the *laving* stream,
Heaven open'd her eternal doors.

Milton, P. R., I. 280.

These waters blue that round you *lave*. *Byron*.

lave³ (lāv), *n.* [< ME. *lave*, *laif*, *lafe*, < AS. *lāf* (= OS. *lāba* = OFries. *lava* = OHG. *leiba*, *leipa*, MHG. *leibe* = Icel. *leif*, pl. *leifar* = Dan. *lev* (frequent in local names: Haderslev, Snoldelev, etc.) = Goth. *laiba*), what is left, < **lifan*, remain: see *lave*¹.] What is left; the remainder; the rest. [Scotch.]

We had better lose ane than lose a' the *lave*.

Archib. of Ca'feld (Child's Ballads, VI. 93).

Weel pleased to think her balrn's respected like the *lave*. *Burns*, *Cottar's Saturday Night*.

lave-eared (lāv'ērd), *a.* Long-eared; flap-eared. [Prov. Eng.]

A *lave-eard* asse with gold may trapped be.

Sp. Hall, *Satires*, II. ii. 64.

laveer† (la-vēr'), *v. i.* [= G. *lavieren*, *laviren*, < D. *laveeren*, now *laveren*, tack, lavec, < OF. *louvier*, F. *louvoyer*, beat to windward, luff, < *louf*, *lof*, loof, luff: see *loof*², *luff*.] *Naut.*, to sail back and forth; tack.

But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laveering* go

Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too.

Dryden, *Astrea Redux*, I. 65.

laveerer†, *n.* One who tacks or works up against the wind.

They [the schoolmen] are the best *laveerers* in the world, and would have taught a ship to have caught the wind, that it should have gained half in half, though it had been contrary. *Clarendon*, *Essays*, I. 253.

lavel (lā'vel), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *label*.] The flap that covers the top of the windpipe. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

lave-lugged (lāv'lugd), *a.* Same as *lave-eared*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

lavement† (lāv'mēt), *n.* [< F. *lavement* = Pr. *lavament* = Sp. *lavamiento* = Pg. It. *lavamento*; as *lave*² + *-ment*.] 1. The act of laving; a washing or bathing.—2. A clyster.

lavender¹† (lav'en-dēr), *n.* [< ME. *lavender*, *lavinder*, *lavander*, *lavendre* (also contr. *launder*, *launderre*, *landar*, < mod. E. *launder*), < OF. *lavandier*, *lavendier*, m., *lavandiere*, *lavendiere*, f., = Sp. *lavandero*, *lavandera* = Pg. *lavandeira*, = It. *lavandaja*, m., *lavandaja*, *lavandara*, f., < ML. *lavandarius*, m., *lavandaria*, *lavandaria*, f., a washer, < L. *lavandus*, gerundive of *lavare*, wash: see *lave*².] A washer; a washerwoman; a laundress.

Envye ys *lavendere* of the court alway;

For she ne parteth neither nyght ne day

Out of the hous of Cesar, thus saith Daunte.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, I. 357.

lavender¹ (lav'en-dēr), *v. t.* [< *lavender*, *n.* Cf. *launder*, *v.*] To launder; wash. [An archaism.]

Concealing that the smell of soap, from the *lavendering* in the back-yard, gave a stain to such flowers . . . as were born there. *N. P. Willis*, *New Mirror* (1843).

lavender² (lav'en-dēr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *lavendere*, *lavendre*, *lavandre* = OF. **lavendre* = Sp. (obs.) *lavandula* = It. *lavandula* = D. *laevendel* = MHG. *lavendele*, *lavendel*, G. *lavendel* = Dan. Sw. *lavendel*, < ML. *lavandula*, *lavandula*, *lavander*; also F. *lavande*, < It. *lavanda*, *lavender*, < *lavanda*, a washing (so called, as variously stated, because used in washing, or because laid in freshly washed linen, or because its distilled water is used), < *lavare*, < L. *lavare*, wash: see *lave*².] I. *n.* 1. An aromatic plant of the genus *Lavandula*, primarily *L. vera*, the true lavender, which is used as a perfume. See *Lavandula*.

Here's flowers for you;

Hot *lavender*, mints, savory, marjoram.

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 104.

Crowned lilies, standing near

Purple-spiked *lavender*.

Tennyson, *Ode to Memory*.

2. The color of lavender-blossoms; a very pale lilac-color, which in consequence of its paleness appears less reddish. A mixture of color-diaka $\frac{1}{4}$ white + $\frac{1}{4}$ artificial ultramarine + $\frac{1}{4}$ vermilion gives a lavender. A very pale lavender is called a lavender-gray; a still paler color a French white.—Oil of lavender, or lavender-oil, an essential oil obtained by distillation from the flowers and flower-stems of lavender. It is an aromatic stimulant and tonic. An inferior lavender-oil, called oil of spike, is yielded by *Lavandula Spica*, which, together with that from *L. Stechas*, is used by porcelain-painters and artists in the preparation of their varnishes.—French lavender, *Lavandula Spica*.—Sea-lavender, the plant *Statice Limonium*.—To lay in lavender. (a) To lay carefully, as clothes, with sprigs of lavender among them.

And a black sattin suit of his own to go before her in; which suit (for the more sweet'ning) now lies in lavender. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*, III. 3.

Hence—(bt) To put in pledge; pawn. [Old slang.]

To lay to pawne, as we say to lay in lavender. Florio.

Good faith, rather than thou shouldst pawn a rag more,
I'll lay my ladyship in lavender, if I knew where.
Marston, *Jonson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho.

II. a. Of the color of lavender-blossoms; very pale lilac.

A pair of lavender gloves which fitted her exactly.
Yates, *Land at Last*, I, 210.

lavender² (lav'en-dér), *v. t.* [*< lavender², n.*] To sprinkle or scent with lavender.

The solemn clerk goes lavendered and shorn.
Hood, *Two Peacocks of Bedford*, st. 25.

It shall be all my study for one hour
To rose and lavender my horliness.
Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, III, 5.

lavender-cotton (lav'en-dér-kot' n), *n.* See *cotton¹*.

lavender-drop (lav'en-dér-drop), *n.* Compound tincture of lavender.

lavender-oil (lav'en-dér-oil), *n.* See *lavender²*.

lavender-thrift (lav'en-dér-thrift), *n.* The sea-lavender, *Statice Limonium*.

lavender-water (lav'en-dér-wá'tèr), *n.* A liquor used as a perfume, composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.

lavendrey, *n.* An obsolete form of *laundry*. *Hallivell*.

laventine (lav'en-tin), *n.* A thin silk, used especially for sleeve-linings.

laver¹ (lá'ver), *n.* [Formerly also *lavor*; *< ME. laver, lavor* (= D. *lavor*, > G. *lavor*), *< OF. lavar, lavur, lavor, laveour, lavoir, F. laver, < LL. lavatorium*, a place for washing; see *lavatory*.]

1. A basin, bowl, trough, or cistern to wash in. The laver mentioned in the Old Testament was a large basin which stood upon a foot or pedestal in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, and subsequently in the temple, and contained water for the ablutions of the priests, and for the washing of the sacrifices in the temple service.

Basins, *lavours* eek, or men hem bye.
Chaucer, *Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 287.

Thou shalt also make a laver of brass. . . . Aaron and his sons shall wash their hands and their feet thereat.
Ex. xxx. 18.

It gushes into three ample *lavours* rais'd about with stone.
Evelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 12, 1644.

2. In *her.*, a colter or plowshare when used as a bearing.

laver² (lá'ver), *n.* [*< L. laver*, a water-plant, also called *ston*.] 1. Either of two species of algae of the genus *Porphyra*, *P. laciniata* and *P. vulgaris*, known in Ireland and Scotland as *sloke* or *slokan*. They are used as food, either stewed or pickled, and eaten with pepper, vinegar, and oil; and they are said to be useful in scrofulous affections and glandular swellings. Also *laverwort*.

2. A dish composed of one of the above algae or of some similar seaweed. See *laver-bread*.—**Green laver**, *Ulva latissima* and *U. lactuca*, used for the same purposes as *Porphyra laciniata* or *P. vulgaris*, but inferior.—**Purple laver**, a general name in England for plants of the genus *Porphyra*.

laver³, *a.* [*Cf. lave¹, v. i., 2.*] Hanging.

Let his *laver* lip
Speak in reproach of nature's workmanship.
Marston, *Satires*, v. 159.

laver-bread (lá'ver-bred), *n.* A sort of food made from green laver (*Ulva latissima*): sometimes called *oyster-green*.

laverock (lav'er-ok), *n.* [Also *lavrock*, *leverock*; see *lark¹*.] An obsolete or dialectal form of *lark¹*.

There mighte men see many flokkes
Of turtles and *laverokes*.
Rom. of Rose, l. 662.

Now *lav'rocks* wake the merry morn,
Aloft on dewy wing.
Burns, *Lament of Mary Queen of Scots*.

Sandy laverock, the sand-lark or ring-plover, *Egialites hiaticula*; also, the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucos*. Also called *water-laverock*.

laver-pot (lá'ver-pot), *n.* In *her.*, a ewer when used as a bearing.

laverwort (lá'ver-wèrt), *n.* Same as *laver²*, 1.

lavic (lá'vik), *a.* [= F. *lavique*; as *lava* + *-ic*.] Relating to or like lava.

lavish (lav'ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also (appar. by corruption) *lavis*, *laves*, *lavas*; also in another formation *lavyl*, *q. v.*; *< ME. *lavish*, *lavagé*; *< lave¹ + -ish¹*.] 1. Expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse; prodigal; as, to be *lavish* of expense, of praise, or of blood.

She, of her favourite place the pride and joy,
Of charms at once most *lavish* and most coy.
Crabbe.

He was ambitious of acquisitions, but *lavish* in expenditure.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, l. 15.

2. Unrestrained; wild.

In all other thing so light and *laves* [are they] of their tongue.
Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 250.

When his headstrong riot hath no curb,
When rage and hot blood are his counsellors,
When means and *lavish* manners meet together.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 64.

Lewd and *lavish* acts of sin. Milton, *Comus*, l. 465.

3. Expended or bestowed with prodigality or in profuseness; existing in or characterized by profusion; superabundant.

Let her have needful, but not *lavish*, means.
Shak., *M. for M.*, II, 2. 24.

For *lavish* grants suppose a monarch tame,
And more his goodness than his wit proclaim.
Dryden, *Abn. and Achil.*, l. 385.

The eyes that smiled through *lavish* locks.
Whittier, *Hermist of the Thebald*.

4. Rank, as grass, etc. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*] = *Syn. 1* and 3. *Profuse*, etc. See *extravagant*.

lavish (lav'ish), *v. t.* [*< lavish, a.*] To expend or bestow with profusion; give or lay out prodigally; as, to *lavish* encomiums on a person; to *lavish* money on a friend, or for gratification.

Where western gales eternally reside,
And all the seasons *lavish* all their pride.
Addison, *Letter from Italy*.

Even as a war minister, Pitt is scarcely entitled to all the praise which his contemporaries *lavished* on him.
Macaulay, *William Pitt*.

lavish† (lav'ish), *n.* [*< lavish, v.*] Waste; squandering.

Such *lavish* will I make of Turkish blood.
Marlowe, *Tamburlaine*, II, l. 3.

Would Atropos would cut my vital thread,
And so make *lavish* of my loathed life.
Wily Beguiled (Hawkins's Eng. Dramas, III, 323).

lavisher (lav'ish-ér), *n.* One who lavishes; one who expends or bestows profusely or excessively; a prodigal.

God is not a *lavisher*, but a dispenser of his blessings.
Fotherby, *Atheomastix*, p. 189.

lavishly (lav'ish-li), *adv.* In a lavish manner; with profuse expense; prodigally.

lavishment (lav'ish-ment), *n.* [*< lavish + -ment*.] The act of lavishing; profuse bestowal or expenditure; prodigality.

Ah, happy realm the while
That by no officer's lewd *lavishment*,
With greedy lust and wrong, consumed art.
P. Fletcher, *Purple Island*, vi.

lavishness (lav'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lavish; profusion; prodigality.

First got with gulle, and then preserv'd with dread,
And after spent with pride and *lavishness*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, vii. 12.

lavolt† (la-volt'), *n.* [*< lavolta*.] Same as *lavolta*.

I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*.
Shak., *T. and C.*, iv. 4. 58.

lavolta† (la-vol'tä), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *lavolto*; *< It. la volta*, the turn; *It.* (*< L. illa*, that); *volta*, a turning round; see *vault, n.*] A lively round dance, of Italian origin, popular in England in the time of Elizabeth and later. It probably resembled the polka or the waltz.

For io! the liveless Jacks *lavoltos* take
At that sweet music which themselves do make.
Brome's *Songs* (ed. 1661), p. 133. (*Hallivell*.)

They teach us to the English dancing-schools,
And teach *lavoltas* high, and swift corantos.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, III, 5. 33.

lavolta† (la-vol'tä), *v. i.* [Also, erroneously, *lavolto*; *< lavolta, n.*] To spring or whirl as in the *lavolta*.

Do but make him on your walls, any morning at that season, how he sallies and *lavoltos*.
Nashe, *Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI, 164).

lavolteter† (la-vol'tè-tèr), *n.* [For **lavoltateer*, *< lavolta + -t-* (a mere insertion) + *-eer*.] One who dances the *lavolta*; a dancer.

The second, a *lavolteter*, a saltatory, a dancer with a kit at his bum; one that, by teaching great madonnas to foot it, has miraculously purchased a ribanded waistcoat.
Beau. and Fl., *Fair Maid of the Inn*, III, 1.

lavolt†, *v. i.* See *lavolta*.

lavort, lavourt, n. Obsolete forms of *laver¹*.

lavrock (lav'rok), *n.* A variant of *laverock*, for *lark¹*.

lavy¹ (lá'vi), *a.* [*< lave¹ + -y¹*. See *lavish*.] Lavish; liberal. *Hallivell*. [*North. Eng. and Scotch*.]

lavy² (lá'vi), *n.*; pl. *lavies* (-viz). Same as *lavy¹*.

law¹ (lá), *n.* [*< ME. lave*, *laghe*, *lage*, *lahe*, *< AS. lagu* (rare, the usual words being *w. L. jus*, and *dóm, L. decretum, statutum*) = OS. *lag* = Icel. *lög* (for **lagu*), law (cf. *lag*, a stratum, order), = Sw. *lag* = Dan. *lov*, a law (cf. *L. lex* (*leg-*), a law, from the same ult. root); lit. 'that which lies' or is fixed or set (cf. G. *gesetz*, AS. *gesetnes*, a law, *dóm*, a law, doom, Gr. *θεσμός*, law, L.

statutum, a statute, all of similar etymological import), *< Ilegan* (pret. *lay*), lie; see *lie¹*.] 1. A rule of action prescribed by authority, especially by a sovereign or by the state: as, the *laws* of Manu; a *law* of God.

We must define *Laws* to be Rules of Conduct which we are morally bound to obey, . . . or, more briefly, Commands imposed by Rightful Authority.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 209.

Our human *laws* are but the copies, more or less imperfect, of the eternal *laws* so far as we can read them, and either succeed and promote our welfare, or fail and bring confusion and disaster, according as the legislator's insight has detected the true principle, or has been distorted by ignorance or selfishness. *Froude*.

Specifically—(a) Any written or positive rule, or collection of rules, prescribed under the authority of the state or nation, whether by the people in its constitution, as the *organic law*, or by the legislature in its *statute law*, or by the treaty-making power, or by municipalities in their ordinances or *by-laws*.

It is essential to the idea of a *law* that it be attended with a sanction; or, in other words, a penalty or punishment for disobedience. A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 15.

(b) An act of the supreme legislative body of a state or nation, as distinguished from the constitution: as, the constitution, and the *laws* made in pursuance thereof. (c) In a more general sense, the profession or vocation of attorneys, counsellors, solicitors, conveyancers, etc.: as, to practise *law*. (d) Litigation: as, to go to *law*.

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to *law* before the unjust? I Cor. vi. 1.

2. Collectively, a system or collection of such rules. Specifically—(a) The principles and regulations of human government in their application to property and conduct; those general rules of external human action which are enforced by a sovereign political authority (*Holland*); the aggregate of rules set by men as politically superior or sovereign, to men as politically subject (*Austria*); rules of human conduct prescribed by established usage or custom, or by a constitution adopted by the people, or by statutes or ordinances prescribed by a legislative power, or by regulations of judicial procedure, or recognized and enforced by judicial decision. Modern difference of opinion as to the proper definition of law chiefly results from the fact that writers of the analytic school, proceeding by an analysis of the usual mental conception of law under monarchical government, have commonly defined it as in essence command by a superior to an inferior; and as perhaps the larger part of modern law—such, for instance, as the law of negotiable paper and of contracts generally—does not consist of commands or prohibitions, this definition is supported by the argument that what the sovereign permits he commands, or at least indirectly commands, shall not be prevented. Writers of the historical school, on the other hand, tracing government by law back to its early development, have defined law as essentially consisting of what is judicially ascertained to be usual and regular. In either view it is agreed that a true law in the sense of jurisprudence is one which deals with a class of things, acts or omissions, as distinguished from particular commands and awards. Law, as it actually exists in modern society, is the aggregate or system of rules by which a political community or congress of communities regulates or professes to regulate the conduct and the rights and powers of its members and its own interference with their freedom; and any rule answering this description is, if authoritatively promulgated, a *law*. Every new judicial decision, also, is part of the law in the sense that it actually regulates conduct, rights, or powers. (b) The system of law, often slightly personified: as, in the eye of the *law*; in the custody of the *law*; the *law* presumes or intends.

No man e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the *law*.
J. Trumbull, *McFingal*, III, 490.

(c) The mosaic system of rules and ordinances.

Think not that I am come to destroy the *law*, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill. Mat. v. 17.

Hence—(d) The books of the Bible containing this system; the books of the law.

After the reading of the *law* and the prophets, the miers of the synagogue sent unto them. Acts xiii. 15.

(e) The preceptive part of the Bible, especially of the New Testament, in contradistinction to its promises.

And worche many Myracles, and preche and teche the Feythe and the *Lace* of Cristene Men unto his Children. *Manderiville*, *Travels*, p. 1.

Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the *law* of Christ. Gal. vi. 2.

3. A proposition which expresses the constant or regular order of certain phenomena, or the constant mode of action of a force; a general formula or rule to which all things, or all things or phenomena within the limits of a certain class or group, conform, precisely and without exception; a rule to which events really tend to conform. A mere empirical formula which satisfies a series of observations sufficiently, but would not hold in extreme cases, is not considered as a *law*. A special fact is not a *law*; but a subordinate principle, as that planets revolve in ellipses, is or is not a *law* according to the shade of meaning with which that word is used.

I see another *law* in my members, warring against the *law* of my mind. Rom. vii. 23.

The *laws* of nature are the rules according to which effects are produced; but there must be a cause which operates according to these rules. The rules of navigation never steered a ship, nor the *law* of gravity never moved a planet. *Reid*.

Law means a rule which we have always found to hold good, and which we expect always will hold good.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 340.

Thus the belief in an unchanging order—the belief in *law*, now spreading among the more cultivated throughout the civilized world, is a belief of which the primitive man is absolutely incapable.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 488.

4. One of the rules or principles by which anything is regulated: as, the *laws* of the turf; the *laws* of versification.—5. A rule according to which anything is produced: as, the mathematical *law* of a curve.—6. An allowance in distance or time granted to an animal in a chase, or to a weaker competitor in a race or other contest; permission given to one competitor to start a certain distance ahead of, or a certain time before, another, in order to equalize the chances of winning.

These late years of our Civil Wars have been very destructive unto them; and no wonder if no *Law* hath been given to Hares, when so little hath been observed toward men.

Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

Her Grace saw from a turret "sixteen bucks, all having *favre laws*, pulled down with greyhounds in a laund or lawn."

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 71.

Two well-known runners, chosen for the hares, . . . started off. . . Then the hounds clustered round Thorne, who explained shortly, "They're to have six minutes' *law*."

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

7. Custom; manner. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

—**Act and operation of law**, such a mode of the creation or transfer of rights as does not depend on the intention of the parties, but on rules of law, applied, it may be, irrespective of their intention. Thus, where an owner of land dies intestate, the title is cast upon the heir by *act and operation of law*; and where a man becomes bankrupt, his property may be divested by *act and operation of law*, as distinguished from a transfer by *devis* or *voluntary act*.—

Adjective law, rules of procedure, as distinguished from *substantive law* (which see, below).—**Agrarian laws**. See *agrarian*.—**Alien and sedition laws**. See *alien*.—**Avogadro's law**, in physics, the law that equal volumes of different gases, under like conditions of pressure and temperature, contain the same number of molecules.—**Baer's law**. [Named from Karl Ernst Baer, 1792–1876.] The doctrine that the evolution of an individual of a certain animal form is determined by two conditions: first, by a continuous perfecting of the animal body by means of an increasing histological and morphological differentiation, or an increasing number and diversity of tissues and organic forms; second (and at the same time), by the continual transition from a more general form of the type to one more specific.—

Bankrupt laws, bankruptcy laws. See *bankruptcy*.—**Bell's law**, the law that the anterior spinal nerve-roots are motor and the posterior sensory.—**Bode's law**, an empirical formula supposed to express approximately the distances of the planets from the sun in terms of the distance from the sun of the innermost two. The rule is that the distances of the third, fourth, fifth, etc., planets from the orbit of the first are respectively twice, four times, eight times, sixteen times, etc., that of the second planet. It holds very roughly for all the planets except Neptune, and for the satellites of Saturn and Uranus.—**Boyle's law**, in physics, the law that at any given temperature the volume of a given mass of gas varies inversely as the pressure which it bears. It was discovered by Robert Boyle, and published by him about 1662; but Edme Mariotte having published a book concerning it (about 1679), the law was for a long time called *Mariotte's law*.—

Brehon laws. See *brehon*.—**Canon law**. See *canon*.—**Case law**, law established by judicial decision in particular cases, as distinguished from *statute law*. Thus, when the courts are applied to for redress under novel circumstances—as in certain instances of boycotting—for which no positive law exists, case law necessarily results whichever way the courts decide; for if they hold that the person aggrieved is entitled to injunction or damages, they establish the unlawfulness of the act complained of; and if they decide that the action cannot be maintained, because there is no positive law to sustain it, they establish the lawfulness of the act, and, as a consequence, the lawfulness of incidental agreements to combine or render services in the promotion of such an act. The great body of the common law has grown up thus as case law, constantly modified, however, by statutes, which in their turn commonly give rise to new developments of case law called forth by controversy as to the interpretation and application of the statutory provisions.—

Charles's law, the law that equal increments of temperature add equal amounts to the product of the volume and pressure of a given mass of gas. It was discovered by the French physicist Jacques Alexandre César Charles (1746–1823), the inventor of the Charliere or hydrogen balloon, but was formerly often attributed to Dalton and to Gay-Lussac.

Charles's law—that, if the temperature be varied while the pressure upon the gas remains the same, the gas increases by $\frac{1}{273}$ of its volume at zero centigrade for every degree of centigrade added to the temperature, or, which in combination with Boyle's law is the same thing, that if the density be constant, the pressure is directly proportional to the temperature measured from the point -273° centigrade, this point being called the zero of absolute temperature.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 611.

Cincian law, in *Rom. hist.*, a law passed under the tribune M. Cincius Alimentus, 204 B. C., forbidding an advocate to receive compensation for the pleading of a case, and restricting ill-considered or unwise gifts of any nature by requiring certain legal forms of gift to be observed in almost all cases. The law was confirmed by a senatus consultum under Augustus, and so modified under Claudius as to permit a restricted compensation to lawyers.—**Civil, commercial, common, consuetudinary, criminal law**. See the adjectives.—**Conclusion of law**. See *conclusion*.—**Conflict of laws**. See *conflict*.—**Crown-er's quest law**. See *crown-er*.—**Crown law**. See

crown, a.—**Customary law**. Same as *consuetudinary law*.—**Dalton's law**, a law enunciated by John Dalton, that in a mixture of gases which do not enter into chemical reaction, but are in equilibrium, the total pressure is the same as the sum of the pressures which would be exerted by each constituent if the others were not present. The ordinary statement that each portion of gas behaves as a vacuum to all the rest is in a sense true, but tends to convey a wrong idea.—**Due process of law**. See *due*.—**Dulong and Petit's law**, in physics, the law that the product of the specific heat of any element in the solid state multiplied by its atomic weight is (approximately) constant; or, in other words, that the different elementary substances have (nearly) the same atomic heat.—

Ecclesiastical law. See *ecclesiastical*.—**Eight-hour law**. See *hour*.—**Empirical law**. See *empirical*.—**Enforcement law**, a United States statute of 1870 (16 Stat., 140) for enforcing the right of citizens to vote, and punishing offenses against the equal enjoyment of suffrage. It was specially directed to the protection of emancipated slaves recently admitted to citizenship.—**Exceptional law**. See *exception*.—**Ex post facto law**. See *ex post facto*.—

Falk laws. Same as *May laws*.—**Faraday's laws**, in elect., certain principles established by Faraday governing the electrolysis of compounds. The most important are: (1) that the quantity of an electrolyte decomposed in a given time is proportional to the strength of the current; (2) that the weights of the elements separated are proportional to their chemical equivalents; and (3) that the strength of the electrolytic action is the same for cells in any part of the same circuit.—

Fechner's psychophysical law, the law that as the physical force of excitation of a nerve increases geometrically the sensation increases arithmetically, so that the sensation is proportional to the logarithm of the excitation. Thus, if with a given degree of attention we just perceive the difference between the sensations of pressure produced by 1 pound and 1.1 pounds, we shall also just perceive the difference produced by 2 pounds and 2.2 pounds. The differences of sensation are thus the same in the two cases, and so are the differences of the logarithms of the pressures. According to Fechner, the total sensation varies directly with the logarithm of the stimulus divided by the stimulus just sufficient to give an appreciable sensation, or $s = k \log \frac{S}{s}$. This is *Fechner's formula*.—**Federal law**, that law which is prescribed by the supreme power in the United States, and regulates the organization of the federal government and its intercourse with the people, and that of the people with each other in matters of a national character, or with citizens of foreign states, as distinguished from *state law*, or that which is prescribed by the supreme power in any individual state, and regulates, in all matters not of a national character, the intercourse of such state with its own people, and that of its people among themselves. *Robinson*.—**Forest law, formal law, Galilean law**. See the adjectives.—**Four years' limitation law**. See *limitation*.—**Fugitive-slave law**. See *fugitive*.—**Gay-Lussac's law**. Same as *Charles's law*.—**General law**, law not local, nor confined in application to particular persons; a statute so expressed as to be capable of application throughout the jurisdiction of the lawgiver. Some controversy has existed as to whether the test is in the form of the law or in the existence of the subject to which it applies; but it is now generally held that a law which in terms purports to apply to all persons or places of a specified class throughout the state is a general law, although at the time when it is passed there may be only one such person or one such place in the state.—

Gibbet law. See *Halifax law*.—**Gotthard sea laws**. See *laws of Wisby*, below.—**Gresham's law**, in *polit. econ.*, the tendency of the inferior of two forms or classes of currency in circulation together to circulate more freely than the superior: a law shortly stated in the maxim that "bad money drives out good." It results from the disposition of those who hold both to get rid of the inferior by passing it, and to hoard the superior, or, if coin, to select it for exportation. The law was named from a former master of the English mint, who observed and commented on it.—

Grimm's law, in *philol.*, a law announced by Jacob Grimm, a great German philologist, though previously stated in part by Erasmus Rask, a Danish philologist, formulating certain changes or differences which the mute consonants undergo or exhibit in corresponding words in the Germanic or Teutonic branches of the Aryan family of languages. According to this law, stated briefly, the labials *p, b, f* in Greek, Latin, or Sanskrit become *f, p, b* in Gothic (with which English and the other Low German languages agree), and *b (v), f, p* in Old High German; the dentals *t, d, th* in Greek, etc., become *th, t, d* in Gothic, and *d, z, t* in Old High German; and the gutturals *k, g, ch* in Greek, etc., become *h* (not quite regularly), *k, g* in Gothic, and *g, ch, k* in Old High German. But the Old High German shifting (which is a second and much later shifting, beginning about A. D. 600, from the completed Low German shifting) is incomplete and not wholly regular; it is best exhibited among the dental mutes. The following table shows the changes and the usual correspondences: (1) Aryan (Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, etc.). (2) Low German (Gothic, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, English, etc.). (3) High German (Old High German, Middle High German, New High German).

(1) *p b f* (ph, bh) *t d th* (dh) *k g ch* (kh, gh)
(2) *f* (v) *p b* *th t d* *h k g*
(3) *b* (v) *f p* *d z* (ts) *t* *g* (h) *ch* (k) (g).

For example, Skt. *pitrī* (*pitar*) = Gr. *pater* = L. *pater* = Goth. *fadar* = OHG. *vatar* = E. *father*; Skt. *tvam* = Gr. *tu* = L. *tu* = Goth. *thu* = OHG. *du* = E. *thou*; Skt. *gānu* (for **gānu*) = Gr. *gōnu* = L. *genu* = Goth. *kniu* = OHG. *chniu*, *chneo* = E. *knee*, etc. In the application of Grimm's law numerous inconsistencies and anomalies appear, due to interference, conformation, particular position or sequence of sounds, variations of accent, and other causes explained by other philological laws, or remaining in small part occult. The most important of these other laws is Verner's law (which see, below). See also the articles on the separate letters.—

Haeckel's law, a concise statement of the fact that every individual organism, in its development from the ovum (or its ontogeny), goes through a series of evolutionary stages in each of which it represents a stage of the evolution of the class to which it belongs (the evolution of the class being phylogeny); and that every such organism

"breeds true" (or shows palingeny) in so far as it is influenced by heredity, and becomes modified (or shows kenogeny) in so far as it is influenced by conditions of environment. See *kenogeny*, *ontogeny*, *palingeny*, and *phylogeny*.—**Halifax law or inquest**, a hasty trial followed by immediate punishment; an irrevocable punishment inflicted upon a summary trial without adequate opportunity of defense, so that subsequent proof of innocence becomes unavailing. The phrase originated from the so-called *gibbet law* or custom in the forest of Hardwick, coextensive with the parish of Halifax, England, under which the frith burghers summarily tried any one charged with stealing goods to the value of 13*d.*, and could condemn him to be beheaded on the market-day.—

Health laws. See *health*.—**Heir at law**. See *heir*.—**Higher law**, a law paramount to human law or statute. This phrase was used by William H. Seward in a speech in the United States Senate, March 11th, 1850, on the admission of California as a State, and became celebrated in connection with the slavery question, as intimating that, if the Constitution and laws did not condemn it, the law of a common humanity and justice should be appealed to.—

Homestead law. See *homestead*.—**Inheritance tax law**. See *inheritance*.—**Insolvent law**. See *insolvent*.—**International law**. See *international*.—**In the intentment of law**. See *intentment*.—**Issue of law**. See *issue*, 10.—**Joule's law**, in elect., the law that the number of heat-units developed in a conductor is proportional to the product of the square of the strength of the current, the resistance of the conductor, and the time during which the current flows.—

Judiciary law, that part of law the source and evidence of which is the adjudications of the courts, as distinguished from *statutes or positive law*. See *case law*, above.—**Jurin's law**, in physics, the law that the ascent of a given liquid in a capillary tube is inversely proportional to its diameter.—

Kepler's laws, three laws of planetary motion, discovered by Johann Kepler (1571–1630), who announced the first two in his "De Motibus Stellae Martis," in 1609, and discovered the third on March 8th, 1618. The three laws are as follows: (1) The orbits of the planets are ellipses having the sun at one focus. (2) The areas described by their radii vectores in equal times are equal. (3) The squares of their periodic times are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.—

Kirchhoff's laws, in elect., two laws stated as follows: (a) At any junction-point in a network of conductors the sum of all the currents which flow toward the junction is equal to the sum of all the currents which flow away from the junction (called the *condition of continuity*). (b) In any complete electric circuit the sum of the electromotive forces, reckoned in order round the circuit, is equal to the sum of the products of the current through and the resistance of each conductor forming the circuit.—

Kopp's law of boiling-points. See *boiling-point*.—**Law French**, the form of Old French (Norman French) used in all common-law proceedings from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Edward III., and to some extent long afterward in certain formal state proceedings.—

Law language, the technical phraseology used in legal writings and forms.—**Law Latin**, Latin as used in law and in legal documents. It is a mixture of Latin with Old French and English words adapted to Latin inflections.—

Law merchant, commercial law; the body of principles and rules, drawn chiefly from the customs of merchants, by which the rights and obligations arising in commercial transactions are determined.—

Law of absorption of light, the law that the proportion of homogeneous light transmitted varies geometrically as the thickness of the absorbing medium varies arithmetically.—

Law of action and reaction, law of causation, law of citations, law of color. See *action, causation, citation, color*.—**Law of continuity**. See *continuity*, 3.—**Law of continuity of demand and supply, of equivalents**. See *continuity, demand, equivalent*.—

Law of disgregation, the law that the work of disgregation is proportional to the absolute temperature.—**Law of error**. See *error*, 5.—**Law of evidence, of facility, of heterogeneity, of homogeneity, of integrity, of mortality, of nature**. See *evidence*, etc.—

Law of independence. See *laws of motion*, under *motion*.—**Law of nations, international law**. The phrase *law of nations*, originally adopted to designate those ethical principles of law deemed obligatory on all nations as the law of a particular nation is conceived as applicable to all persons within that nation, has been superseded by the more appropriate term *international law* (which see, under *international*), which includes the results of conventions and treaties.—

Law of parsimony, the logical principle that we ought not to suppose the existence of anything not necessary to account for admitted facts.—**Law of perseverance**. See *laws of motion*, under *motion*.—**Law of reciprocity of prime numbers**, the proposition that if *p* and *q* are two prime numbers, then, if *p* is a quadratic residue of *q*, *q* is also a quadratic residue of *p*, unless both leave the remainder 3 when divided by 4, when, if *p* is a quadratic residue of *q*, then *q* is not a quadratic residue of *p*.—

Law of the affinity of ideas. See *affinity*, 7.—**Law of the Burgundians**. See *Papien code*, under *code*.—**Law of the flag**, the law of the country to which a ship belongs.—**Law of the forum**. See *forum*.—**Law of the land**. (a) In constitutional provisions securing its protection to persons and property, due process of law.

By the *law of the land* is more clearly intended the general law which hears before it condemns; which proceeds upon inquiry, and renders judgment only after trial. The meaning is that any citizen shall hold his life, liberty, property, and immunities under the protection of general rules which govern society. *D. Webster*.

(b) The established law of a country.

As soon as a nation has assumed the obligations of international law, they become a portion of the *law of the land* to govern the decisions of courts, the conduct of the rulers, and that of the people.

Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 29.

Law salique. See *Salic law*, under *Salic*.—**Laws of association**. See *association of ideas*, under *association*.—**Laws of honor**. See *honor*.—**Laws of Manu**, a Hindu code or compilation, partly of the laws administered in Hindustan, and partly of that which in the opinion of Brahmans ought to be the law.—**Laws of motion**. See *motion*.—**Laws of Oléron**, the oldest collection of modern maritime laws, said to be a code existing at Oléron, an island off the coast of France, about the middle of the twelfth century, which was compiled and put on record

2†. The practice or act of cutting off the claws and balls of the feet of an animal, as of the fore feet of a dog, to incapacitate it from following game. See *law¹*, v. t., 4.

And such *lawing* shall be done by the assise commonly used: that is to say, that iii. claws of the forefoote shall be cut off by the skin.

Rastall, Collect. of Statutes, fol. 185, iv. The cruel mutilation, the *lawing* as it was called, of all dogs in the neighbourhood of the royal forests.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, v. 108.

3. A reckoning at a public house; a tavern-bill. Also *lawin*. [Scotch.]

Late at e'en, drinking the wine,
And ere they paid the *lawing*,
They set a combat them between,
To fight it in the dawning.

The Dowie Dens of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 65).

lawk (lâk), *interj.* [Also *lauk*, *lawks* (cf. *law⁴*); a trivial euphemism for *Lord*.] An exclamation expressing wonder or surprise.

Lauk, Mr. Weller, . . . how you do frighten one!
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxix.

Lauk help me, I don't know where to look.
Hoed, The Lost Heir.

lawk-a-day (lâk'a-dâ), *interj.* A variant of *lackaday*. *Miss Hawkins*, The Countess and Gertrude, III. 196.

lawks (lâks), *interj.* A variant of *lawk*.

"*Lawks!*" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, "what monsters these master-builders must be!"
The Pioneer (New York), Oct., 1836.

lawland (lâ'land), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *lowland*.

lawless (lâ'les), *a.* [ME. *laweles*, *lazeleuse* (= Icel. *löglauss* = Sw. *laglös* = Dan. *lovløs*); < *law¹* + *-less*.] 1. Not subject or not submissive to law; uncontrolled by law, whether natural, human, or divine; licentious; unruly; ungoverned; as, *lawless* passions; a *lawless* tyrant or brigand.

And wrong repressed, and establish right,
Which *lawless* men had formerly fordonc.
Spenser, F. Q., v. i. 2.

To be worse than worst
Of those that *lawless* and uncertain thought
Imagine howling!
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 127.

For him Antea burn'd with *lawless* flame,
And strove to tempt him from the paths of fame.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 201.

2. Contrary to law; opposed to the laws of the land or of order; illegal; disorderly: as, a *lawless* claim; *lawless* proceedings.

He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 224.

3. Destitute of law; not conformable to rule or reason; abnormal; anomalous: as, *lawless* eccentricities; *lawless* prosody.

Mastering the *lawless* science of our law.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

4. Deprived of legal rights; beyond the pale of the law.—**Lawless churches**, formerly, in England, churches and chapels exempted from the visitation of the ordinary, the ministers of which usually celebrated marriage without license or banns.—**Lawless court**. See *court*.—**Lawless man**, a man who is deprived of the benefit or protection of the law; an outlaw. Compare *lawful man*, under *lawful*.

lawlessly (lâ'les-li), *adv.* In a lawless manner, or in a manner contrary to law; unlawfully; without regard for law.

lawlessness (lâ'les-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being lawless, or of being unrestrained, unauthorized, or uncontrolled by law; want of legality or legitimacy.

But Barton is not so much fanciful as capricious; his motion is not the motion of freedom, but of *lawlessness*.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

lawlike, *a.* [< *law¹* + *like²*. Cf. the older form *lawly*.] 1. Lawful; allowed by law.

To affirm the giving of any law or *lawlike* dispense to sin for hardness of heart is a doctrine of extravagance from the sage principles of piety.
Milton, Divorce, il. 7.

2. Regulated as by law; characterized by respect for law and order.

Let not my verse your *lawlike* minds displeas.
Gascogne, Fruits of War.

law-list (lâ'list), *n.* An annual publication in England containing matters of information regarding the administration of law and the legal profession, such as lists of the judges, queen's counsel, serjeants at law, benchers, barristers, attorneys, magistrates, law-officers, sheriffs, etc. A similar publication is issued for Scotland.

"Can you give a fellow anything to read in the mean time?" . . . Smallweed suggests the *Law List*.
Dickens, Bleak House, xx.

law-lord (lâ'lôrd), *n.* 1. A peer in the British Parliament who holds or has held high judicial office, or has been distinguished in the legal profession. Since 1876 all cases appealed to the House

of Lords are brought for decision before a specially constituted court. See *lord of appeal in ordinary*.

They [the Peers] sit only during half the year. The *law-lords*, whose advice is required to guide the unlearned majority, are employed daily in administering justice elsewhere.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. A judge of the Court of Session, the supreme court of Scotland.

lawly (lâ'li), *a.* [< ME. *lawelyche*, < AS. *lahlic* (= Icel. *lögligr* = Sw. *laglig* = Dan. *lovlig*), lawful, < *lagu*, law: see *law¹* and *-ly¹*.] Lawful.

lawly (lâ'li), *adv.* [< ME. *laweliche*, *lazelice*, < AS. *lahlice* (= Icel. *lögliga*), lawfully, < *lahlic*, lawful: see *lawly*, *a.*] Lawfully.

lawmaker (lâ'mâ'kér), *n.* One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver.

lawman (lâ'man), *n.* [< ME. *laweman*, *lazamon* (as a man's name, *Lazamon*, *Layamon*, the author of the "Brut") (ML. *lagamannus*, *lagamannus*), < AS. *lahmann*, a man acquainted with the law, and whose duty it was to declare it, prop. a Scand. form (= Icel. *lögmaðr*, OSw. *lagman*), < *lagu*, law, + *mann*, man.] 1. A man authorized to declare the law. Specifically—(a) The chief citizen or first commoner of an ancient Scandinavian community or state, who was the spokesman of the people against the king and court at public assemblies, etc., the guardian of the law, and president both of the legislative body and of the law-courts. (b) The president of the supreme court of Orkney and Shetland while the islands remained under Norse rule.

The Odaller [of Orkney and Shetland] owned no vassalage to king, earl, *lawman* (chief judge), or holding, but with characteristic love of system and deference to lawful authority, he yielded to each in his degree the obedience of a subject. *Memorial for Orkney*, quoted in Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 688.

2. One of a body of aristocrats who held magisterial office in towns of Danish origin in early England.

A member, doubtless the foremost member, of the Danish civic Confederation, it [Lincoln] still retained a Danish patriote of twelve hereditary *Lawmen*. . . . The *Lawmen* of Lincoln enjoyed the rights of territorial lords. All twelve were clothed with the judicial powers of sac and sec. . . . And it is to be noticed that three of these great officers were men in holy orders.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 208.

lawmonger (lâ'mung'gér), *n.* A low practitioner of law; a pettifogger.

Though this chattering *lawmonger* be beld to call it wicked.
Milton, Colasterion.

lawmpast, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lampas¹*. *Fairholt*.

lawnd¹ (lân), *n.* [A corruption of *lawnd¹*, *lawnd¹*: see *lawnd¹*.] 1. An open space in a forest or between or among woods; a glade.

Oroves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm; . . . Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 252.

Brushing with hasty steps the dews away,
To meet the sun upon the upland *lawn*.
Gray, Elegy.

These long, rank, dark wood-walks drench'd in dew,
Leading from *lawn* to *lawn*. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. An open space of ground of some size, covered with grass, and kept smoothly mown, as near a dwelling or in a pleasure-ground.

Four courts I made, East, West, and South and North.
In each a squared *lawn*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

lawnd² (lân), *v. t.* [< *lawnd¹*, *n.*] To make into lawn; lay down in grass as a lawn. [Rare.]

Give me taste to improve an old famly seat
By *lawning* an hundred good acres of weed.
Anstey, New Bath Guide, Conclusion.

lawn² (lân), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *lawne*, *lawne*, < ME. *lawnde*, *lawnde*; origin uncertain; by some regarded as a peculiar use of *lawnd¹*, either "because from its fineness it was bleached on a lawn or smooth grassy sward" (Imp. Diet.) (whereas the word existed in the form *lawnd¹*, *lawnd¹*, at a time when the other word *lawn*, earlier *lawnd¹*, *lawnd¹*, had not the sense of "a bleaching-lawn"), or because, as "a transparent covering," it might be derived from the sense of "a vista through trees" (Wedgwood). The probable source is that pointed out by Skeat, namely, F. *Laon* (formerly also *Lan*), a town near Rheims. *Lawn* was formerly also called "cloth of Rheims," and Rheims is not far from *Cambray* and *Tournay*, which have given *cambric* and *dornick* respectively (Skeat). For the form, cf. *fawn*, < F. *faon*.] I. *n.* 1. Fine linen cambric, used for various purposes: also applied in the trade to various sheer muslins. *Lawn* is notably used for the sleeves and other parts of the dress of bishops of the Anglican Church. The word is hence much used in allusion to bishops, like *ermine* in allusion to judges.

In that chamber ther was an hanged hedde,
Of sylk and gold full curiously wrought,
And ther vpon a shete of *lawnde* was sprede,
As clenly dressed as it cowde be thought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 73.

The next to it in goodness is the line called Byssus, the fine *lawne* or tiffante whereof our wives and dames at home set so much store by for to trim and deck themselves.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

They threw off their doublets both,
And stood up in their sarks of *lawn*.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 263).

An awful period for those who ventured to maintain liberal opinions; and who were too honest to sell them for the ermine of the judge or the *lawn* of the prelate.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, ii.

2. In *ceram.*, a fine sieve, generally of silk, through which slip for glazing is passed to bring it to uniform fineness and fluidity.—**Bishop's lawn**, **cobweb lawn**, **cypress lawn**, etc. See the qualifying words.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of lawn.—**Lawn sleeves**, sleeves of lawn; the sleeves of an Anglican bishop. See *bishop-sleeve*.

Suppose the Church, your present mistress, dressed in *lawn sleeves*, on one hand, and Miss Sophia, with no lawn about her, on the other, which would you be for?
Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

For you, right rev'rend Osnaburg,
Nane sets the *lawn-sleeves* sweeter.
Burns, A Dream.

My lords of the *lawn-sleeves* have lost half their honours new.
Thackeray, Virginians, lii.

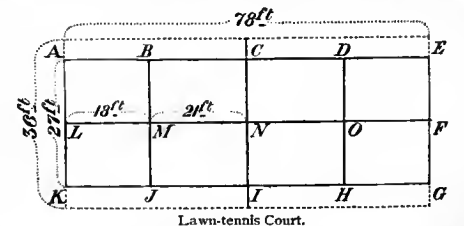
lawnd¹, *n.* An earlier form of *lawnd¹*.

lawnd², *n.* An earlier form of *lawnd²*.

lawn-mower (lân'mô'ér), *n.* One who or that which mows a lawn; specifically, a machine, either pushed over the ground by hand or drawn by a horse, according to its size, for cutting the grass on a lawn. The lawn-mower consists essentially of a double-edged spiral knife, or a series of spiral knives, set in the periphery of a cylinder, which is caused by gearing to rotate in contact with the edge of a stationary rectangular knife placed tangentially to the cylinder at the height from the ground at which the grass is to be cut. The knives thus clip off the grass upon the principle of scissors.

lawn-sprinkler (lân'springk'lér), *n.* A contrivance for irrigating a lawn or garden gently and evenly. A common form consists of a vertical pipe supported on a stand, and having an attachment for a hose at the lower and a swivel cellar at the upper end. From the swivel cellar project one or more short branches with small perforations, and all turned laterally in the same direction with reference to the center. When the water is turned on, its escape from these holes causes the swivel cellar to revolve rapidly, and the water is by centrifugal force spread in fine drops over a circle of moderate diameter.

lawn-tennis (lân'ten'is), *n.* A game played with a ball and rackets on a lawn or other smooth surface by two, three, or four persons. A space, 78 by 27 feet if two play, 78 by 36 if three or four play (called a *court*), is laid out, and is divided lengthwise into two equal parts by the line *L F*, and crosswise by a net, *C I*, 3 feet high in the middle, and 3 feet 6 inches



at the ends *C* and *I*; service-lines *B J* and *D H* are also drawn on each side 21 feet from the net. A player standing on the base-line *L K* must serve (that is, knock) the ball with his racket over the net into that part of the court lettered *C N O D*, and his opponent must return the ball on the first bound into any part of the court on the side of the net opposite to him; the original player or his partner must return the ball again, striking it on the fly or the first bound; and thus the ball is driven back and forth over the net until one side fails to return it or knocks it out of the opponent's court. Failure to serve the ball (known as a *fault*), on two trials, into the proper part of the court, or failure to return a ball at any time during play, counts 15 for the opposing side, a second such failure makes the opposing score 30, a third 40, and a fourth game. Should both sides, however, attain a score of 40, such a situation in the game being known as *deuce*, one side to win must secure two points in succession; or, if one side has an *advantage* or *vantage*—that is, the first point gained after *deuce*—the other side must make three points in succession in order to win.

Lawn-tennis is a modern adaptation of the first principle of tennis, in the simplest form, to a ball-game played on grass with rackets. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 181.

lawny¹ (lâ'nî), *a.* [< *lawnd¹* + *-y¹*.] Like a lawn; level, and covered with smooth turf.

Thro' forests, mountains, or the *lawny* ground
If 't happ you see a maid.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

lawny² (lâ'nî), *a.* [< *lawnd²* + *-y¹*.] Made of or resembling the fabric called lawn.

It was as angry with her *lawny* veil,
That from his sight it enviously should hide her.
Drayton, Moses, i.

That undefeud'd and unblemishable simplicity of the Gospel—not she herself, for that would never be, but a false-whited, a *lawny* resemblance of her.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

law-officer (lá'of'í-sér), *n.* An officer of the law; one vested with legal authority in respect to the administration of justice.

law-piece (lá'pés), *n.* In *fishery*, an addition to the leader of a pound. [Local, U. S.]

Some fishermen had an excess of 25 feet to the end of the leader, which addition was known as the *law-piece*, and, when it was braided up, it left the leader as complete and effectual for guiding the fish into the pound as before.

Conn. Rep., 1871, p. 30.

law-puddering† (lá'pud'ér-ing), *n.* Meddling or "pottering" in the law. [Rare.]

Declaring his capacity nothing refined since his *law-puddering*, but still the same it was in the pantry and at the dresser.

Milton, Colasterion.

lawrenceite (lá'ren-sít), *n.* [Named after Dr. J. Lawrence Smith (1818-83) of Louisville, Kentucky.] Native iron protochlorid, a substance not uncommon in meteoric irons.

laws (láz), *interj.* See *law²*.

law-sheep (lá'shép), *n.* See *law-binding*.

lawson-evil, n. An obsolete form of *Low Sunday eve*. See *low²*. *Hampson*, *Med. Kalend.*, ii. 236. (*Hallivell*.)

Lawsonia (lá-só'ni-jū), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), named after John Lawson, M. D., author of "A New Voyage to Carolina" (1709).] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, consisting of a single species, *L. inermis*, the celebrated henna-plant of the East. See *henna*. The genus belongs to the natural order *Lythraceae*, or *Lythraceae*, the loosestrife family, and to the tribe *Lythreae*, being closely related to the crane-myrtle. (See *Lagerstræmia*.) It has a 4-parted calyx, 4 petals, 8 stamens, a globose 4-celled capsule bursting irregularly, opposite, short-petioled, ovate-lanceolate, entire leaves, and white flowers crowded in fascicles or short axillary corymbs. The plant is probably indigenous to northern Africa, Arabia, and the East Indies, but is cultivated and naturalized throughout the tropics. In England it is often called *Egyptian priet*, and in the West Indies it goes by the name of *Jamaica mignonette*.

Lawson's cypress, n. See *cypress*, 1 (b).

law-stationer (lá'stā'shon-ér), *n.* A stationer who keeps on sale the articles required by lawyers, such as parchment, tape, foolscap, brief-paper, etc., and who sometimes, in England, takes in drafts or writings to be fairly copied or engrossed for lawyers.

lawsuit (lá'süt), *n.* A suit at law or in equity; an action or a proceeding in a civil court; a process in law instituted by one party to compel another to do him justice.

law-worth† (lá'wérth), *a.* Law-worthy. We therefore command you, . . . upon the oath of good and law-worth men of your bailiwick.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 243.

law-worthy† (lá'wér'wérth), *a.* Possessing full legal rights.

The *law-worthy* man could give evidence in a court of justice, in his own favour or that of another, and could call upon his neighbour and his friends to justify him.

Loftie, *Hist. London*.

law-writer (lá'ri'tér), *n.* 1. A writer on law; one who writes law-books.—2. A copier or engrosser of legal papers.

lawyer (lá'yér), *n.* [ME. *lawyer* (also *lawer*, *lawere*; see *lawer*); < *law* + *-ier¹*, *-yer*.] 1. One who is versed in the law, or is a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to prosecute or defend suits in courts, or advise clients as to their legal rights, and aid them in securing those rights. It is a general term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, proctors, barristers, sergeants, and advocates.

3c legistres and *lawyers* holdeth this for treuthe, That gif I lye Mathew is to blame.

Piers Plowman (B), vii. 59.

Why mayest not that be the skull of a lawyer? Where be his quiddities now, his quilllets, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks?

Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1. 107.

2. In the New Testament, an interpreter or expounder of the Mosaic law.

And Jesus answering spake unto the *lawyers* and Pharisees, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the sabbath day?

Luke xiv. 3.

3. The mudfish or bowfin, *Amia calva*; also, the burbot, *Lota maenulosa*: both more fully called *lake-lawyer*. [Local, U. S.]—4. The black-necked stilt, *Himantopus nigricollis*. *De Kay*. [Local, U. S.]—5. An old thorny stem of a briar or bramble, as of *Rosa canina* or *Rubus fruticosus*. [Provincial.]—**Canon lawyer**, **crow lawyer**, etc. See the qualifying words.—**High lawyer†**, a mounted robber or highwayman. Also called *highway lawyer*. [Thieves' cant.]

The legerdemaine of . . . *High Lawyers*. *Greene*, *Groats-worth of Wit* (ed. Dyce), Int., p. xxx.

lawyerly (lá'yér-li), *a.* [< *lawyer* + *-ly¹*.] Like a lawyer; befitting a lawyer.

To which and other *Law-tractata* I refer the more *Lawyerly* mooting of this point. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, v.

lax¹ (laks), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *lasche*, F. *lâche*, loose, slack, lax, sluggish, cowardly, = Sp. *g.*

laxo = It. *lasso*, slack, lax, loose, *lasco*, lazy, idle, sluggish, < L. *laxus* (ML. also transposed *lascus*, > OF. *lasche*, F. *lâche*, etc., > E. *lash²*, *lask²*), wide, open, loose, lax, slack; akin to *languere*, be languid (see *languid¹*, *languish*), and to E. *lay¹* and *lack¹*. Hence ult. *lask²*, *lache²*, *lash²*, *laches*, etc., *leasc²*, *relasc*, *relax*, etc.] I. a. 1. Slack; loose; soft; not firm in texture, consistency, or tension; readily yielding to touch or pressure: as, *lax* flesh or fiber; a *lax* cord.

The flesh of that sort of fish being *lax*, and spongy, and nothing so firm, solid, and weighty as that of the bony fishes.

Lay, Works of Creation, II.

And think, if his lot were now thine own, To grope with terrors nor named nor known, How *laxer* muscle and weaker nerve And a feebler faith thy need might serve.

Whittier, *Double-Headed Snake*.

2†. Loose; free; being at ease. Meanwhile inhabit *lax* (that is, dwell at ease), ye powers of heaven.

Milton, P. L., vii. 162.

3. Relaxed; not retentive: as, *lax* bowels.—4. Loose as regards force or energy; wanting vigor; weak; remiss; lacking in strictness: as, *lax* discipline; he is *lax* in his duty.

Under his *lax* administration, abuses of every kind had multiplied to an alarming extent.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 8.

It was a prejudice against a man of *lax* principle and *lax* life.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, vi. 12.

5. Loose in construction or application; not rigidly exact or precise; vague; equivocal.

The word "eternus" itself is sometimes of a *lax* signification.

Fortin, *Christian Religion*, vi.

The conventuals had been contented in their *lax* interpretation of the rules of their order by many of their own superiors.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 5.

6. In *bot.*, loose or open; not compact: said of some panicles.

II. *n.* 1†. A loosing; relief. O wherefore should I tell my grief, Since *lax* I cannot find?

Bonny Baby *Lirington* (Child's Ballads, IV. 41).

2. A looseness; diarrhea. **lax¹**† (laks), *v. t.* [< L. *laxare*, loosen, relax, < *laxus*, loose; see *lax¹*, *a.* Cf. *leasc²*, ult. the same word.] To relax.

An extreme fear and an extreme ardour of courage do equally trouble and *lax* the belly.

Cotton, tr. of *Montaigne*, xli.

lax²† (laks), *n.* [Formerly also *lacks* (Kilian); < ME. *lax*, < AS. *leax* = MD. *lucks*, *lachs*, *lasche*, *lack* = OHG. MHG. *lahs*, G. *lahs*, = Icel. Sw. *lax* = Dan. *laks*, a salmon, = Pol. *losos*, a salmon, = Russ. *losos²* = Lith. *loszisa* = Lett. *lasis*, a salmon-trout.] A salmon. *Ash*.

laxatift, a. and *n.* An obsolete form of *laxative*.

laxation† (lak-sā'shon), *n.* [= It. *lassazione*, weariness, weakness; < L. *laxatio* (*n.*), a widening, LL. a mitigation, < *laxare*, pp. *laxatus*, widen, open, unloose, relax, < *laxus*, wide, loose; see *lax¹* and *leasc²*.] A loosing or slacking up; relaxation.

So all I wish must settle in this sun, That more strength from *laxations* come.

W. Cartwright, *A New Year's Gift to a Noble Lord*.

laxative (lak-sā'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *laxatif*, < F. *laxatif* = Pr. *laxatin* = Sp. Pg. *laxativo* = It. *lassativo*, < L. *laxativus*, loosening, < *laxare*, pp. *laxatus*, loosen: see *laxation*.] I. *a.* 1†. Loose; soft; easy.

I am of such a *laxative* laughter that if the devil himself stood by I should laugh in his face.

Middleton (?), *The Puritan*, iii. 6.

Fellows of practised and most *laxative* tongues.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, *Apol.*

2. In *med.*, having the power or quality of relieving from constipation by relaxing or opening the intestines. Compare *cathartic*, 1.

II. *n.* A medicine that relieves from constiveness by relaxing the intestines; a gentle purgative.

For Goddess love, as tak some *laxatif*.

Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 123.

laxativeness (lak-sā'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being laxative.

laxator (lak-sā'tor), *n.*; pl. *laxatores* (lak-sā'tō-réz). [NL., < L. *laxare*, pp. *laxatus*, loosen: see *laxation*.] In *anat.*, that which relaxes or loosens: the opposite of *tensor*.—**Laxator tympani**, the relaxer of the tympanum, a part of the anterior ligament of the malleus, once supposed to be muscular.

laxiflorous (lak-si-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *laxus*, lax, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous*.] Having loose or scattered flowers. [Rare.]

laxifolious (lak-si-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *laxus*, lax, + *folium*, leaf, + *-ous*.] Having the leaves loosely disposed. [Rare.]

laxist (lak'sist), *n.* [< *lax¹* + *-ist*.] One who favors or allows a lax or loose interpretation

or application of moral law; specifically, one of a school of casuists who hold that even slightly probable opinions may be followed. The laxists were condemned by Pope Innocent XI. (1679), and they form no avowed school. See *probabilist*.

laxity (lak'si-ti), *n.* [< F. *laxité* (in older form *lâcheté*) = Sp. *laxidad* = It. *lassità*, *lascità*, < L. *laxitas* (*-is*), laxity, < *laxus*, loose; see *lax¹*, *a.*] 1. The quality of being lax; looseness; slackness; want of material firmness, tension, or coherence.

The former causes could never beget whirlpools in a chaos of so great a *laxity* and thinness.

Bentley.

2. Relaxedness; want of retentiveness: as, *laxity* of the bowels.—3. Slackness of force or energy; lack of vigor or strictness; weakness; remissness.

Nothing can be more improper than ease and *laxity* of expression, when the importance of the subject impresses solicitude, or the dignity of the person exacts reverence.

Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 152.

Fixed a deep stain on it by the careless *laxity* of their morals.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, Int.

4†. Openness; roominess. [Rare.]

The hills in Palestine generally had in their sides plenty of caves, and those of such *laxity* and receipt that ours in England are but conny-boroughs, if compared to the palaces which those hollow places afforded.

Fuller, *Pisgah Sight*, II. v. 5.

laxly (laks'li), *adv.* In a lax manner; loosely; without exactness.

laxmannite (laks'man-it), *n.* [Named after E. Laxmann, a Swedish chemist.] In *mineral.*, same as *rauquelinite*.

laxness (laks'nes), *n.* A lax condition.

lay¹ (lā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *laid* (formerly also *layed*), ppr. *laying*. [ME. *leyen*, *leien*, *leggen* (pret. *leide*, *leyde*, *lezde*, pp. *leid*, *leyd*, *i-leid*, *i-leyd*, etc.), < AS. *leggan* (pret. *legde*, rarely contr. *lēde*, pp. *ge-legged*, rarely contr. *ge-lēd*) (= OS. *leggian* = OFries. *lega*, *leia*, *leidsu*, *lidsia* = D. MLG. *leggen* = OHG. *leggan*, *lekan*, *legen*, MHG. G. *legen* = Icel. *leggja* = Dan. *lægge* = Sw. *lägga* = Goth. *lagjan*), *lay*, cause to lie, a causal verb, < *liegan* (pret. *lay*), lie; see *lie¹*. *Lay* is thus the causal verb of *lie* (pret. *lay*).

The two verbs, entirely distinct in AS., began to be confused in ME., and the admission of intrans. uses of the orig. trans. *lay*, the general freedom of change from intrans. to trans. uses of verbs, and the instability of E. diphthongs containing, as in *lay* and *lie*, an absorbed guttural, have made the distinction difficult to keep. Uneducated speakers very commonly, and in certain uses even educated speakers, use *lay*, *v.* and *n.*, for *lie*; but rarely *lie* for *lay*.

I. *trans.* 1. To cause to lie or rest; put or place in a position or situation, or as a deposit or a burden; deposit; place; impose: as, to *lay* a thing down; to *lay* one's hands on a thing; to *lay* a submarine cable; to *lay* an embargo on something; to *lay* a tax on land.

And in a chere they hym *layne*, And ladd hym home into Almayne.

MS. Cantab. *Fl.* II. 38, l. 77. (*Hallivell*.)

There dorste no wight bond upon him *legge*.

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 17.

Come, now halt your hook again, and *lay* it into the water, for it rains again; and we will even retire to the sycamore-tree, and there I will give you more directions concerning fishing.

I. Walton, *Compleat Angler*, p. 116.

Her arms across her breast she *laid*.

Tennyson, *Beggar Maid*.

2. To put or place in some situation, state, or condition expressed by a qualifying adjunct, such as *aside*, *away*, *by*, *down*, *up*, etc. (see the phrases below): as, to *lay* by money; to *lay away* one's clothes in lavender.

The successful candidate being he who could *lay* his bowl the *nearest* to the mark.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 359.

Specifically—3. To cause to lie in a prostrate, reclining, or recumbent position, as in or on a bed or on the ground.

Whanne he came ther he *leyde* hym on his bedd.

Geoffrey Chaucer, *Ge. E. T. S.*, l. 763.

Forwearied with my sportes, I did alight From lofty steed, and downe to sleepe me *layd*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. ix. 13.

4. To strike down; beat prostrate; overthrow and make prostrate or level.

Many a lifeless lud *layed* to the grounde, That thet he stirred of the stede strife for to make.

Alfaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 302.

That speare enchanted was which *layd* thee on the greene.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. l. 7.

Shall we knit our powers, And *lay* this Anglers even with the ground?

Shak., *K. Joh.*, II. 1. 399.

Yniol with that hard message went; it fell,
Like flaws in summer *laying* lusty corn.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5. To cause to lie quiet or still; bring to a state of rest or quietness; put down; allay.

Where are my tears? rain, to *lay* this wind, or my heart will be blown up by the root. *Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 55.*

Alas! the devil's sooner raised than *laid*.
Garrick, Prol. to School for Scandal.

6. To place in contiguity or near relation; juxtapose; annex; conjoin.

Woe unto them that join house to house, that *lay* field to field. *Isa. v. 8.*

7. To place in an orderly fashion, as in courses or layers; dispose serially or in courses; put together in proper position: as, to *lay* bricks; to *lay* the timbers of a ship.—8. To form or construct by arranging and placing in order the serial parts or elements of: as, to *lay* a foundation; to *lay* a mine in besieging a town; to *lay* a floor.

Or that the broader way
Gives Danger room more ambushes to *lay*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 8.

It is reported, that when the workmen began to *lay* the platform at Chalcedon, how certain Eagles conveyed their lines to the other side of the Strait.

Sandys, Travels, p. 23.

9. To put into shape or form mentally; settle or determine upon; fix; arrange; contrive: often with *out*: as, to *lay* plans; to *lay out* a course of action.

He had his liking *laide* that *Ladie* too wedde,
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), i. 203.

God had *laid* it so that Moses should be settled this way, by having so able a man, and then a man to whom he might be so confident as a brother, joined in commission with him. *Donne, Sermons, v.*

You may guess how ill *laid* his schemes were, when he [Lord Bath] durst not indulge both his ambition and avarice!
Walpole, Letters, II. 7.

10. To direct by planning; mark out; order: as, the captain *laid* his course toward the land.—11. To put down or deposit as a stake or wager; stake; risk as a bet on a contingency; wager; bet; venture.

I will *lai* with the Litle John, twenti pound so read.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

I'll *lay* my life this is my husband's dotage.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

12. To place on or over a surface; apply or fix superficially; superpose: as, to *lay* on paint or plaster; to *lay* one fabric over another in sewing.

I will *lay* sinews upon you, and will bring up flesh upon you.
Ezek. xxxvii. 6.

13. To cover wholly or in part with something else; coat or mark with something affixed: as, to *lay* a rope with sennit, or a garment with braid.

For it [the robe] ful wel
With orfrays *leyd* was every del.
Rom. of the Rose, i. 1076.

Ye shall every one have a velvet coat,
Laid down with golden laces three.
Johnie Armstrong (Child's Ballads, VI. 42).

A building of stone . . . being not finished, and *laid* with clay for want of lime, two sides of it were washed down to the ground. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 76.*

14. To deposit the proper things on or in: in certain special uses: as, to *lay* a table (with cloth, dishes, etc.); to *lay* printers' cases (with new type).

When she woke up she heard Mrs. Bolton *laying* the table for her one o'clock dinner.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 142.

15. To bring forth and deposit, as eggs: said specifically of any oviparous animal.

Wol thou thal [hens] often hache and eyron grete
Thsi *legge*? Half boiled barly thou hem bring.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

The flies of latter spring,
That *lay* their eggs, and sting and sing.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, i.

16. To put or place to one's account or credit; charge; impute.

Men groan from out of the city: . . . yet God *layeth* not folly to them.
Job xxiv. 12.

So prepare the poison
As you may *lay* the subtle operation
Upon some natural disease of his,
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 1.

17. To present or prefer: as, to *lay* claim to something.

What claim your country *lays* to you, and what duty
You owe to it.
B. Jonson, Castiline, iii. 2.

John Earl of Mountford *laid* Claim to the Duchy of Britain, but in the Quarrel was taken Prisoner by the King of France.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 120.

Specifically, in *law*: (a) To present or bring before a court of justice: as, to *lay* an indictment. (b) To allege; state: as, to *lay* the venue; to *lay* damages.

18†. To search; haunt.

I have been *laying* all the town for thee.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 2.

19†. Same as *to lay* for (which see, under II.).

Master Primero was robbed of a carkanet upon Monday last; *laid* the goldsmiths, and found it.

Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iv. 8.

Laid aback. See *aback*.—**Laid embroidery.** (a) Gimped or raised embroidery. (b) Church embroidery in general. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Laid gold, in embroidery,** heavy gold thread laid flat upon the surface and held down, as in couched work, by stitches.—**Laid on, in carp.**, said of moldings made in strips nailed to any surface.—**Laid rope.** See *rope*.—**Laid work, in embroidery,** same as *laid embroidery*.—**Lath laid and set.** See *lath*.—**To lay aboard.** See *aboard*.—**To lay a cable or rope,** to unite and twist the strands.—**To lay a course,** to lie or sail in a certain direction without being obliged to tack.—**To lay a dak.** See *dak*.—**To lay along†,** to prostrate; knock down; overthrow.

To overthrow, *lay along*, and destroy, sterno.

Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 202.

In one place the walls of cities are *laid along*.

Holland.

The leaders first he *laid along.* *Dryden, Æneid, i. 264.*

To lay aside. (a) To put on one side or out of the way for a time or for a purpose; reserve from present use: as, to *lay aside* one's work, or part of one's earnings. (b) To put away permanently; give up; abandon; discard: as, to *lay aside* a bad habit.—**To lay away.** (a) To put aside; give up; discard.

Such the sight

Of fowle Duessa, when her borrowed light
Is *laid away*, and counterfeitsance knowne.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 49.

(b) To lay by or aside for preservation; place in store for safe keeping or future use: as, to *lay away* a hundred dollars a year.—**To lay before,** to exhibit or submit to; present for inspection or consideration to: as, he *laid* his papers, or his opinions, *before* the committee.—**To lay by.** (a) To put aside or away; put off; dismiss; discard.

And she arose, and went away, and *laid* by her veil from her.
Gen. xxxviii. 19.

Lay by all nicety and prolixious blushes.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 162.

They would *lay* by their animosities implicitly, if he bid them be friends.
Steele, Spectator, No. 497.

(b) To put aside for future use: lay up; reserve: as, to *lay by* a part of one's income.—**To lay by the heels.** See *bring*.—**To lay claim to.** See *claim*, and def. 17, above.—**To lay down.** (a) To relinquish; abandon; resign; give up: as, to *lay down* an office or commission. (b) To stake or deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction: as, *lay down* your money.

Next day he writ to me that eight pounds would discharge him, and that Mr. Selden would *lay down* half.
Donne, Letters, lxxii.

(c) To fasten down or apply as embroidery; embroider; decorate.

A scarlet cloak, *laid down* with silver lace three inches broad.
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

(d) To set down, as a plan on paper; delineate: as, to *lay down* a chart of a shore or sea; in *ship-building*, to lay off (see below). (e) To set down as a basis for argument or action; in general, to affirm; assert: as, to *lay down* a proposition or principle; especially, to assert magisterially or dictatorially: as, to *lay down* the law.

Hee *lazes* you *downe* a hundred wild plots, all impossible things, which you must be rid by perforce.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A. Medling Man.

Plato *lays* it *down* as a maxim that men ought to worship the gods according to the laws of the country.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

(f) To store away for future use, as wine or provisions in a cellar.

Mr. Linkinwater had only been here twenty year, Sir, when that pipe of double-diamond was *laid down*.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvii.

To lay forth†, to lay or set out; expend; set forth.—**To lay hands on.** See *hand*.—**To lay or put heads together,** to confer; consult.—**To lay hold of or on,** to grasp; seize; catch.—**To lay in,** to provide or procure and place in store: as, to *lay in* provisions.—**To lay in balance.** See *balance*.—**To lay in lavender.** See *lavender*.—**To lay in one's dish†,** to urge as an objection; make a subject of accusation, or an occasion of faultfinding with one.

Last night you *lay* it, madam, in our dish
How that a maid of ours (whom we must check)
Had broke your bitches leg.
Sir J. Harrington, Epigrams, i. 27.

Think'st thou 'twill not be *laid † th' dish*
Thou turn'st thy back? quoth Echo, pish.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 209.

To lay it on, to do anything to excess, as to be lavish in expenditure, to charge an exorbitant price, to flatter or denounce extravagantly, etc.

My father hath made her mistress of the feast, and she *lays* it on.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 41.

For inconstancy I'll suffer;
Lay it on, justice, till my soul melt in me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

To lay off. (a) To remove and lay aside; rid one's self of: as, to *lay off* an outer garment; to *lay off* a burden. (b) To dismiss, as a workman, usually temporarily. (Colloq., U. S.) (c) To measure or mark off; delineate on paper, as the details of a survey or plan. (d) In *ship-building*, to transfer (the plans of a ship) from the paper to the full size on

the floor of the mold-loft. (e) To turn from any point or object, as the head of a boat.—**To lay on.** (a) To apply with force; inflict: as, to *lay on* blows. (b) To supply, as water, gas, etc., to houses by means of pipes leading from a main reservoir: sometimes used figuratively in this sense. (c) To turn toward any point or object, as the head of a boat.—**To lay one open to,** to expose one to.—**To lay one's self forth†,** to exert one's self vigorously or earnestly.—**To lay one's self out,** to make vigorous or earnest effort; exert one's self; take special pains.—**To lay on load†,** to lay load on†, to hit hard; attack fiercely or with vigor; belabor.

They fell from words to sharpe, and *laid on load* amsine,
Untill at length in fight high Iregtas was slain.
Mir. for Mags., p. 134. (Nares.)

Britomart and gentle Seudamour . . .
So dreadful strokes each did at other drive,
And *laid on load* with all their might and powre.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 22.

To lay on the table. See *table*.—**To lay open.** (a) To open; make bare; uncover; show; expose; reveal: as, to *lay open* the designs of an enemy.

Their smoothness, like a goodly champaign plain,
Lays open all the little worms that creep.
Shak., Lucrece, i. 1248.

(b) To make an opening in; wound; cut in such a way as to expose what is inside or underneath.

Its edge *laid* the rapparee's face open in a bright scarlet gash extending from eyebrow to chin.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, p. 130.

To lay out. (a) To expend; dispense; lavish. (b) To display; show or exhibit.

Live and *lay out* your triumphs, gild your glories.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

(c) To show or set forth; expose.

He was dangerous, and takes occasion to *lay out* bigotry and false confidence in all its colours.
Ep. Atterbury.

(d) To plan; dispose in order the several parts of: as, to *lay out* a garden. (e) To dress in grave-clothes and place in a recumbent and extended posture for burial: said of a corpse. (f) To disable; place hors de combat: as, he *laid* him out with a single blow or shot. [Vulgar.]—**To lay over,** to spread over; incrust; cover the surface of; overlay: as, to *lay over* with gold or silver.—**To lay siege to.** (a) To besiege; encompass with an army.

After this it was concluded that the King should *lay Siege* to the City of Tournay. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 259.*

(b) Figuratively, to importune; besiege with constant solicitations.—**To lay the land (naut.),** to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower by sailing from it, the distance diminishing the elevation.—**To lay the venue, in law,** to specify a certain place as the venue.—**To lay to.** (a) To apply with vigor.

Lay to your fingers; help to bear this away.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 251.

(b) To attack or harass. (c) *Naut.*, to check the motion of, as a ship, and cause her to be stationary.—**To lay to gage†.** See *gage*.—**To lay to heart.** See *heart*.—**To lay to one's charge,** to accuse one of; hold one responsible for.—**To lay up.** (a) To store away or lay aside, as for future use; deposit; store up.

Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven. *Mat. vi. 20.*

(b) To reserve; hold in reserve.

There were forty or fifty acres of grass *laid up* for hay.
Froude, Sketches, p. 74.

(c) To confine to the bed or one's room, as by illness; incapacitate or lay aside for a time.

You'll drink, doctor,
If there be any good meat, as much good wine now
As would *lay up* a Dutch ambassador.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

(d) *Naut.*, to dismantle, as a ship, and put in a dock or other place of security. (e) To lay together and secure, as the strands of a rope by twisting, or the wires of a wire cable by twisting or binding.—**To lay wait,** to lie in wait, or in ambush.

Than com tidinges how the kynge Arthur hadde *leide*
a-waite a-gein hym.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 659.

Even mine own familiar friend . . . hath *laid great wait* for me.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xli. 9.

To lay waste, to devastate; desolate; make a waste or desert of by destruction.

Nineveh's turn comes to drink deep of this Cup of Fury, and she was *laid wast* for returning to her sins after Repentance.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Cities *laid waste*, they storm'd the dens and caves.
Pope, Windsor Forest, i. 49.

=*Syn. Set. Place*, etc. See *put*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bring forth or produce eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To contrive; form a scheme; lay plans; take steps. [Rare.]

I owe him money for sweetmeats, and he has *laid* to arrest me, I hear.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Scarce are their consorts cold, ere they are *laying* for a second match.
Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

3. To wager; bet; stake money: as, to *lay* on a race-horse.—4. *Naut.*, to put or place one's self in a certain position; go or come as indicated: as, *lay aloft*; *lay down* from aloft; *lay aft*. [This nautical use of *lay*, supposed by some to be an error for *lie*, is of the same nature as in the preceding cases and in the phrases below. In all of them *lay* is the transitive verb used intransitively, an object being always implied. Thus, *lay aloft* means put or place yourself aloft; *lay about you*, lay your weapon (for instance) on the persons or objects around you.]

5. To lie (in most uses). See *lie*¹. [A common erroneous use. See remarks in etymology.]

Send 'at him, shivering in thy playful spray, . . .
And dashest him again to earth: there let him lay.
Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 180.

Laugh and lay down. See *laugh*.—To **lay about one**, to strike on all sides; act with vigor.—To **lay at**, to strike or endeavor to strike.

The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold.
Job xli. 26.

To lay for, to lay wait or lie in wait for. [Now only slang.]
To. Where are they? let's go presently and lay for them.
Go. I have done that already, sir, both by constables and other officers.

Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, *Eastward Ho*, iv. 1.

To lay in, to lay about one.
The kyng Carados com in fresshe with xmi men and leide in a-monge hem fiercely. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 249.

To lay in fort, to make overtures for; engage or secure the possession of.

I have laid in for these. *Dryden*.

To lay into, to heat or drub thoroughly. [Colloq.]
I shall be very happy, . . . if you contemplate horse-whipping any body, to go and hold the door, while you lay into the ruffian.

D. Jerrold, *Men of Character*, John Applejohn, xiii.

To lay on, to strike; heat; deal blows.
A-noon as Vlym was vp he smote in to the presse, and leide on so harde that he brake the presse.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 157.

Lay on, Macduff,
And damn'd be him that first cries "Holla, enough!"
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 8. 33.

To lay out. (a) To purpose; intend: as, to lay out to make a journey. [Colloq.] (b) To take measures; seek.

There hardly has been a time since the Apostles' day, in which men were more likely than in this age to do their good deeds to be seen of men, to lay out for human praise, and therefore to shape their actions by the world's rule rather than God's will.

J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 130.

To lay over, to surpass; excel. [Slang.]
They've a street up there in "Roaring," that would lay over any street in Red Dog.

Bret Harte, *Luck of Roaring Camp*.

To lay to, erroneous for *to tie to*.—**To lay upon**, to importune. = *Syn. Lie, Lay*. See *lie*¹, v. i.

lay¹ (lā), n. [*< lay*¹, v. Cf. OS. *lāga* = OFries. *laga* = D. *laag* = MLG. *lage* = OHG. *lāga*, MHG. *lāge*, G. *lage* = Icel. *Dan. lag* = Sw. *lag*, *lāge*, *layer*, *lier*, etc.: from the verb cognate with *lie*¹. In some uses an erroneous use of *lie*¹, n.]
1. That which lies or is laid; a layer or stratum.

First they layed a lay of Bricks, then a Mat made of Canes, square as the Bricks, and in stead of lime they daubed it with earth.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 214.

2. In *wool-manuf.*, a quantity of wool or other fiber in a willow or carding-machine. *E. H. Knight*.—3. A bet; a wager; an obligation.

Clif. My soul and body on the action both!
York. A dreadful lay!—address thee instantly!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 27.

They bound themselves by a sacred lay and oath.
Holland.

4. Relative position, direction, arrangement, situation, etc.; the way or manner in which a thing lies in relation to something else: as, the lay of the land; the lay of a rope (that is, the direction in which the different strands are twisted). [*Lay* in this sense is much more common than *lie*, but the latter is regarded as more correct. See *lie*¹, n., 1.]

5.† Station; rank.
Welcome unto thee, renowned Turk,
Not for thy lay, but for thy worth in arms.
Kyd (?), *Soliman and Perseda*.

6. A share of profit; specifically, in *whaling* and *scaling*, the proportionate share of the profits of a voyage which each officer and member of the crew receives. These lays are known as a *short lay* and a *long lay*, according to the position and experience of the recipient, and are agreed upon between the owners of the vessel and the crew before sailing.

7. A field or method of operations; special kind of theft or roguery: as, his lay is pocket-picking, or the drop game. [*Thieves' slang*.]

I have found you,
Your lays, and out-leaps, Junius, haunts, and lodges.
Fletcher, *Bonduca*, I. 2.

Our people have moved this boy on, and he's not to be found on his old lay.
Dickens, *Bleak House*.

8. A certain quantity of thread or worsted. It is usually 800 yards, being 200 threads on a reel of 4 yards; but in some places it is less. Also *lea*.—**Kinchin lay**. See *kinchin*.—On a lay, on shares: as, officers and crew are shipped on a lay, instead of receiving wages. See def. 6.—**To ship on a lay**, to hire a crew on shares, not on wages.—**Welsh lay**, a slate measuring 3 by 2 feet.

lay² (lā), n. Preterit of *lie*¹.
lay³ (lā), n. [*< ME. laye, lai*, < OF. *lai, lais*, F. *lai* = Pr. *lays, lais*, a song, lay; prob. of Celtic origin, from a Bret. form not recorded, = Ir.

laoi, laoidh = Gael. *laoidh*, a song, poem, = W. *llais*, a sound, note, tone, voice. It is not clear that these forms are akin to AS. *leoth* = OHG. *liod, leod*, MIIG. *liet*, G. *lied* = Icel. *ljóð* = Goth. **liuth* (in verb *liuthōn*, sing), a song, strophe.] A song; a lyrical utterance, either in words or in musical tones; specifically, a lyric poem.

If ge wyl lysten this laye bot on littel quille,
I schal telle hit, as tit as I in toun herde with tonge.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 31.
So chaunts the mounting lark her gladsome lay
When night giveth place to the delightful day.
Beaumont, *To Viscount Perbeck*.

I love the old melodious lays
Which softly melt the ages through.
Whittier, *Proem*.

lay⁴ (lā), a. [*< ME. lay*, < OF. *lai*, F. *lai* (also *laïque*) = Sp. *laico* = Pg. *laico* (cf. OFries. *leka, leia* = D. *leek* = MLG. *lēc* = OHG. *leigo*, MIIG. *leige, leie*, G. *laie* = Dan. *læg*, partly < F., partly < L.), < LL. ML. *laicus*, lay (in LL. only as a noun), < Gr. *λαϊκός*, belonging to the people. < *λαός*, Attic *λαός*, the people. Also in more mod. form *laic*, directly from the LL.] 1. Of or pertaining to the people or laity, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical: as, a lay person; a lay preacher.

'Tis a meddling friar;
I do not like the man; had he been lay, my lord,
. . . I had awinged him soundly.
Shak., *M. for M.*, v. 1. 128.

The lay part of his majesty's subjects . . . may be divided into three distinct states, the civil, the military, and the maritime.
Blackstone, *Com.*, I. xii.

2. Not belonging to, connected with, or proceeding from the profession or occupation concerned; unprofessional: as, a lay judge; a lay opinion of a legal question.—3.† Uneducated; unlearned; ignorant.

Lered men & lay, fre & bond of tounne.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 171.

For then all mouths will judge, and their own way,
The leard had no more prividge than the lay.
B. Jonson, *Epigrams*, 131.

4. In *card-playing*, not trumps: as, a lay suit; a lay card.—**Lay baptism**, baptism administered by a layman.—**Lay brother**. (a) A layman.

Neither did the first Nicene council, as great and learned as it was, think it any robbery to receive lin, and require the help and presence of many learned lay brethren, as they were then call'd.
Milton, *Church-Government*, II. 3.

(b) A man under the vows of celibacy and obedience, who serves the monks in a monastery, chiefly in manual labor, but is exempt from the studies and religious services required of the monks.

This retreat, so suited to the genius of a Gray, or a Milton, is now occupied by a lay-brother, who resides in it merely to keep it clean.
Eustace, *Italy*, III. x.

Lay communion, the state of being in the communion of the church as a layman, in distinction from the possession of the additional powers and privileges of a clergyman: as, to reduce a priest or clergyman to lay communion as a punishment for offense.—**Lay corporation**. See *corporation*.—**Lay delegate**, a layman chosen to represent his own order in an ecclesiastical convention, council, or conference.—**Lay fee**. (a) Lands held in fee of a lay lord, as distinguished from those lands which belong to the church. (b) A fee held in consideration of secular service.—**Lay impropiator**, an impropiator who is a layman; a layman to whom the emoluments of an ecclesiastical living were given.—**Lay investiture**. See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—**Lay judge**. See *judge*.—**Lay lord**, a civil lord of the British admiralty.—**Lay reader**, a layman licensed to read the prayers in church.—**Lay sister**, a woman who occupies a position in a nunnery analogous to that of a lay brother in a monastery. Also called *sister converse*.—**Lay vicars**, in the *Eng. Ch.*, officers of a cathedral whose duty it is to sing so much of the service as may be performed by laymen or by those in minor orders. In some of the old cathedrals they formed a corporation; in some they were persons in holy orders. In most new cathedrals they are merely paid singers. They are also called *clerk vicars*, *secular vicars*, *lay clerks*, *secular clerks*, *chanters*, *songmen*, and *secundarii*.

lay⁵ (lā), n. [*< ME. lei, lai, ley*, also *loi*, F. *loi* = Sp. *ley* = Pg. *lei* = It. *legge*, < L. *lex* (leg-), law, ult. akin to E. *law*: see *law*¹. Hence also (from L. *lex* (leg-), law) E. *leal*, *loyal*, *legal*, *legate*, *allege*¹, etc.: see *lie*¹.] 1.† Law.

Son, thou lyst ought here To lye by Moyses lay.
York Plays, p. 159.

'Tis churchman's lay and verity
To live in love and charity.
Peete, *Edward I*.

2.† Faith; creed; religious profession.
She . . . seyde him that she wolde reneye her lay
And cristendom of preesta handes longe,
Repenting hir she hethen was so longe.
Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, I. 278.

3.† Faithfulness; fidelity. *Piers Plowman*.—

4.† Liberty; leisure; latitude; opportunity.

[North. Eng.]—5. A poor-rate. [Prov. Eng.]

lay⁶ (lā), n. and a. An obsolete or dialectal form of *lea*¹.

lay⁷ (lā), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *lee*¹.

We returned to our quarter some foure myles downe the River, which was onely the open woods under the lay of a hill.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 204.

lay⁸, n. [*< ME. ley*; < ME. *ley, leic, lege, lie, lige*, < AS. *lēg, lig* (= Icel. *legg*), flame, lighting; from the root of *leóht*, light: see *light*¹. Cf. *low*² and *lai*¹.] A flame.
And as wex and weyke and hote fyre toggyderca
Fostron forih a flaumbe and a feyre leye,
So duth the sire and the sone and also spiritus sanctua
Fostron forih amouges foike loue and biluce.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 207.

lay⁹ (lā), n. [*< ME. lai, laie, leie, leye, lawe*, < AS. *lagu* = OS. *lagu* = Icel. *lōgr*, etc., a lake: see *lake*¹.] A lake.
He made nulle a valaye,
Al so it were a brod leye.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 350. (*Hallivell*.)

lay¹⁰ (lā), n. [*< ME. lay*, < OF. *lai*, F. *lai* (also *laïque*) = Sp. *laico* = Pg. *laico* (cf. OFries. *leka, leia* = D. *leek* = MLG. *lēc* = OHG. *leigo*, MIIG. *leige, leie*, G. *laie* = Dan. *læg*, partly < F., partly < L.), < LL. ML. *laicus*, lay (in LL. only as a noun), < Gr. *λαϊκός*, belonging to the people. < *λαός*, Attic *λαός*, the people. Also in more mod. form *laic*, directly from the LL.] 1. Of or pertaining to the people or laity, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical: as, a lay person; a lay preacher.

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(b) A man under the vows of celibacy and obedience, who serves the monks in a monastery, chiefly in manual labor, but is exempt from the studies and religious services required of the monks.

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Lay communion, the state of being in the communion of the church as a layman, in distinction from the possession of the additional powers and privileges of a clergyman: as, to reduce a priest or clergyman to lay communion as a punishment for offense.—**Lay corporation**. See *corporation*.—**Lay delegate**, a layman chosen to represent his own order in an ecclesiastical convention, council, or conference.—**Lay fee**. (a) Lands held in fee of a lay lord, as distinguished from those lands which belong to the church. (b) A fee held in consideration of secular service.—**Lay impropiator**, an impropiator who is a layman; a layman to whom the emoluments of an ecclesiastical living were given.—**Lay investiture**. See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—**Lay judge**. See *judge*.—**Lay lord**, a civil lord of the British admiralty.—**Lay reader**, a layman licensed to read the prayers in church.—**Lay sister**, a woman who occupies a position in a nunnery analogous to that of a lay brother in a monastery. Also called *sister converse*.—**Lay vicars**, in the *Eng. Ch.*, officers of a cathedral whose duty it is to sing so much of the service as may be performed by laymen or by those in minor orders. In some of the old cathedrals they formed a corporation; in some they were persons in holy orders. In most new cathedrals they are merely paid singers. They are also called *clerk vicars*, *secular vicars*, *lay clerks*, *secular clerks*, *chanters*, *songmen*, and *secundarii*.

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[North. Eng.]—5. A poor-rate. [Prov. Eng.]

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layer-on (lā'ēr-on'), *n.* One who lays on. Specifically—(a) In printing, the operator who feeds sheets, etc., to a printing-machine. [Eng.] (b) In mech. engin., an automatic mechanism which in a coining-press, embossing-press, or other analogous machine feeds blanks to the dies of the press.

layer-out (lā'ēr-out'), *n.* One who expends money; a steward. [Rare.]

layer-over (lā'ēr-ō'vēr), *n.* [Also *lareover*.] A whip; any instrument of chastisement. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**Layer-overs** for **meddlers**, a punishment for meddlers; hence, something not to be meddled with.

layer-up (lā'ēr-up'), *n.* One who lays or treasures up.

Old age, that ill *layer-up* of beauty, can do no more spoil upon my face. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, v. 2. 248.

layery (lā'ēr-i), *a.* [*layer* + *-y*.] Growing in layers. [Rare.]

From hedge to *layery* beech. *Leigh Hunt*, *Foliage*.

layette (lā-yet'), *n.* [F.] 1. A complete outfit for a new-born child, including garments, toilet articles, cradle or bassinet, and bedding.—2. A three-sided tray or box without a cover, used to carry powder from one mortar to another in powder-mills. *Farrow*, *Mil. Encyc.*

lay-figure (lā'fig'ūr), *n.* [*lay*- as in *layman* + *figure*.] Now appar. regarded as *lay*, *v. i.*, as if a figure that is 'laid' or that 'lies' in a particular pose.] 1. A jointed figure used by painters, made of wood, cork, etc., in imitation of the human body. It can be placed in any position or attitude, and serves when clothed as a model for draperies, etc. Formerly also called *layman*. Hence—2. A living person or a character in fiction who lacks individuality, or who is treated merely as a foil or puppet.

laying (lā'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lay*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which lays; the act of depositing or dropping, as eggs: said of birds, etc.—2. The number of eggs laid, as by a flock of hens in one day or other period.—3. In *rope-making*, the twisting of three or more yarns together to form a strand, or of three strands to form a rope. *E. H. Knight*.—4. In *plaster-work*, the first coat on lathing of two-coat work, the surface of which is usually roughed by sweeping it with a broom.—**Laying on of hands**. See *hand*.

laying-down (lā'ing-down'), *n.* In *ship-building*, the delineation of the parts of a ship in their full size on the floor of the mold-loft.

laying-hook (lā'ing-hūk), *n.* In *rope-making*, one of a series of iron hooks on the poles on which a rope is hung while it is twisted by the rope-maker.

laying-in (lā'ing-in'), *n.* 1. The first painting upon any object which is to be decorated in color.—2. In *seal-engraving*, the drawing of the outline of a design to be cut.

laying-machine (lā'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *rope-making*, a machine for "laying up" or twisting strands to form a rope. A variety of improved machines are in use for this purpose. The general principles upon which they operate are the same as in spinning, doubling, and twisting-machines used in the textile arts, the parts, however, being stronger, and otherwise adapted to the heavier work of rope-making.

laying-on (lā'ing-on'), *n.* In *printing*, same as *feeding*, 4. [Eng.]

laying-press (lā'ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a small screw-press in which books are tightly held while their edges are cut by a plow-knife.

laying-top (lā'ing-top), *n.* In *rope-making*, a wooden cone or top-shaped piece of wood placed between the strands in laying up or twisting a rope, to keep the twist well to the point at which the strands diverge, and prevent it from extending along the strands, which would produce what is called *slack twist*. As the twisting proceeds, the laying-top retreats toward the untwisted part of the strands.

layket, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *lake*².

layland, *n.* See *lealand*.

Soone he, with paine and lacke of blood,
Fell downe on that *lay-land*.

Sir Cawline (Child's Ballads, III. 178).

laylock (lā'lok), *n.* A provincial corruption of *lilac*.

layman¹ (lā'mān), *n.*; pl. *laymen* (-men). [*ME. layman*, *lay man* (= *OFries. tekman* = *MLG. tekman* = *Icel. tekmadhr* = *Dan. tægmand* = *Sw. tekman*); < *lay* + *man*.] An unprofessional man; a man belonging to the laity or general mass of people, as distinguished from members of the professions of divinity, law, and medicine; specifically, one who does not belong to the clerical profession; more particularly, a church-member who is not a clergyman: also sometimes applied to persons with reference to

any other profession or occupation in which they are not expert.

There had been good store of *Laymens* Blood shed already, and now the time is coming to have Clergymana shed. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 821.

Lay-men have best interpreted the hard places in the Bible. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 20.

Outsiders, *laymen*, can always benefit experts by suggestions, if in no other way. *J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 141.

layman² (lā'mān), *n.* [*cf. D. leeman*, a layman, *lay-figure*, contr. of **ledenman* (= *G. glieder-mann*), < *leden*, pl. of *lid* (= *G. glied* = *AS. lith*, *E. lith*), a joint, + *man* = *G. mann* = *AS. mann*, *E. man*.] The name seems to have been introduced by or from Dutch artists in the 17th century.] Same as *lay-figure*, 1.

You are to have a *layman* almost as big as the life for every figure in particular. . . . besidea the natural figure before you. *Dryden*, tr. of *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*, § 220.

layme, *n.* Same as *lame*².

layner, **layneret**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *lannier*.

lay-out (lā'out), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* 1. A laying or spreading out; plan; arrangement. [Rare.]

Although the conception of its *lay-out* dates back nearly half a century, the tree planting that has added so much to Washington was begun only in 1872. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 285.

2. That which is laid or spread out; a collection of things laid out; an apparatus; a display; a spread: as, a *lay-out* for dinner, for gaming, or for operations of any kind. [Colloq.]

His [a mine-owner's] necessities are appreciated by the other owners, who get up a most expensive *lay-out* for him. *McClure*, *Rocky Mountains*, p. 219.

A whole opium *lay-out*, including pipe, fork, lamp, and spoon, can now be had for less than five dollars. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 664.

3. The space occupied or fished over by a haul-scene.—**Faro lay-out**, the thirteen cards of a suit, which are fastened to the faro-table, and on or near which the stakes are placed. They are usually arranged in two rows of six cards each, ace to six in one, and eight to king in the other, in reversed order, and the seven at the end next to the six and eight.

II. *a.* Laid out, stretched, or extended: as, a *lay-out* line (a long line buoyed at each end, from which baited hook-lines run into deep water). [New Jersey.]

lay-rod (lā'rod), *n.* In a loom, one of the rods crossing the warp-threads from side to side, to separate the lays.

layers, **laysourt**, **laysurt**, *n.* Middle English variants of *leisure*. *Chaucer*.

layship (lā'ship), *n.* [*lay* + *-ship*.] 1. The condition of being a layman.—2. A person ranked as a layman.

The Priest esteems their *lay-ships* unhallow'd and unclean. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, li. 3.

laystall, *n.* [Also *leystall*, *lestall*; < *ME. lay-stall*; < *lay* + *stall*.] A place where refuse or rubbish is deposited; hence, a heap of rubbish or refuse. Also *laystow*.

The soil that late the owner did enrich,
Ifim, his fair herds, and goodly flocks to feed,
Lies now a *laystall*, or a common ditch. *Drayton*, *Moses*.

Scarce could he footing find in that fowle way,
For many corse, like a great *Lay-stall*,
Of murdered men, which therein strowed lay. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. v. 53.

laystow, *n.* [A var. of *laystall*, as if < *lay* + *stow*, place.] Same as *laystall*.

This place of Smythfelde was at yt daye a *laye stowe* of all order of fylth. *Fabyan*, *Chron.*, I. cccxxvi.

In Cyclops kennel, thee *laystow* dirtye, the foule den. *Stanikhurst*, *Æneid*, iii. 628.

The ancient gardens were but dunghils and *laystowes*. *Harrison*, p. 209. (*Halliwel*.)

layt, *n.* See *luit*¹.

lazar (lā'zār), *n.* [*cf. ME. lazar*, *lazer*, < *OF. lazar* = *Sp. lázaro* = *It. lazaro*, < *ML. lazarus*, a leper, < *L. Lazarus*, < *Gr. Λάζαρος*, the name of the beggar in the parable, *Luke xvi.* 20, < *Heb. Eḏzār* (> *E. Eleazar*), a personal name, 'he whom God helps.'] A leper; also, a person infested with any loathsome disease; especially, a beggar so diseased.

Unto such a worthy man as he
Acordede not, as by his faculte,
To have with sike *lazars* aqneyntance. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 245.

The *lazar* in hla rags. *Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, cxxvii.

lazard (lā'zārd), *n.* [A var. of *lazar*, with acc. term. -ard.] Same as *lazar*.

Did piteous *lazards* oft attend her door?
She gave—farewell the parent of the poor. *Savage*, *Epitaph on Mrs. Jones*.

lazaret (laz-a-ret'), *n.* [*F. lazaret*: see *lazaretto*.] Same as *lazaretto*.

lazaretto (laz-a-ret'ō), *n.* [*cf. It. lazaretto* (= *F. lazaret* = *Pg. Sp. lazareto*, a plague-hospital), < *lazzaro*, a leper: see *lazar*.] 1. A hospital or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly of those affected with contagious diseases; also, a prison hospital. At seaports the name is often given to a vessel used for this purpose.—2. A building or vessel where ships' crews, passengers, and goods are detained during quarantine.

We glided into the smaller harbour of Malta, and cast anchor off the *lazaretto*. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, I. 11.

3. In some large merchant ships, a place near the stern where provisions and stores for the voyage are kept.

lazar-house (lā'zār-hous), *n.* A lazaretto.

A *lazar-house* it seem'd; wherein were laid
Numbers of all diseased. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 479.

Lazarist (laz'ār-ist), *n.* [= *F. Lazariste*; < *Lazarus* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A member of the Congregation of the Mission, a religious order in the Roman Catholic Church, founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624, and so called from the priory of St. Lazare, near Paris, which was given to the society in 1632. The primary object was to dispense religious comfort and instruction among the poor of the rural districts of France, and to establish seminaries; but its members, officially called priests of the mission, now have houses in most parts of the world.

Lazarite (laz'ār-it), *n.* [*cf. Lazarus* (see *Lazarist*) + *-ite*.] Same as *Lazarist*.

lazar-like (lā'zār-lik), *a.* Like a *lazar*; full of sores; leprous. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 5. 72.

lazarly (lā'zār-li), *a.* [*cf. lazar* + *-ly*.] Same as *lazar-like*.

lazarman (lā'zār-man), *n.*; pl. *lazar-men* (-men). A sick beggar; a *lazar*.

William Jackson, *Lazarman*, who of late hath wretchedly & falsely spoken certain slanderous words against Sir Marten Bowes, knyght, maister Barne, Alderman, & other men of worshippe. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 445.

lazaroni, *n. pl.* A variant of *lazzaroni*, plural of *lazzarone*.

lazarous (laz'ā-rus), *a.* [*cf. lazar* + *-ous*.] Leprous; full of disease. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, III. 299.

lazarous-clapper, *n.* [For *Lazarus-clapper* or *lazar's clapper*.] A clapper carried by a *lazar* or leper in his begging-rounds; hence, a door-knocker. *Hollyband*, 1593. (*Halliwel*.)

lazarwort (lā'zār-wört), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *laserwort*.

laze (lāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lazed*, ppr. *lazing*. [*cf. lazy*, on the supposed analogy of *hazy*, < *haze*.] I. *intrans.* To act, move, or rest idly or lazily; be lazy. [Rare.]

You stand still *lazing*, and have nought to do?
Greene, *Alphonsus*, i.

II. *trans.* To waste in sloth; spend in idleness: generally with *away*: as, to *laze away* one's life: sometimes used reflexively. [Colloq.]

Endormir [F.]. . . . To *laze* it when he hath most need to looke about him. *Cotgrave*.

He that takes liberty to *laze himself*, and dull his spirits for lack of use, shall find the more he sleeps, the more he shall be drowsy. *W. Whately*, *Redemption of Time* (1634), p. 23.

laze (lāz), *n.* [*cf. laze*, *v.*] Laziness; inaction. *Davies*.

Thus folded in a hard and mournful *laze*,
Distress'd sat he. *Greene*, *Radagon's Sounet*.

lazily (lā'zi-li), *adv.* In a lazy manner; sluggishly.

laziness (lā'zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lazy; aversion or indisposition to action or exertion; indolence; sluggishness; habitual sloth.

lazuli (laz'ū-ji), *n.* Short for *lapis lazuli* (which see, under *lapis*).—**Lazuli-finch**, the *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina amena*, a beautiful bird of the western United States, resembling the indigo-bird, but having, in the male, brown and white on the under parts.

lazulite (laz'ū-lit), *n.* [*cf. lazuli* + *-ite*.] A mineral of a light- or indigo-blue color, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. It is a hydrous phosphate of aluminum, magnesium, and iron. Also called *azurite* (true azurite is the blue carbonate of copper), *blue spar*, and *blue feldspar*.

lazulite-blue (laz'ū-lit-blō), *n.* Same as the genuine *ultramarine*.

lazy (lā'zi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *lazier*, *laesie*, *laysy*; also dial. *lass*; appar. an orig. dial. corruption (with added adj. suffix *-y*) of a form **lase* or **laishe* of *ME. lasche*, *lache*, < *OF. lasche*, loose, lax, sluggish, slow, lazy: see *lash*².] 1. Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; sluggish; indolent; averse to labor.

Lewdly complainest thou, *laesis ladde*,
Of Winters wracke for making thee saddle.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fail to work, but be *lazy* and spend victuals. *Bacon*.
2. Characterized by or characteristic of idleness or sluggishness; languid; tardy; slow; as, a *lazy* yawn; *lazy* movements; a *lazy* stream.

Call on the *lazy* leaden-stepping hours. *Milton*, Time.

Lazy guy. See *guy*.—*Lazy* weight, scant weight. *Hallswell*.—Syn. *Indolent*, *Inert*, etc. (see *idle*); dilatory, slack.

lazy (lā'zi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lazier*, ppr. *lazing*. [*lazy*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To act lazily; laze; move idly, listlessly, or reluctantly. [Colloq.]
So we would put in the day, *lazing* around, listening to the stillness. *S. L. Clemens*, *Huckleberry Finn*.

II. *trans.* To waste or spend idly. [Colloq.]
We *lazier* the rest of the pleasant afternoon away. *The Century*, XXXI, 197.

lazy-back (lā'zi-bak), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A high back-bar attached to a seat as a support for the back. It is sometimes made so as to be removable. [Colloq., U. S.]—2. An iron rest placed over the fire to support a frying-pan, etc. *Wright*.

II. *a.* Having a reclining back, as a chair.
A *lazy-back* chair makes a capital observing-seat. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX, 748.

lazy-bed (lā'zi-bed), *n.* A bed for growing potatoes, in which the potatoes are laid on the surface of the soil and covered with earth taken out from trenches on both sides. This mode of planting potatoes is now chiefly confined to Ireland, but was common in early Scottish husbandry. It is of practical use only for spade husbandry.

lazyboard (lā'zi-bōrd), *n.* A short board used by teamsters to ride on. It is placed on the left of the wagon-bed, between the front and rear wheels.

lazybones (lā'zi-bōnz), *n.* A lazy fellow; an idler. [Colloq.]

lazyboots (lā'zi-bōts), *n.* Same as *lazybones*. [Colloq.]

lazy-jack (lā'zi-jak), *n.* In *mech. engin.*, a jack constructed on the same principle as a lazy-tongs, consisting of compound levers pivoted together. A screw and nut are generally used to operate and extend the jack in lifting weights. The instrument has nearly gone out of use, being almost universally superseded by the hydraulic jack.

lazy-pinion (lā'zi-pin'yon), *n.* A pinion not keyed to a shaft, but turning on a bearing and serving merely as a transmitter of motion between two other wheels or pinions without affecting their velocity-ratio. See *idle-wheel*.

lazy-tongs (lā'zi-tōngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A kind of tongs or pincers consisting of a number of pairs of levers pivoted together at the middle and hinged to one another at the ends, the extension of which, produced by bringing together the scissors-like handles, enables one without change of position to pick up an object at a considerable distance (whence the name). The same principle of construction has many applications, as in safety bridges or gates between cars, on ferry-boats, etc., formed of levers pivoted together at several points. It is used also in some forms of elevators, extension gas-lamps, etc. It was first described by Roberto Vallurio, who died about 1182.



Lazy-tongs.

And bad hym holde hym at home and eryen his *leyes*,
And alle that halpe hym to erie to sette or to sowe,
Or any other myster. *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 5.
When two warlike Brigandines at sea,
With murdrons weapons arm'd to cruell fight,
Do meete together on the watry *lea*,
They stemme ech other with so fell despight. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV, ii. 16.

The French definite article masculine (including the old neuter), much used in Middle English in names of French type, as *Johan le Long*, *William le Bon*, etc. (many of which survive in modern English), as well as in modern French names. It occurs contracted and unrecognised in *lingot* and other words.

In September 1386 the walls of the friary [of the Augustine or Hermit friars, Warrington, Cheshire, England] witnessed a singular scene, for "Messieurs Jehan le Botiller, baron de Weryngton, Nichol le Vernoun, . . . sat three days to examine witness in the friary church."
Quoted in *Baines's Hist. Lancashire*, II, 224.

le² (lē), *n.* See *le¹*.

-le¹. [Formerly also and in some instances still *-el*; < ME. *-le*, *-el*, etc.; partly < AS. *-ol*, *-ul*, or *-el*, partly < OE. *-el* (< L. *-ellus*, etc.) or *-le* (< L. *-allis*, etc.), or *-al*, *-el* (< L. *-allis*), or other forms.] A suffix or termination of very diverse origin, and now usually without obvious significance, occurring in adjectives or nouns of native English origin, as in *fiekle*, *mickle*, *brackle*, *brittle*, etc., *cockle*, *priekle*, *knuckle*, etc., *shackle*, etc., or of other origin, as in *battle¹*, *battle²*, *bottle²*, *buckle²*, *mettle*, etc. See the etymology of such words.

-le². [*le*, *-el*, with inf. suffix *-len*, *-elen* = D. *-elen* = G. *-elen*; ult. a var. of *-er⁴*, a freq. suffix. Cf. *-le¹*.] A suffix of frequentative, or originally frequentative, verbs, as *babble*, *gabble*, *cackle*, *eraekle*, *humble¹*, *mumble*, *ramble*, *scramble*, *scribble*, etc. It is equivalent to *-er⁴*, as in *gibber*, *jabber*, etc. It is more or less confused with similar suffixes of various origin, as in *tremble*, *trouble*, *humble¹*, etc.

lea¹ (lē), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lee*, dial. *lay*, *ley* (in comp. in local names, *-leigh*, *-ley*, *-ly*); < ME. *ley*, *lay*, *leye*, *leyge*, < AS. *leah* (gen. *leās*, dat. *leā*), *m.*, *leah* (gen. dat. *leage*), *f.*, untilled land, a *lea*, meadow, pasture, = MLG. *lo*, *loch*, *loge*, *lage*, *loye*, LG. *loge* = Flem. *loo* (as in *Waterloo*) = OHG. *loh*, MHG. *lōch*, G. dial. *loh*, a low plain, a morass, = Lith. *laukas*, an open field, = L. *lucus*, a grove, wood (orig., according to etym., a glade, a 'clearing'), < *lucere*, to be light, *lux*, light; see *luculent* and *light¹*. Thus *lucus*, though said to be so called "a non *lucendo*," is regarded as a 'clearing,' really *lucus a lucendo*. See *lucus a non lucendo*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Open, untilled land, usually in grass, or pasture-land; a meadow or grassy plain; a stretch of level fields or commons.

A lady gaye,
Came ridand over a longe *lee*.
Thomas of Ersekourne (Child's Ballads, I, 98).
Two children in two neighbour villages
Playing mad pranks along the heathy *leas*.
Tennyson, *Circumstance*.

Hence—2. Any field; any level geographical surface.

And bad hym holde hym at home and eryen his *leyes*,
And alle that halpe hym to erie to sette or to sowe,
Or any other myster. *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 5.
When two warlike Brigandines at sea,
With murdrons weapons arm'd to cruell fight,
Do meete together on the watry *lea*,
They stemme ech other with so fell despight. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV, ii. 16.

3t. Fallow land; lealand.

II. *a.* Untilled; fallow; said of land. Compare *lealand*, *layland*. [In this use chiefly prov. Eng.]

Mi londis of vertues ligger al *lay*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.
The land it may *lee*.
Death of Percy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI, 141).
Let wife and land
Lie *lay* till I return.
Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, iii. 3.

lea² (lē), *n.* [*le*, < ME. *ley*, < Icel. *lō* = Sw. *lie* = Dan. *lee*, a scythe.] A scythe. *Catholicum Anglicum*, p. 211.

lea³ (lē), *n.* [A var. of *lay¹*.] 1. Same as *lay¹*, *S. E. H. Knight*.—2. One of the sets of alternating threads into which the yarns of a loom are divided by the harness system so as to form the shed.

leach¹, *n.* and *v.* See *leech¹*.

leach² (lēch), *v. t.* [Also *leech*, *leech* (and *leach*); see *leech¹*, *leech²*.] 1. To wash or drain by percolation of water; treat by downward drainage: as, to make lye by *leaching* ashes (the most familiar use of the word); the rains *leach* a gravelly soil.—2. To remove by percolation; drain away: as, to *leach* the alkali from wood-ashes.

leach² (lēch), *n.* [*leach²*, *v.*] 1. A separation of lye, or alkali in solution, as from wood-ashes, by percolation of water.—2. The material used for leaching, as wood-ashes.—3. A deep tub with a spigot inserted in the bottom,

used in making polish. It holds from 6 to 8 bushels of wood-ashes.

leach³, *n.* See *leech³*.
leach⁴ (lēch), *n.* [*le*, < ME. *leche*, < OF. *lesche*, F. *lèche*, a slice, shive.] A dish, of various kinds, served up in slices. It was sometimes a jelly flavored with spices.

Leach, . . . a kind of Jelly made of Cream, Isinglas, Sugar, Almonds, &c. *Randle Holme*.

leach⁴, *v. t.* [*le*, < ME. *lechen*, *leschen*, slice; from the noun.] To cut into slices; slice.

Seync bowes of wyde bores, with the braune *lechyde*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 188.

leach⁵ (lēch), *n.* Same as *leech³*.

leach⁶ (lēch), *n.* Same as *leash*.

leach-craft, *n.* See *leech-craft*.

leacher¹, *n.* See *leecher*.

leacher² (lē'chér), *n.* A leach-tub or leaching-vat.

leacher³, **leacherous¹**, etc. Obsolete spellings of *leecher*, etc.

leaching-vat (lē'ching-vat), *n.* A leach-tub.

leach-line, *n.* See *leech-line*.

leachman, *n.* See *leechman*.

leach-trough (lēch'trôf), *n.* See the quotation.

At the salt works in Staffordshire, they take the corned salt from the rest of the brine with a foot or lute, and put it into barrows, the which being set in the *leach-troughs*, the salt drains itself dry, which draining they call *leach-brine*, and preserve it to be boiled again as the best and strongest brine. *Kennett*, MS. Lansd. 1033. (*Hallswell*.)

leach-tub (lēch'tub), *n.* A wooden vessel in which ashes are leached. It has the form of an inverted truncated cone, with a perforated false bottom which is covered with straw. In the true bottom is a tap for the removal of the liquor, which is received in a tank below. Also called *leaching-rat*.

leachy (lē'chi), *a.* [*leach²* + *-y¹*.] Liable to be leached: allowing water to percolate through, as gravelly or sandy soil. Also *lechy*.

lead¹ (lēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *led*, ppr. *leading*. [*lead*, < ME. *leiden* (pret. *ledde*, *ludde*), < AS. *lēdan* (pret. *lādde*, pp. *lāded*, *lād*) (= OS. *lēdjan* = OFries. *leda* = D. *leiden* = MLG. *leiden*, *lāden* = OHG. *leitān*, MHG. *leiten*, G. *leiten* = Icel. *leiðna* = Sw. *leda* = Dan. *lede*), *lead*; a factitive verb, connected with *lād* (= Icel. *leiðh*, etc.), a way, course, journey (see *lode¹*), < *lithan* = OHG. *līdan* = Icel. *liðna*, go, = Dan. *lide* = Sw. *lida*, glide on, wear on; see *lith³*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To go before as a guide; guide the steps or movements of; precede or accompany in order to show the way to; conduct: as, to *lead* the blind; a star *led* the three wise men to Bethlehem.

And zee schulle undirstonde that oure Lord Jesu, in that Nyghte that he was taken, he was *lyd* in to a Gardyn; and there he was first examyned righte scharlyp. *Manderille*, *Travels*, p. 13.

Moses . . . *led* the flock to the backside of the desert. Ex. iii. 1.

2. To be at the head of; direct or control the movements or actions of; command: as, to *lead* an army or an expedition; to *lead* a mutiny.

The kynge Arthur hath well be-sette the lordship that he hath yow yoven to *lede* and governe his peple. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 394.

Assemble thou
Of all those myriads which we *lead* the chief. *Milton*, P. L., v. 684.

Specifically, in *music*: (a) To conduct or direct, as a band, orchestra, or chorus. (b) To act as a principal performer in, as an orchestra or chorus: said of the principal first violin, of the principal soprano, etc.

3. To go before or in advance of; take the lead of or in; go or be first in: as, the gray horse *leads* them all; he *leads* his class in mathematics; to *lead* the dance.

A-queynte the weel with Prudence,
He *ledeh* alle vertues ont & inne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

For her I made the Song: the Dance with her I *lead*.
Prior, *Solomon*, ii.

And lo! Ben Adhem's name *led* all the best.
Leigh Hunt, *Abou Ben Adhem*.

We sit in solemn rows on each side of the hall, and are apparently waiting for some one to *lead* us in prayer.
C. W. Stoddard, *Mashallah*, xviii.

4. To cause to go or act; draw on; induce; influence: as, to *lead* one astray; this *leads* me to refuse.

The king is not himself, but basely *led*
By flatterers. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, ii. 1. 241.

All before him was anxiety, uncertainty. He had cut himself adrift; he was on the great stream. Whither would he *lead* him?
Kingsley, *Hypatia*, I, 195.

5. To conduct in a way or course; draw or guide in a mode of acting or thinking: as, to *lead* a stream of water through a field for irrigation; to *lead* one's thoughts into new channels.

l. c. An abbreviation—(a) in *printing*, of *lower case* (that is, small letters, as opposed to capitals); (b) of the Latin *loco citato*, in the place cited: used to avoid repetition of a citation or reference already given.

le¹ (lē). [F. *le*, OF. *le*, *lo* = Sp. *lo* = It. *lo*, *m.*, OF. F. Sp. *lo*, *f.*, def. art.; cf. OF. F. *il*, *he*, = Sp. *el* = It. *il*, def. art.; < L. *ille* (acc. *illum*, neut. *illud*), OL. *olle*, *ollus*, *he*, that, used in LL. ML., and hence in Rom., as the def. art.]

6. To draw out; live through; pass: said of manner of life: as, to *lead* an idle life.

"Fieche suster," quod she, "as longe as ye caste yow to *lede* soche lyf, ye ought not to come in this place."
Merrin (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.

That we may *lead* a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. 1 Tim. ii. 2.

7. To draw or drag into; cause to proceed in: as, he *led* his pursuers a hard chase.

You remember the . . . life he *led* his wife and daughter.
Dickens.

8. To act as a guide in; show by going before. And the Lord went before them by day in a pillar of cloud, to *lead* them the way. Ex. xiii. 21.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and *led* the way.
Goldsmith, Des. VII., i. 170.

9. To drive, as horses.

The Sonnes sone, the rede,
That highte Phetoun, wolde *lede*
Algate his fader carte and gye.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 942.

10. To transport or carry, as in a cart or other conveyance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

With him ther was a Ploughman, was his brother,
That hadde *led* of dong ful many a fother.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 530.

The hard frost . . . kept back the too early growth of autumn-sown wheat, and gave . . . [the farmers] the opportunity of *leading* manure.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

11. In *card-playing*, to commence a round or trick with: as, to *lead* a heart or a trump.—To *lead apes in hell*. See *ape*.—To *lead astray*, to draw into a wrong way or into error; seduce from truth or rectitude.—To *lead by the nose*, to cause to follow or comply submissively, as a bear is led by a ring in the nose.

Though authority be a stubborn bear, yet he is oft *led* by the nose with gold. Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 832.

To *lead captive*, to draw or carry into captivity.—To *lead on*, to persuade to advance; induce; draw on.—To *lead one a dance*, to *lead the dance*. See *dance*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go before as a guide; act as a guide; show the way by going along with or in advance; take the lead.

I will *lead on* softly. Gen. xxxiii. 14.

Lead, monster; we'll follow. Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 159.

2. To be in advance; be first; have precedence or power of direction: as, to *lead* in a race or in battle. Specifically, in *music*: (a) To take the principal part; conduct, as in an orchestra or chorus. (b) To enunciate the subject or theme of a thematic composition: said of one voice-part which begins alone: usually, in this sense, with *off*.

3. To serve for direction or guidance; have a direction or tendency; tend: as, this road *leads* to the river; gaming *leads* to other vices.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that *leadeth* to destruction. Mat. vii. 13.

The ascent of steps
That to the decorated pillar *lead*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

4. In *card-playing*, to play the first card of a round or trick.—5. To be led; be guided, conducted, or turned in a given way.

As he [the king] was *leading* to the place of execution, one of his people wept. Penn., No Cross, No Crown, ii.

Weir men say of fish that they *lead* best when passing rapidly towards some distant point; and worst when they are moving slowly or uncertainly. Mass. Rep., 1872, p. 28.

Before being entered the dogs must be taught to *lead* quietly. Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 219.

To *lead fair* (*naut.*), said of running rigging when it is clear of the other ropes.—To *lead in prayer*, to offer prayer in an assembly, as a prayer-meeting; used with reference to leading the thoughts of others into a particular devotional channel.—To *lead off*, to lead the way or take the initiative in the doing of something.—To *lead up* to, to bring about or introduce by degrees or in a gradual way: as, these events *led up* to the establishment of a republic; he *led up* to his favorite topic.

lead¹ (léd), *n.* [= OFries. *lede*, *lade* = MD. *leyde* = MLG. *leide*, *lêde* = OHG. *leita*, *leitit*, MHG. *leite*, G. *leite*, *lead*; from the verb.] 1. The position of a guide or leader; guidance; direction; instruction; hence, the condition of being first or foremost; precedence: as, to be in the *lead*; to take the *lead* of a party; to have a clear *lead* in a game; to give one a *lead* in hunting.

I lost the run, and had to see Harriet Tristram go away with the best *lead* anyone has had to a fast thing. Trollope, Orley Farm.

The lawyers were, of course, in the *lead*, as the profession always is in all matters of public interest in our land. Tourgée, A Fool's Errand, p. 217.

2. A following.

Take fyve of the best knyghtes
That be in your *lede*.
Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, v. 108).

3. That which leads or guides; that which is followed, as an example, a clue, or a passage-way: as, to follow the *lead* of a speculator; to find a *lead* out of a difficulty. Specifically—(a) A passage-way; a channel; an open passage through ice.

During the first watch I went up into the crow's nest, to have a look at the *leads* of open water, and discovered the appearance of one to the southward.

R. M' Cormick, Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, I. 148.

(b) In *mining*, a lode. See *lode*, *n.* [Western U. S.]

4. The right of playing the first card in a round or trick; the suit or card so played.

All you have got to mind is to return your partner's *lead*.
Whyte Melville, Good for Nothing.

5. The course of a running rope from end to end: as, a clear *lead*.—6. In *engin.*, the average distance required to be traveled to remove the earth of an excavation to form an embankment. It is equivalent to the removal of the whole quantity of the material from the center of gravity of the excavation to the center of gravity of the embankment.

7. In *elect.*: (a) The angle between the plane through the lines of contact of the brushes or collectors of a dynamo or electric motor with the commutator and the transverse plane bisecting the magnetic field. (b) A conductor conveying electricity from the source to the place where it is to be used.—8. In a steam-engine, an arrangement of the valve or valves and the ports of a cylinder by which the steam is admitted in front of the piston or allowed to escape from behind it a little before the end of the stroke. On the steam-side or inlet-ports it is also called *outside lead*; on that of the exhaust-ports it is called the *inside lead* or *exhaust-lead*.

9. In *music*: (a) The enunciation by one voice-part of the subject or theme of a thematic composition before the entrance of the other parts. (b) A one or short passage in one voice-part on which the entrance of others depends.—**Lead of the crank**, in a steam-engine, the excess above 90° in the angle made by the plane of one crank with the plane of another on the same shaft. This setting secures greater smoothness of motion by moderating the velocity of the piston at the end of the stroke. E. H. Knight.

lead² (led), *n.* and *a.* [K ME. *leed*, < AS. *leād*, *lead*, = OFries. *lad* = D. *lood*, *lead*, = MLG. *lōt*, *lead*, a weight, *lode*, a plummet, = MHG. *lōt*, G. *loth* = Sw. Dan. *lod*, a plummet, a lead, ball, bullet, a weight. The word occurs disguised in *pilot*, *q. v.* Another Tent. word for 'lead,' the metal, is OHG. *blīo*, MHG. *blī*, G. *blei*, MLG. *bli*, *blig* = Icel. *blj* = Sw. Dan. *blj*; the *l* is *plumbum* (see *plumb*).] **I. n.** 1. Chemical symbol, Pb; atomic weight, 206.9. One of the useful metals, remarkable for its softness and durability. It belongs to the class of white metals, but has a decided bluish-gray tint, expressed by the common term "lead-gray." The freshly cut surface is lustrous, but it soon becomes dull from the formation of a film of oxid. Lead is the softest metal in general use; it can be scratched by the finger-nail, and is easily cut with a knife. It is very malleable, and can be rolled into thin sheets; but it cannot be drawn into fine wire. Lead rarely occurs in the native form; as a general rule, and possibly in every instance, the particles of the metal thus found are associated with some ore of lead, or occur in such a manner as to indicate that they are of secondary origin. The most important localities of native lead are in Sweden, near Pajsberg, where this metal occurs in small filiform masses and scaly grains, associated with magnetite in dolomite, and also near Nordmark, where pieces several ounces in weight have been obtained. Native lead has also recently been found crystallized in various forms belonging to the isometric system. Its specific gravity is about 11.4. It fuses at about 617°; when heated before the blowpipe on charcoal, it is volatilized, leaving a yellow incrustation. The ores of lead are numerous and widely distributed, occurring in many countries in very considerable quantity. The most important of these ores is the sulphuret (galena), which contains 86½ per cent. of the metal. This ore is found in greater or less quantity in a very large number of metalliferous veins, especially such as produce gold and silver. Galena almost always contains at least a trace of silver, and in most regions the quantity of the precious metal is sufficient to make its separation profitable. (See *Pattinson process* and *Parkes process*, under *process*.) The carbonate of lead (cerusite) is also an important ore of this metal, and so is the sulphate (anglesite), but in less degree. These ores also usually contain silver in paying quantity, and the value of the precious metal is frequently greater than that of the lead itself. One of the chief uses of lead is for service-pipes in the supply of houses with water, a purpose for which the ductility and flexibility of this metal admirably adapt it. A serious drawback, however, is its liability to oxidation and the poisonous nature of the resulting combination, and to overcome this tendency lead pipes are often lined with tin. Another important use of lead is as the base of oil-painting, for which purpose it is used in the form of the carbonate. (See *white lead*, below.) Lead is also much used in the form of shot and bullets. The most important alloy of which lead forms a part is pewter.

2. A plummet or mass of lead attached to a graduated line, used in sounding at sea. It is usually in the shape of the frustum of a cone or pyramid. For depths of 20 fathoms or under, it has a weight of from 5 to 9 pounds, and is called a *hand-lead*. For depths from 20 to 60 fathoms, the lead weighs from 20 to 60 pounds, and is called a *coasting-lead*. For depths from 60 to 200 fathoms, a *deep-sea lead* is used, weighing from 75 to 120 pounds. A special apparatus, called a *deep-sea sounding-machine*, is used for depths above 200 fathoms. See *deep-sea sounding-machine*, under *deep-sea*.

3. In *printing*, a thin strip of type-metal (sometimes of brass), used to increase the space between lines of composed types. Leads are usually

cast to fractional parts of the body pica. The thickness most used is six-to-pica, one thirty-sixth of an inch, but there are many sizes both above and below this. To make matter still more conspicuous, double leads (two leads together) are often used, and sometimes treble leads.

There is a newspaper in another city which . . . avoids double leads, capitals, pictures, and all forms of typographical hysteria. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 819.

4. A small stick of black-lead or plumbago used in pencils.—5. *pl.* Sheets or plates of lead used for covering roofs: sometimes used as a singular for a flat roof covered with lead.

He looketh down on his brethren as if he stood on the top of a *leads*, and not on the same ground they do. Bp. Andrewes, Sermons, V. 13.

The tempest crackles on the *leads*.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

"On to the *leads*; will you come and see the view from thence?" I followed still, up a very narrow staircase to the attics, and thence by a ladder and through a trap-door to the roof of the hall. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

6. A pipe of lead; a leader.

And let me (good Lord) be like the *Lead*
Which to som Citie from som Conduit-head
Brings holsum water; yet (self-wanting sense)
It self receives no drop of comfort thence.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

7. In *stained-glass work*, etc., one of the comes or ribbons of lead, grooved on both sides, which serve to retain the glass by the edges.—8. In *knitting*, a tin or lead socket in which a needle is fixed before being fitted to the frame.—**Black lead**. See *black-lead*.—**Blue lead**. (a) A miners' name for galena. (b) In the manufacture of white lead, lead which has not become perfectly converted into the carbonate, and therefore retains more or less of its blue color.—**Chocolate lead**. See *chocolate*.—**Corneous lead**. Same as *phosgenite*.—**Drift-lead**, a heavy lead hung overboard when a ship is lying at anchor, to show if she drifts or drags.—**Glazers' turned lead**. Same as *came*³, 2.—**Green lead ore**. See *pyromorphite*.—**Lead-float file**. See *file*¹.—**Lead-shaving machine**, a series of rotary knives so combined as to reduce lead to shavings for the manufacture of white lead.—**Leads of Venice**, places of confinement situated immediately under the leads (roof) of the ducal palace in Venice, memorable for the political prisoners confined there in the time of the Venetian republic.—**Milled lead**. Same as *sheet-lead* (which see, below).—**Mock lead**. Same as *blende*.—**Red lead**, a pigment formed by the exposure of litharge to the action of air at a temperature of 560°, under which conditions it absorbs oxygen. It is used for a variety of purposes. When mixed with mastic and linseed-oil, it is used as a cement for the flanges of steam-pipes, but it enters the market chiefly as a pigment, as, when mixed with either water or linseed-oil, it covers extremely well.—**Red lead ore**. Same as *crocoite*.—**Sheet-lead**, a thin plate of lead made by passing a flat ingot repeatedly through a rolling-mill until the requisite thinness has been attained. Called in England *milled lead*.—**Sugar of lead**, or *lead acetate*, a crystalline salt prepared by dissolving lead or litharge in vinegar or pyrolicious acid. It has a sweetish taste, and in large doses is a violent irritant poison. It is used in medicine both internally and externally, and extensively in the arts.—**To arm a lead**. See *arm*².—**To heave or cast the lead**, to cast the deep-sea lead or hand-lead for the purpose of taking soundings.

I sall *caste leede* and loke the space,
Howe depe the watir is like a dele.

York Plays, p. 51.

White lead, a mixture of the carbonate and the hydrated oxid of lead in somewhat varying proportions, approximating to 75 per cent. of the former and 25 per cent. of the latter. It is prepared as follows: Metallic lead is cast into perforated disks 7 inches in diameter and ¼ inch thick, technically called *buckles*. These are packed into earthenware pots 15 inches high, and to each pot is added a small amount of acetic acid. The pots are then piled into bins 40 feet square, and the whole covered with spent tan-bark and left alone for nearly three months. During this time the temperature rises, steam is given off, and a rather complex chemical decomposition takes place, by which the metallic lead buckles become converted into the white carbonate. But the quantity of lead converted into white lead seldom amounts to more than 65 per cent. The bins are unloaded and the contents of the pots thrown into a revolving screen, which separates the white lead from the unconverted metallic lead, this latter being remelted and put through the process again. The white lead is ground to a fine powder, and then made into a paste with 10 per cent. of linseed-oil, forming the paint known as white lead in oil. This method of converting metallic lead into white lead is known as the "Dutch process." Other methods tending toward greater quickness and economy have also been used.—**Yellow lead ore**. See *wulfenite*.

II. *a. made or composed of lead*; consisting more or less of lead.—**Lead flat**, a level roof covered with sheet-lead resting on boarding and joists. E. H. Knight.—**Lead lights**, a form of casement-window having small panes set in leaden cames, which are attached to cross-bars called saddle-bars. E. H. Knight.—**Syn.** See *lead*.
lead² (led), *v. t.* [K ME. *leden*, *leeden* (= D. *looden* = MLG. *loden* = G. *lothen* = Dan. *lodde* = Sw. *loda*, sound with the flat; from the noun.) 1. To cover with lead; fasten or fit with lead; join by means of lead: as, to *lead* a roof; to *lead* stained glass, as in a window.

The Cloysters about it [the palace], *leaded* above, and paved with stone, the roof supported with columns of marble. Sandys, Travels, p. 25.

2. In *printing*, to insert leads between the lines of, as type.—3. In *ccram.*, to give metallic

gloss to by means of an ore of lead ground fine and strewn over the surface.—4. To smooth and polish (the bore of a rifled gun) by the application of a leaden lap.

When once rifled, the barrel cannot—as in the Henry, Ratchet, and other riflings—be leaded or otherwise regulated, except with the rifling machine.

W. F. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 146.

To lead out, in printing, to insert leads between the lines of (composed types).—To lead up, in stained-glass work, to join or assemble (the different pieces) by means of lead ribbons or cames.

lead³, *n.* [Also *lead*; < ME. *leede*; perhaps < Gael. *luchd*, a pot, kettle.] A cauldron; a copper kettle.

His heede That stemed as a forneys of a leede. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 202.

Mow haulm to burn,
To serve thy turn,
To bake thy bread,
To burn under lead.

Tusser, *Husbandry*, August's Abstract.

lead-arming (led'är'ming), *n.* A lump of tallow, soap, grease, or other similar substance pressed into the lower end of a sounding-lead for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the bottom from the particles adhering to the greasy substance.

lead-ash (led'ash), *n.* The slag of lead.
leadback (led'bak), *n.* The American dunlin, ox-bird, or purre. [Shinnecock Bay, L. I.]

lead-bath (led'bath), *n.* A furnace for exposing ores of gold or silver mechanically to the action of melted lead.

The powdered ores unite with the lead to form an alloy, and the precious metals are afterward extracted from the alloy by various processes.

lead-colic (led'kol'ik), *n.* See *colic*.

lead-color (led'kul'ör), *n.* A dull bluish-gray color, approximating to the color of lead.

lead-colored (led'kul'ör), *a.* Having the color of lead; of a dull-grayish color: as, *lead-colored* clouds.

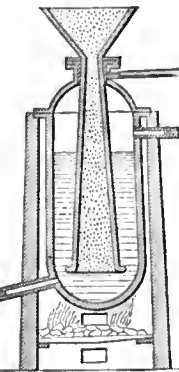
lead-cutter (led'kut'er), *n.* A machine made to cut to any length the leads used by printers. Many forms are in use, but all have a flat table, an adjustable gage, and a chisel-faced cutter that is brought down by means of a lever.

lead-eater (led'öt'er), *n.* India-rubber. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

leaded (led'ed), *a.* [*lead*² + *-ed*.] 1. Separated or spaced by the insertion of thin strips of type-metal between the lines; said of composed types.—2. Fitted or furnished with lead. Especially—(a) Covered with sheet-lead, as a roof. (b) Set in a frame of lead; joined by means of bars or ribbons of lead, as stained-glass work.—*Leaded sash*, the sash of a stained-glass or other window in which the panes are held by bars or ribbons of lead.

leaden (led'n), *a.* [*ME. leden*, < AS. *leiden* (= D. *looden*), of lead, < *lead*, lead: see *lead*² and *-en*.] 1. Made or consisting of lead: as, a *leaden* ball; a *leaden* coffin.

What says this leaden casket? *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, ii. 7. 15.
To me thy leaden Rod resign,
To charm the Centinel
On Mount Citheron.



Lead-bath.

Congreve, *Semele*, iii. 1.

2. Like lead in any particular. (a) Inertly heavy; as, the *leaden* weight of a helpless person. (b) Heavy and slow: as, a *leaden* pace. (c) Dull; sluggish; without spirit.

If he be leaden, ley-cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, iii. 1. 176.

Base, *leaden* ears that glory in your birth.

Marlowe, *Edward II.*, ii. 2.

(d) Of the color of lead; dull-colored; hence, gloomy: as, a *leaden* sky.

[*Leaden* is often compounded with participial adjectives: as, *leaden-winged* time; a *leaden-paced* messenger.

This may serve to shew the Difference betwixt the two Nations, the *leaden-heel'd* Pace of the one, and the quicksilver'd Motions of the other. *Hovell*, *Letters*, l. iv. 21.

O *leaden-hearted* men, to be in love with death!

Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, ii.]

Leaden bulls. See *bull*².—*Syn. Lead, Leaden.* *Lead* as an adjective is not used figuratively; *leaden* is used both literally and figuratively: as, a *lead* or *leaden* image; a *leaden* sky. A similar distinction exists between *wood* and *wooden*, *gold* and *golden*, etc.: as, a *wood* partition; *wooden* walls; *wooden* immobility; a *gold* watch; *golden* clouds, or hopes, or prospects. The form *in-ven* is generally preferable rhythmically; hence its retention and extension in poetic use.

lead-encephalopathy (led'en-sef-a-lop'a-thi), *n.* A morbid cerebral condition produced by chronic lead-poisoning.

leaden-gray (led'n-grä), *a.* and *n.* Same as *lead-gray*.

leader¹ (lê'dër), *n.* [*ME. leder*, *ledere*, < AS. *lædere* (= OFries. *ledera*, *ledere* = D. *leider* = MLG. *leider*, *leder* = OHG. *leitari*, MHG. *leitære*, *leiter*, G. *leiter* = Dan. *leder* = Sw. *ledare*), a leader, < *lædan*, lead: see *lead*¹.] 1. One who leads, guides, conducts, directs, or controls; a director or conductor; a chief or commander.

They be blind leaders of the blind. *Mat.* xv. 14.
I have given him for . . . a leader and commander of the people. *Isa.* lv. 4.

A resolute leader might have brought it [the war] to a close in a month. *Macaulay*, *Hallam's Const.* 111st.

2. One who is first or most prominent in any relation; one who takes precedence by virtue of superior qualification or influence; a recognized principal or superior: as, *leaders* of society; a *leader* of the bar.

Bi wear of richeless, for he wole make diffence,
For he is leader of al synne.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

Queen's Counsel are usually termed *Leaders*, & they sit in front of the other Barristers, whom they are said to "lead" in any particular case in which both are engaged. *Slater*, *Guide to Legal Prof.*, p. 17.

Judges, mayors, . . . leaders in science, clergymen better than famous, . . . were represented in that meeting. *O. W. Holmes*, *Autocrat*, p. 123.

3. In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, one who has charge of a "class," which he meets at stated times, and over which he exercises a quasi-pastoral supervision. See *class*, *n.*, 3 (b).—4. In music: (a) A conductor or director. (b) The principal first-violin player in an orchestra (concert-master), the principal cornettist in a band, or the principal soprano in a chorus. Formerly the leader of an orchestra was also the conductor, but the duties of leading and conducting are now separated in large orchestras.

5. That which leads or conducts; something that guides the course of a thing, or conducts to it. (a) In mining, the more or less well-defined vein-like mass of ore which the miner follows in his work; the indication which the miner follows when working an irregular metalliferous deposit. This is sometimes a mere crack, sometimes a fissure with vein-stone or even with ore, and sometimes a well-defined fissure-vein. The word is used chiefly where there is some complexity in the phenomena, as where the rock on each side of the fissure is more or less mineralized, so that the fissure or leader forms only a part of the metalliferous deposit. (b) A pipe for the conveyance of water from a roof or the upper part of a house to the ground. (c) A row of dots or hyphens which lead the eye of a reader from words or figures at one end of a line to words or figures at the other end. (d) A block or piece of wood in which holes are cut to serve as guides for ropes. (e) A kind of wrapped quick-match to lead fire rapidly from one part of a piece of fireworks to another. (f) A furrow extending from the eye to the skirt of a millstone. (g) In fishing, a piece of silkworm gut or fine cord at the end of the reel-line, several feet long, to which the droppers or bobbers are attached at proper intervals. Also called *casting-line*. (h) A structure interwoven with brush or with netting, or formed of stone, for leading fish into a pound, weir, or heart- seine. The fish following the shore meet the leader, and turn and follow it to its termination. Leaders are most frequently used where there is a long extent of shallow water which ebbs off at low tide.

The pounds of some of the Connecticut fishermen have net-leaders of from 700 to 1,300 feet, set on poles 25 or 30 feet long, driven into the sand. *Massachusetts Fisheries Report*, 1863, p. 11.

(i) In surveying, the foremost of the two chain-carriers. (j) A ring or gripper used for leading cattle, passed through the septum of the nose.

6. That which precedes; something that has a leading or foremost place, whether in actual position or in importance. Specifically—(a) One of the leading or front horses in a team of four or more, as distinguished from a wheeler, or one placed next the carriage.

St. Foix takes a post-chaise
With, for "wheelers," two boys, and, for "leaders," two greys.

(b) The principal wheel in a set of machinery. (c) A principal editorial article in a newspaper; one of the longer articles in a newspaper appearing as its own utterances or expressions of editorial views, whether written by the ostensible editor or by leader-writers or contributors.

Mr. Bryant was the first of our journalists to adopt the English practice of *leaders*, which has since become the universal habit of our journalism. *D. J. Hill*, *Bryant*, p. 96.

7. A sinew; a tendon: as, the *leaders* of the fingers or toes. [Technical].—8. Something offered as a special attraction to customers; a leading "bargain." [Trade cant.]

A new rival may inflict severe loss through overestimating the business field which he enters; through cutting the price of a staple below cost, and making it what is called a *leader*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 622.

9. In bot., the terminal shoot of an excurrent trunk, commonly forming the apex of a cone-shaped tree, as in the fir and the larch.—*Cuckoo's leader*, the wryneck.—*Follow my leader*.

See *follow*.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Commander*, *Head*, etc. See *chief*.

leader² (led'ër), *n.* [*ME. ledere*, *ledare*; < *lead*² + *-er*.] A plumber.

leader-boy (lê'dër-boi), *n.* A boy who guides bullocks. See *fore-looper*. [South Africa.]

leader-furrow (lê'dër-fur'ö), *n.* See *furrow*.

leader-hook (lê'dër-hük), *n.* A hold-fast hook to support a rain-water leader. Its tang is driven into the wall.

leadership (lê'dër-ship), *n.* [*leader*¹ + *-ship*.] The office of a leader; guidance; control.

leader-writer (lê'dër-ri'tër), *n.* A member of the editorial staff of a newspaper who writes leaders or editorial articles.

lead-glance (led'gläns), *n.* Lead ore; galena.
lead-glaze (led'glüz), *n.* A glaze for ceramic ware produced by the use of lead, applied throughout Europe to the coarser kinds of pottery for domestic use. Ware covered with this glaze was usually coarse and brittle, and a coating was needed to make it available for holding liquids; but the glaze was injurious in the case of such contents as would partly dissolve it, and hence pottery so coated was superseded, especially by salt-glazed ware.

lead-gray (led'grä), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Colored like lead.

II. *n.* A color resembling that of lead. Also *leaden-gray*.

leadhillite (led'hil-it), *n.* [*Leadhills*, a locality in Lanarkshire, Scotland, + *-ite*².] A sulphato-carbonate of lead occurring in transparent white to yellow or greenish crystals.

leading¹ (lê'ding), *n.* [*ME. ledying*; verbal *n.* of *lead*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of conducting or guiding; conduct; leadership; command.

Hir fader, welche in Romane
The ledynge of the chivalrie
In gouernance hath vndertake.

Gouern, *Conf. Amant*, vii.

2. Ability to lead; commanding quality or capacity.

The situation of the Whig Party is very critical indeed, and I really think it becomes necessary for your Lordship and all other men of great *leading* and property in the country to come up to town and to concert the measures to be taken in so critical a moment.

C. J. Foz, *Letter*, July 1, 1732.

3. A directing influence or guidance; especially, a spiritual indication of the proper course of action in any case: a term used by the Friends or Quakers.

Ann Millet, a young person who began to have *leadings* at the age of four years, who never cared to play, never laughed, and always waited to be directed before she even washed her hands.

M. C. Lee, *A Quaker Girl of Nantucket*, p. 8.

leading² (lê'ding), *p. a.* [*Pr.* of *lead*¹, *v.*] 1. Guiding; conducting; preceding; hence, serving as a precedent.

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example. *Sir H. Fotton*.

2. Attracting; drawing: as, a *leading* article among shopkeepers (that is, something offered as a special inducement to customers, for its attractiveness or its cheapness, or both).

—3. Chief; principal; capital; most influential: as, a *leading* motive in action; a *leading* man in a party.

The constitutional changes made by Solon were in *leading* respects towards industrial organization. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 488.

Leading article. Same as *leader*¹, 6 (c).
He would hold men's buttons, and discourse to them the *leading* article out of that paper.

Thackeray, *Adventures of Philip*.

Leading axle. See *axle*.—*Leading business* (*theat.*), the setting of principal parts or rôles in plays.—*Leading chord*, in music, the chord of the dominant: so called because it leads naturally into that of the tonic.—*Leading column* (*milit.*), the first column that advances from the right, left, or center of a company, battalion, or army.—*Leading file*, the first two men who advance from the right, left, or center of a company or a battalion.—*Leading guide*, the guide to whose movements a column of soldiers must conform in marching.—*Leading lights*. See *light*¹.—*Leading man*, *leading lady*, the chief performers in a theatrical company; the man and woman who enact the parts of hero and heroine.—*Leading marks*, objects on shore used for guidance on entering or leaving port.—*Leading melody*, in music, the melody which controls the construction of a piece at any point. In plain music it is usually the soprano part, but in the dramatic music it may be any part or all the parts in turn.—*Leading motive* [German *leitmotiv*], in dramatic music, a principal motive or theme; a theme, usually of but few tones, by which a personage, situation, thought, or emotion is indicated, and which recurs (sometimes in a modified form) whenever the personage, situation, thought, or emotion appears or is suggested. The principle of the leading motive was recognized in the middle of the eighteenth century, but was not elaborately applied until the later works of Richard Wagner, especially in those of the *Nibelungen Trilogy*, in "Tristan and Isolde," etc.—*Leading note*, *leading tone*, in music, the seventh tone of the major scale (and of certain forms of the minor scale), commonly called *6* (by the tonic-sol-fa-sol *6*); the subtonic: so called be-

cause it lies but one half-step below the tonic or key-note, and (in ascending passages) naturally leads into it. The leading tone is characteristic of the modern as contrasted with the medieval modes, in all but one of which the seventh tone was a whole step below the tonic; hence it is sometimes called the *characteristic tone*. — **Leading principle of inference.** See *inference*. — **Leading question.** See *question*. — **Leading wind** (*naut.*), a wind abeam or quartering.

leading² (led'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lead²*, *v.*] 1. Lead-work; the leads, as of a house; articles of lead collectively.

The doors are glazed with a design made of *leading* and opalescent glass. *Art Age*, V. 47.

2. *Milit.*, the clogging of the grooves of a rifle by lead from the bullets.

leading-block (lē'ding-blok), *n.* A block for guiding a rope or purchase, or holding it in a given position without impeding its motion.

leading-hose (lē'ding-hōz), *n.* The hose from which the water of a fire-engine is discharged.

leading-in (led'ing-in'), *n.* The act or process of putting together the parts of a stained-glass window having lead eames.

leadingly (lē'ding-li), *adv.* In a leading manner; by leading.

leading-rod (led'ing-rōd), *n.* A rod used in drawboring and polishing the bores of rifle-barrels. *E. H. Knight*.

leading-screw (lē'ding-skrō), *n.* Same as *lead-screw*.

leading-spring (lē'ding-spring), *n.* In English locomotives, one of the springs fixed on the leading axle-box to bear the weight above. *E. H. Knight*.

leading-staff (lē'ding-stáf), *n.* *Milit.*, the staff or baton of a field-marshal. [Rare.]

After this action I preferred was,
And chosen city-captain at Mile-End,
With hat and feather, and with *leading-staff*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

leading-strings (lē'ding-stringz), *n. pl.* 1. Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk.

Was he ever able to walk without *leading-strings*, or swim without bladders? *Swift*.

Hence—2. Restrictions imposed upon freedom of action; intrusive care or custody; restraining guidance.

Leaving you, within the tethering of certain *leading-strings*, to gather what advantages you can. *Ruskin*, *Elem. of Drawing*, iii.

To be in *leading-strings*, to be in a state of infancy or dependence; to be a puppet in the hands of others.

leading-wheel (lē'ding-hwēl), *n.* In locomotives, one of the wheels which are placed before the driving-wheels.

leading-wires (lē'ding-wīrz), *n. pl.* In *elect.*, same as *leads*. See *lead¹*, 7 (b).

lead-lap (led'láp), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, same as *roughing-mill* and *lead-mill*.

leadless (led'les), *a.* [*lead²* + *-less*.] Having no lead; not charged with a bullet. [Rare.]

Little's *leadless* pistol met his eye.
Byron, *Eug. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

lead-line (led'lin), *n.* 1. The line attached to a sounding-lead, used in measuring the depth of water. See *lead²*, 2. The hand-lead line is marked at one fathom with a toggle, at 2 and 12 fathoms with two strips of leather, at 3 and 13 with three strips, at 5 and 15 with a white rag, at 7 and 17 with a red rag, at 10 with a piece of leather with one hole in it, and at 20 with a piece of leather having two holes. Coasting-lines and deep-sea lines are marked alike: namely, at 10 fathoms with a bit of line knotted once, at 20 with a line having two knots, etc., each intermediate 5 fathoms being marked by a bit of line without a knot; at 100 fathoms is placed a bit of red, at 200 a bit of white, and at 300 a bit of blue bunting.

2. A heavy leaded or weighted line attached to the bottom of a net, as a seine, and used to sink it.—**Lead-line drawing**, in *stained-glass work*, same as *cut-line drawing* (which see, under *drawing*).

lead-luster (led'lus'tēr), *n.* Oxid of lead; a lead glaze given to some wares after burning.

leadman (led'man), *n.* [*lead¹* + *man*. Cf. *lodeman*.] One who leads in anything, as in a dance.

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle stones. *B. Jonson*.

lead-mill (led'mil), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, a flat wheel of lead charged with emery and water, which is used in grinding all gems except those below 8.5 in hardness.

lead-mule (led'mūl), *n.* A mule that goes in the lead, as of a mule-train.

Our driver had named the *lead-mules* Bettie and Jane.
E. B. Custer, *Boots and Saddles*, p. 66.

lead-nail (led'nāl), *n.* 1. A small, round-headed copper-alloy nail, used for fastening sheet-lead on roofs.—2. *Naut.*, a scupper-nail.

lead-ocher (led'ō'kēr), *n.* See *massicot*.

lead-paralysis (led'pā-rāl'i-sis), *n.* Paralysis due to chronic lead-poisoning.

lead-pencil (led'pen'sil), *n.* An instrument for making marks or lines, or for writing or drawing, made by inclosing a slip of plumbago or graphite (which is commonly called *black-lead*) in a small (generally cylindrical) casing of wood.

lead-plant (led'plānt), *n.* A shrubby leguminous plant, *Amorpha canescens*, found from Michigan and Wisconsin southward, reported to indicate the presence of lead-ore. See *Amorpha*.

lead-plaster (led'plās'tēr), *n.* An adhesive plaster made by boiling together lead oxid, olive-oil, and water, the emplastrum plumbi of the pharmacopœia. Also called *diachylon*.

lead-poisoning (led'poi'zōn-ing), *n.* Poisoning by the introduction into the body of some preparation of lead, as sugar of lead, white lead, etc. Chronic lead-poisoning may exhibit one or more of the following features: anemia, pains in the limbs, lead-colic, lead-paralysis, lead-encephalopathy, nephritis, etc. Also called *plumbism*.

lead-pot (led'pōt), *n.* A crucible or pot for melting lead. *E. H. Knight*.

lead-screw (led'skrō), *n.* In *meeh.*, the main screw of a lathe, which gives the feed-motion to the slide-rest.

lead-sinkers (led'sing'kērz), *n. pl.* In a knitting-machine, a series of plates attached to a sinker-bar, by which they are depressed all together in order to form a loop between every two needles. They alternate with the jack-sinkers.

leadsman¹ (lēdz'man), *n.* [ME. *lodesman*; a var. of *lodesman*, *q. v.*] One who leads the way.

I will be your *ledes man*,
And lede you the way.
Lyell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 108).

leadsman² (lēdz'man), *n.* *Naut.*, a seaman who heaves the lead.

lead-soap (led'sōp), *n.* An insoluble oleate, palmitate, or stearate of lead, or a mixture of these salts. It is known in pharmacy as *lead-plaster*.

lead-spar (led'spār), *n.* *Corusite*.

lead-tracery (led'trā'sēr-i), *n.* The lead sashes or ribbons, collectively, in any combination of glass, as in a window, formed with leaden eames.

lead-tree (led'trē), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Leucaena glauca*, related to the acacias. It is native in tropical America, and has been naturalized in Africa and Asia. It is widely cultivated as an ornamental tree in warm climates.

lead-vitriol (led'vit'ri-ol), *n.* Same as *anglesite*.

lead-water (led'wā'tēr), *n.* Aqueous solution of subacetate of lead, employed in medicine as an external application. It is sedative and astringent. It is the liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutius of the pharmacopœia.

lead-works (led'wērks), *n. sing. or pl.* A place where lead is extracted from the ore.

leadwort (led'wört), *n.* [*lead²* + *wort¹*.] 1. An herbaceous plant of southern Europe, *Plumbago Europæa*.—2. By extension, any plant of the genus *Plumbago*, of the order *Plumbagineæ*.

—**Cape leadwort**, *P. Capensis*, a cultivated species from South Africa, with somewhat climbing, angled stems, and large pale- or lead-blue corollas.—**Ceylon or white-flowered leadwort**, a shrubby East Indian species, *P. Zeylanica*.—**Leadwort family**, the *Plumbaginaceæ*.

leady (led'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *ledy*; < *lead²* + *-y¹*.] Pertaining to or resembling lead in any of its properties.

His ruddy lippe [were] wan, & his eyes *leady* and hollowe.
Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, ii. 12.

leaf (lēf), *n.*; *pl. leaves* (lēvz). [*ME. leaf*, *lef* (*pl. leves*), < *AS. leaf* (*pl. leaf*) = *OS. lōbh* = *OFries. laf* = *D. loof* = *MLG. lōf* = *OHG. louf*, *loup*, *MHG. loup*, *G. laub* = *Icel. lauf* = *Sw. löf* = *Dan. löv* = *Goth. laufs*, a leaf. Cf. *Lith. lāpas* = *Russ. lepeste*, a leaf, *Gr. λέπος*, *λεπίς*, a scale (see *lepis*). For the *L.* and *Gr.* words for 'leaf,' see *foil¹*. Hence *ult. lobby*, *lodge*; in *comp. ME. leafsel*.] 1. An expanded, usually green, organ of a plant, of transient duration, produced laterally from a stem or branch, and, with others, arranged upon the stem in a definite and symmetrical order. In the most complete sense, a leaf consists of a blade or lamina, the broad, flat portion; a footstalk, leafstalk, or petiole,

the linear portion connecting the blade with the stem; and a pair of appendages, the stipules, at the base of the petiole; but often the petiole, and still more often the stipules, are wanting. In any case, *leaf* very frequently denotes merely the blade, especially with descriptives: as, a cordate, an ovate, a lanceolate leaf, etc. Leaves are simple or compound, according as they have one or several blades. They are distinguished also by the arrangement of their veins. (See *nerivation*.) Physiologically, the normal function of leaves is assimilation—that is, the transformation of inorganic into organic matter, which takes place only in the green parts of the plant. But leaves may be converted to various other uses—for example, into



a, unifoliate leaf of orange (*Citrus Aurantium*); b, simple leaf of chestnut (*Castanea vesca*).

the transformation of inorganic into organic matter, which takes place only in the green parts of the plant. But leaves may be converted to various other uses—for example, into



c, decomposed bipinnate leaf of *Gleditsia triacanthia*; d, palmately trifoliate leaf of clover (*Trifolium pratense*); e, ternately decomposed leaf of *Thalictrum dioicum*; f, pinnately compound leaf of *Arachis hypogæa*; g, palmately compound leaf of horse-chestnut (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*); h, pinnately trifoliate leaf of *Phaseolus perennis*.

means for the capture and maceration of insects, as in sundew and Venus's fly-trap, or into organs for climbing, as in the pea-vine; and in many other ways leaves depart from the typical description above given.

Robyn was in mery Scherwode
As list as *lef* on lynde.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 14).

Langnid leaves whereon the autumn blow—
The dead red raiment of the last year's rose.
Swinnburne, *Two Dreams*.

2. Anything resembling a leaf, as in being flat and relatively broad, or in being a flexible or movable attachment or addition to something else. (a) A single thickness of paper in a book or folded sheet; hence, with reference to the words written or printed upon it, the part of a book contained in one of such leaves.

This is a *lef* of vire bileuce as lettret men vs techeth.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 162.

Had she loked that other half and the *lef* turned,
She shulde haue founden fele wordia folwyng thereafter.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 838.

I turn
The *leaf* to read them.
Shak., *Macbeth*, i. 3. 152.

(b) A separately movable division of a folding or sliding door, fire-screen, table, hinge, etc.

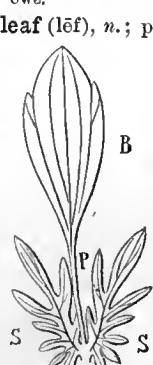
To Sir Philip Warwick's, to dinner, where abundance of company come in unexpectedly; and here I saw one pretty piece of household stuff, as the company increaseth, to put a larger *leaf* upon an oval table. *Pepps*, *Diary*, II. 238.

The entrance to the park lay through an old-fashioned gateway in the outer wall, the door of which was formed of two huge oaken leaves, thickly studded with nails.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, iii.

(c) A very thin sheet of hammered metal; foil; as, gold-leaf.

(d) A portion of fat lying in a separate fold or layer; especially, the fat about the kidneys of a pig (compare



Leaf of *Viola tricolor*, showing B, the blade, P, the petiole, and S S, the two stipules.

Tell your sister Sarah
To come and lift her leafy lord;
He's sleepin' sound on Yarrow.

The Dowie Dens of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 67).

leaf-valve (lēf'vālv), *n.* In a pumping-engine, a valve hinged or pivoted at the side; a clack-or-flap-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

leafwork (lēf'wĕrk), *n.* [= *G. laubwerk* = Dan. *l  verk* = Sw. *l  verk*.] Decorative work having the character of leafage, or having a design imitated from or suggested by natural leaves.

leafy (lē'fi), *a.* [*< leaf + -y¹*.] Furnished with, abounding in, or consisting of leaves: as, a leafy stem; a leafy forest; a leafy covert.

In the leafy month of June.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

league¹ (lēg), *n.* [*< ME. lege, < OF. F. ligue* = Sp. Pg. *liga* = It. *lega*, *< ML. liga, lega*, a league or confederacy, *< L. ligare*, bind: see *ligament*.] 1. A compact or covenant between persons for the maintenance of joint interests or mutual service; hence, union; close affinity; friendship.

There is such a league between my good man and he!
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 2. 25.

I myself am in such hearty league
With solitary thoughts, that pensive language
Charms my attention. *Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.*
Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial league.
Milton, P. L., iv. 339.

Specifically—2. A political or military confederation; a covenanted alliance or coalition, as of persons or parties in a state, or more commonly of the ruling powers of different states, for the promotion of common objects or interests; a compact for mutual aid and support in public policy or war: as, the Hanseatic League; the Holy League in France; the league of Schmalkald.

Howbeit, because we pilgrymes were not, as he sayd, comprysed in the sayd lege, he wolde not therfore promys nor warant vs any auctry, but we to stande at oure aduocature.
Sir R. Guyfforde, Pylgrymage, p. 69.

To conclude,
Without the king's will or the state's allowance,
A league between his highness and Ferrara.
Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 323.

How fair his [William's] Friendship, and his Leagues how just,
Whom ev'ry Nation counts, whom all Religions trust!
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 21.

3. A combination of different associations or bodies of persons for the promotion of common purposes: as, a base-ball league.—**Achean League,   tolian League, Hanseatic League, Holy League.** See the adjectives.—**Land League**, in Ireland, a combination of Irish tenant farmers and others, organized by Charles Stewart Parnell in October and November, 1879, under the name of the "Irish National Land League," with the object of procuring reduction of rents, refusing to pay rents if such reduction was not granted, and, finally, of effecting a sweeping change in the land laws, by which peasant proprietors were to be substituted for landlords. The league developed great strength, and became the chief factor in the political movement for home rule in Ireland, also led by Mr. Parnell.—**Latin League.** See *Latin*.—**Primrose League**, in Great Britain, a league or combination of persons pledged to principles of conservatism as represented by Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield (1804-81), and opposed to the "revolutionary tendencies of Radicalism." The object of the league is declared to be "the maintenance of religion, the constitution of the realm, and of the imperial ascendancy of Great Britain." The scheme of the organization was first discussed at the Carlton Club, in October, 1883, and the actual league made its first public appearance in a grand banquet at Freemasons' Tavern in London a few weeks later. The organization of the league is by "habitations" or clubs; these obey the instructions of the Grand Council, and annually send delegates to the Grand Habitation, which is held in London on or near the 19th of April, the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield. A noteworthy feature is the enrolment of women, or "dames," who take an active part in all the business of the association, having an executive committee and a fund of their own. The name and symbol of the league are derived from Beaconsfield's favorite flower.—**Solemn League and Covenant.** See *covenant*.—To be in league with, to be confederated with; have a compact with: usually with a sinister meaning: as, to be in league with rogues.—**Syn. Confederacy, Coalition, etc.** (see *alliance*), society, federation, association, fraternity.

league¹ (lēg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leagued*, ppr. *leaguings*. [*< league¹, n.*] **I. intrans.** To form a league; join in friendship or interest; combine for mutual support; confederate.

Thus sundry motives, more than I can name,
Leagued ou his part, and she a wife became.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 99.

II. trans. To combine; band; confederate.

Wakeful ambition leagu'd with hasty pride.
P. Fletcher, Upon the Picture of Achmet.

A time came, almost within our own day, when Pope and Turk were really leagued together.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 318.

league² (lēg), *n.* [*< ME. lege, legge, leghe, < OF. legue (F. lieue) = Fr. lega, legua = Cat.*

legua = Sp. Pg. *legua*, *legoa* = It. *lega*, *< ML. lega, leuga, leuca, LL. leuca = LGr. λ  γα*, NGr. λ  γα, a Gallic mile (see below), = AS. *l  we*, a league. Of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *le  , leu, lev*, a league. The Gallic *leig*, Ir. *leige*, are from   .] An itinerary unit not now in English use, except as a marine league. (See below.) The league as a unit of length originated in ancient Gaul, where it was equal to 1/10 Roman mile, or 1.4 statute miles, improperly termed the Gallic mile. Afterward it was 2,000 paces, and in the middle ages it was in England 2 miles, or nearly 3 statute miles. It is a conventional, not a legal measure. A land-league is sometimes said to be 3 statute miles. The common league of France was 2,764 statute miles; the French posting-league was 2,422 statute miles; the Spanish league was 4,214 statute miles; the Spanish judicial league was 2,634 statute miles; the Flanders league was 3.9 statute miles; the Brabant league was the marine league. The league is still in use in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, where it is held to be about 2.63 English miles, and a square league 4,428.4 acres. The league is much used in South America. In the greater part of the Argentine Republic, as in Uruguay before 1864, it is equal to 6,000 varas, which, however, are of different lengths in different provinces; and the so-called Argentine league of 5,000 varas exists only in Santiago Del Estero. The postal league, however, varies from 4,000 to 5,000 varas; and in Tucuman the league is sometimes 4,980, sometimes 3,320 varas. The old league of Cuba was 4,906 varas. In Buenos Ayres the league is 5,200 meters, in Ri  a 5,035.20 meters, in Colombia 5,000 meters, in Chili 4,513.892 meters, and in Paraguay 4,193 meters.

Three kennynge ferre on the see: that is, one and twenty legges ferre.
Prose Rom. of Melusine, fol. 61.

And aboute .iiij. or .iiij. legges frome thens is the place yt now la desert, where ye woman of Cananec prayde to our Lord for her daughter yt was vexed wt a fende.
Sir R. Guyfforde, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

From the place whence the Romans advanced their standards unto the barbarians fort it was fourteene leagues: that is to say, one and twentie miles.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 69.

The Domesday league was only a mile and a half.
Pearson, Historical Maps of Eng., p. 51.

Marine league, a rough unit of length, equal to three geographical or nautical miles (see *mile*), or one twentieth of a degree of latitude. A nation has exclusive territorial jurisdiction on the high seas for a marine league from its own shore.

league¹ (lē'g  r), *n.* [*< OF. and F. liguier, < ligue, league*: see *league¹, v.*] A member of a league; a confederate; one who belongs to a league of individuals or parties within a state: as, the French leagueurs fought against both Henry III. and Henry IV.

The divisions are so many, and so intricate, of protestants and catholics, royalists and leagueurs.
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

league² (lē'g  r), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *leagher, legher*; *< D. leger = G. lager*, a bed, couch, camp, = Dan. *lejr*, camp, = Sw. *l  ger*, camp, also (= Dan. *leje*) bed, couch, = AS. *leger*, bed: see *lair¹*, of which *leaguer* is thus ult. a doublet.] 1. A camp; especially, the camp of a besieging army; a besieging force. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He is carried into the leagueur of the adversaries.

Shak., All's Well, III. 6. 27.

I have it in charge to go to the camp or leagueur of our army.
Scott.

2. Investment of a town or fort by an army; a siege or besiegement.

It was perceived that their slender ranks were not able to resist the thicke leggers of the enemies.
Holtshed, Hist. Eng., vi. 13.

I'll tell you, gentlemen, it was the first, but the best leagueur that ever I beheld with these eyes.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, III. 1.

It was to him that all eyes turned, during the infinite horrors of the Harlem siege, and in the more prosperous leagueur of Alkmaar.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 486.

league² (lē'g  r), *v. t.* [*< league², n.*] To be leagueur; besiege. [Rare.]

Two mighty hosts a leagueur'd town embrace,
And one would pillage, one would burn the place.
Pope, Iliad, xviii.

leagueur³ (lē'g  r), *n.* [*< league¹ + -er¹*, but with sense of *league¹*.] Association in a league; leagueur or confederate action. [Rare.]

Wee, and our friends, are seconded from Italy, Spayne, Flaunders, and Germany, besides the matchlesse strength of resolute leagueur in this holy union.
Stowe, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1590.

leagueurer¹ (lē'g  r-  r), *n.* One engaged in a leagueur; a besieger: as, "Roman leagueurers," *J. Webster.*

leak (l  k), *v.* [*< ME. leken* (prob. of Scand. origin) = D. *leken* = OHG. *lechen* (only in pp. *zerlechen*), MHG. G. *lechen*, also *lecken* = Icel. *leka* = Dan. *l  kke* = Sw. *l  cka*, to be leaky, leak; cf. MHG. *lechezen, lechzen, G. lechzen*, dry up, leak; from the adj. (see *leak, a.*), which is not found in ME. or AS. (the rare AS. *hleca*, leaky—said of a ship—being appar. unrelated); associated with a causal verb,   . *leach², lech¹*,

leach², *< AS. leccan* = MHG. *lecken*, wet; all prob. from an orig. strong verb, Goth. as if **hikan*, be wet. Cf. *leach², lech¹*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To let water or other fluid, or light, etc., out of, into, or through something, by an accidental or unintentional aperture, or through permeable material: as, the cask leaks; the ship is leaking; the roof leaks.

He by Sithrike's procurement was sent to Flanders in a ship that leaked, and so was drowned.
Holtshed, Hist. Eng., vi. 19.

2. To ooze or pass, as water or other fluid, or anything that can flow, as grain, through an aperture.

Looke emery nygt with a Candelle that they [wines] not reboyle nor lele [leke in MS. also].
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

The water, which will perhaps by degrees leak into several parts, may be emptied out again.
Wilkins.

3. To void water or urine. [Vulgar.]

Why, they will allow us ne'er a jordan, and then we leak in your chimney.
Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 1. 22.

To leak out, to find vent; transpire; find publicity in a clandestine or irregular way: as, the story leaked out.

II. trans. 1. To let out or in (especially some fluid) by an accidental aperture: as, the pipe leaks gas; the roof leaks rain; the camera leaks light.—2. To make leaky.

After we had with much trouble & charge sente ye Paragon away to sea, and thought all ye paine past, within 14. days after she came againe hither, being dangerously leaked.
Quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 138.

leak¹ (l  k), *a.* [= D. *lek* = LG. *lek* = G. *lech*, now usually *leek*, after LG., = Icel. *lekr* = Dan. *lekk* = Sw. *l  ck*, leaky: see the verb.] Leaky.

Fifty sisters water in leke vessels draw.

Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 35.

I have more to do with my honesty than to fool it,
Or venture it in such leak barks as women.
Fletcher, Willgoose Chase, II. 1.

leak (l  k), *n.* [*< ME. *leke (?)* = D. *lek* = G. *lekk* = Icel. *leki* = Dan. *lekk* = Sw. *l  cka*, a leak: see the verb. Cf. *leak, a.*] 1. An aperture by which anything that can flow, especially water or other fluid, passes out of, into, or through anything intended to contain, exclude, or restrain it; a crack, crevice, fissure, or hole that permits the passage of anything intended to be shut in or out: as, a leak in a cask, ship, dam, or dike; to stop or plug a leak.

If the leak [in a ship's bottom] increases when going ahead at full speed, it is probably forward, otherwise it is abaft.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 582.

2. The oozing or passing of a fluid, etc., into, out of, or through anything by an accidental or unintentional aperture or through a permeable medium; leakage.—3. A gutter. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]—To spring a leak, to open, split, or part so as to let in water; begin to let in water, as a ship or boat.

leakage (lē'k  j), *n.* [*< leak + -age*.] 1. A leaking; a passing, of a fluid, etc., by or as if by leaking.

To accumulate their misfortunes, they were soon obliged to cut away their bowsprit, to diminish, if possible, the leakage at the head.
Anson, Voyage round the World, I. 3.

It is an acknowledged fact that there is a constant leakage of emigrants, who had apparently promised to tarry in Canada, into the United States territories.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 536.

2. The quantity of a fluid that enters or escapes by leaking; loss from leaking: as, the leakage amounts to so much.—3. In com., an allowance of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks, or waste by leaking.

leak-alarm (l  k'a-l  rm), *n.* A device, comprising a spring-drum, a float to be raised by the water, and an alarm-bell, for sounding an alarm when water accumulates in the hold of a vessel; a leak-indicator or signal.

leakiness (lē'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being leaky.

leaky (lē'ki), *a.* [*< leak + -y¹*.] 1. Having a leak or leaks; allowing water or other fluid, etc., to pass in or out through an aperture or apertures: as, a leaky boat; a leaky barrel.

He was pnt ashore from a leaky vessel.
Steele, Englishman, No. 26.

Prisons were leaky [in the fifteenth century], and . . . a man with a few crowns in his pocket, and perhaps some acquaintance among the officials, could easily slip out.
R. L. Stevenson, Fran  ois Villon.

Hence—2. Apt to disclose secrets; babbling; tattling.

Women are so leaky that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than she could keep a secret.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

There is no biab like to the quest'ning fool;
Ev'n scarce before you turn yourself about,
Whate'er he hears his leaky tongue runs out.

Hamilton, tr. of Horace's Epistles, l. 18.

leal (lōl), *a.* [**< ME. leal, lel, < AF. leal, OF. leial, later loial, loyal, F. loyal (> E. loyal) = Sp. Pg. leal = It. leale, loyal, faithful, < L. legalis, lawful, legal: see loyal, an immediate, and legal, an ult. doublet of leal. With leal, loyal, cf. real² (obs.), royal.] True; faithful; loyal. [Now only poetical or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]**

And alle he lered to be *lele* and eche a craftie leue other,
And forbad hem alle debate that none were amonge hem.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 245.

Or wha wad wish a *lealer* love
Than Brown Adam the Smith?

Brown Adam (Child's Ballads, IV. 60).

Yea, by the honour of the Table Round,
I will be *leal* to thee and work thy work.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Land of the leal, the abode of the blessed after death; paradise. [Scotch.]

My soul longs to be free, Jean,
And angels beckon me
To the land o' the leal.

Lady Nairne, The Land o' the Leal.

lealt, *v. t.* [**< ME. lelen; < leal, a.**] To make true; confirm as true.

When the mensful messengers here message wisten,
& hade letteres of here lord to *lelen* here sawes,
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5284.

lealand, layland (lō'ā-, lō'ā' land), *n.* [Also *le-land*; **< ME. leland, layland, leyland, leyland, etc.; < leal (= lay) + land¹.**] Untilled land; fallow ground. [Obsolete or local.]

I have an alker of good *ley land*,
Which lyeth low by yon sea strand.

The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

leally (lōl'i), *adv.* [**< ME. leally, lely, lely; < leal + -ly².**] Truly; faithfully; loyally. [Rare.]

They sal therue hely kyrke rede
Mynystre *lely* the goddes of the dede.

MS. Harl. 2260, l. 50. (Halliwell.)

Hilt ys *lely* not like, ne ourre belefe askys,
That suche fertiles shuld fall in a frale weman.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 420.

lealty (lōl'ti), *n.* [**< ME. *lealte, leute, leute, leaute, < OF. leaute, also loiaute, etc., > E. loyalty: see leal and loyalty.**] Faithfulness; loyalty. [Rare.]

Bot the Northeren men held him no *leaute*.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 33.

leam¹ (lēm), *n.* [**< ME. leame, leme, leome, < AS. leoma (= OS. liomo = Icel. ljōmi), a gleam, ray, beam, flash of light, contr. of *leōlma, with formative -ma (cf. L. lumen, light, with formative -men), akin to leōlt (with formative -t, orig. -th), light: see light¹, n. and a.] A gleam or flash of light; a glow or glowing. [Obsolete or Scotch.]**

The grete superfluite
Of youre reede colera, parde,
Which causeth folk to dremen, In here dremes,
Of arwes, and of fyr with reede *leemes*.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 110.

When the ingle lowed with an eiry *leme*,
Late, late in the gloamint' Kilmeny came hame.

Hogg, Kilmeny.

leam¹ (lēm), *v. i.* [**< ME. leemen, lemen, < AS. līman, *līman, in comp. ā-līman (= Icel. ljōma), gleam, flash, shine, < leōma, a gleam: see leam¹, n.] To gleam; shine; glow. [Obsolete or Scotch.]**

The lawnces with loraynes, and *lemante* scheldes,
Lyghtenande as the levenge, and *lemand* at over.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2463.

And when she spake her eyes did *leame* as fire.

Mir. for Mags., p. 34.

leam² (lēm), *n.* Same as *lime⁴*.

leamant, *n.* See *leman*. Bailey, 1731.

leamer¹ (lē'mēr), *n.* [**< leam¹.**] A giver of light; one who shines.

Hayle, my lorde, *lemer* of light,
Hayle, blessed flour!

York Plays, p. 115.

leamer² (lē'mēr), *n.* Same as *limmer³*.

leamhound¹, *n.* An obsolete variant of *limehound*.

lean¹ (lēn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leaned*, sometimes *leant*, ppr. *leaning*. [**< ME. lenen, leonen, linen (pret. leuede, pp. leened), < (a) AS. hlinian, hleonian = OS. hlinōn = OFries. lena = D. leunen = OHG. hlinēn, linēn, MHG. linen, leuen, G. lehnēn, intr., lean; (b) AS. hlānan = Dan. læne = Sw. lāna, tr., cause to lean (in Sw. Dan. used only reflexively); = L. *clinare in inclinare, lean upon, incline, declinare, lean or bend away, decline, reclinare, lean back, recline, = Gr. κλίνειν, bend, cause to lean; prob. Skt. √ cri. The L. and Gr. words of this root, represented in E., are numerous: as, from L., *cline, decline, incline, recline, ac-***

clivity, declivous, declivity, proclivity, etc.; from Gr., *clitic, cline², climax, climacteric, etc.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To incline or deviate from a vertical position or line; deviate from an erect position; take or have an inclining posture or direction; bend or stoop out of line: as, the column *leans* to the north; the *leaning* tower of Pisa; to *lean* against a wall or over a balustrade.

The blessed saints that watched this turning scene,
Did from their stars with joyful wonder *lean*.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 154.

Our mossy seat is green,
Its fringing violets blossom yet,
The old trees o'er it *lean*.

Whittier, My Playmate.

2. To deviate from a straight or straight-forward line; turn: as, the road *leans* to the right.—3. To depend, as for support or comfort: usually with *on* or *upon*: as, to *lean on* one's arm; to *lean on* the help of a friend.

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean not* unto [revised version upon] thine own understanding
Prov. iii. 5.

Everything good in man *leans on* what is higher.
Emerson, Civilization.

What reed was that on which I *leant*?

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

4. To bow or bend in submission; yield.

Marry, yet

You *lean'd* unto his sentence with what patience
Your wisdom may inform you.

Shak., Cymbeline, l. 1. 78.

5. To incline, as in feeling or opinion; tend, as in conduct: as, he *leans* toward fatalism.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

The contest was long and obstinate, and success seemed to *lean* sometimes to one side and sometimes to the other.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

II. trans. To incline for support or rest.

See, how she *leans* her cheek upon her hand!

Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 23.

lean¹ (lēn), *n.* [= **OD. leyne, leue = OHG. hlinā, linā, lenā, MHG. line, lin, leue, G. lehne, a leaning, support; from the verb.**] Deviation from a vertical position; inclination.

Notwithstanding its want of elegance, and an ominous *lean* that it had to one side, our pile dwelling . . . was very comfortable.

H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 420.

The cracked veranda with a tipsy *lean*.

Whittier, The Panorama.

lean² (lēn), *a. and n.* [**< ME. leue, < AS. hlēne (= LG. leen), lean, meager. Referred by Skeat to hlānan, lean, bend (see lean¹, v.), as if orig. 'bending, stooping'; but this is doubtful.] **I. a. 1.** Seant of flesh; not fat or plump; spare; thin; lank: as, a *lean* body.**

A gray and gap-tooth'd man as *lean* as death.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iii.

2. Free from fat; consisting only or chiefly of solid flesh or muscle: as, *lean* meat; the *lean* part of a steak.—3. Lacking in substance or in that which gives value; poor or scanty in essential qualities or contents; bare; barren; meager: as, a *lean* discourse; a *lean* purse; *lean* soil; *lean* trees.

What the land is, whether it be fat or *lean*.

Num. xiii. 20.

4. Exhibiting or producing leanness.

Lean penury within that pen doth dwell.

Shak., Sonnets, lxxxiv.

And fetch their precepts from the Cynic tub,
Praising the *lean* and sallow abstinence!

Milton, Comus, l. 709.

5. Among printers, unprofitable; consuming extra time or labor. *Lean work* is work which takes more time than other work paid for at the same rate. *Lean type* is type which is so thin as to require an unusual number of letters to fill a certain space. The standard widths (as declared by the typographical unions of the United States) of the full alphabet of 26 lower-case letters are the spaces occupied by 12 ems or squares of its own body for each size from pica to bourgeois; 13 ems for brevier and minion, 14 for nonpareil, 15 for agate, 16 for pica, and 17 for diamond. Types whose alphabets do not reach these measures are *lean* or *lean-faced*.—**Lean bow** (*naul*). See *bow³*.—**Lean type, lean work**. See def. 5.—**Syn. 1.** Spare, lank, gaunt, skinny, poor, emaciated.

II. n. 1. That part of flesh which consists of muscle without fat.

The fat was so white and the *lean* was so ruddy.

Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

2. Any flesh that adheres to the blubber of a whale: same as *fat-lean*.—3. Among printers, unprofitable work.

lean² (lēn), *v.* [**< ME. lenen; < lean², a.] **I. t. intrans.** To become lean.**

The rude neb schal *leanen*. . . . Hali Meidenhad, p. 35.

II. trans. 1. To make lean: as, the climate *leans* one very soon. [Colloq.]—2. In *whaling*, to remove the lean or flesh from (blubber) with the leaning-knife.

lean³ (lēn), *v.* See *lain³*.

lean-faced (lēn'fāst), *a. 1.* Having a thin face.

A hungry, *lean-faced* villain. Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 237.

2. In *printing*, having an unusually thin or narrow face, as type. See *lean², a., 5.*

leang, *n.* See *liang*.

leaning (lē'ning), *n.* Inclination of the mind; mental tendency; bias; bent.

They supposed he'd run away to sea, as he had a *leaning* that way.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 180.

leaning-knife (lē'ning-nif), *n.* In *whaling*, a large knife used in cutting the lean flesh, or other tissue destitute of oil, from the blubber, preparatory to trying out.

leaning-note (lē'ning-nōt), *n.* In *music*, an appoggiatura.

leanly (lēn'li), *adv.* 1. In a lean manner or condition; meagerly; without fat or plumpness.—2. Barrenly; unprofitably: as, to discourse *leanly*.

leanness (lēn'nes), *n.* [**< ME. lennes, < AS. hlānnes, leanness, < hlāne, lean: see lean².**] 1. The condition or quality of being lean; poorness; meagerness.

Thirst, *leanness*, excess of animal secretions, are signs and effects of too great thinness of blood.

Arbuthnot, Aliments, ii.

2. Unproductiveness; emptiness.

Poor King Reiguler, whose large style

Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 1. 112.

= **Syn. 1.** Sparseness, lankness, gauntness, skinniness, poorness, emaciation.

leant (lent). An occasional preterit and past participle of *lean¹*.

lean-to (lēn'tō), *a. and n. I. a.* Having rafters or supports pitched against or leaning on another building, a wall, or the like: as, a *lean-to* roof.

They [huts] were composed of great sheaves of giant reeds, placed in *lean-to* fashion.

O'Donovan, Merv, xv.

II. n. A building whose rafters or supports pitch against or lean upon another building, or against a wall, or the like; a penthouse.

The *lean-to* is the simplest form [of vinery], often erected against some existing wall.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 223.

lean-witted (lēn'wit'ed), *a.* Having but little sense or shrewdness.

A lunatic *lean-witted* fool. Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 115.

leant (lē'ni), *a.* [**< lean¹ + -y¹.**] Lean. [Rare.]

They han fatte kerues, and *leany* knives,

Their fasting flocks to keepe.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

leap¹ (lēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leaped*, sometimes *leapt*, ppr. *leaping*. [**< ME. lepen (pret. leep, lep, lap, lōpe, pp. lopen, also weak, lepte), < AS. hleapan (pret. hleóp, pl. hleópon, pp. hleápen), leap, run, = OS. hlōpan (in a-hlōpan) = OFries. hlapa, lapa, hliapa = D. loopen = MLG. lopen = OHG. hloufan, laufan, loufan, MHG. loufen, G. laufen = Icel. hlaupa = Dan. løbe = Sw. löpa, run, = Goth. *hlaupan, leap, spring (in comp. us-hlaupan, spring up). Connected with *leap* are the dial. *lope¹, loup¹, and lapring*; also ult. *elope, interloper, orlop*; and in comp. from Seand. *gantlope, gantlet²*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To spring clear of the ground or of any point of rest; pass through space by force of an initial bound or impulse; spring; jump; vault; bound.**

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 696.

High-elbow'd grigs that *leap* in summer grass.

Tennyson, The Brook.

2. To move with springs or bounds; start suddenly or with quick motion; make a spring or bound; shoot or spring out or up.

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leap'd from his eyes. Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 206.

Days when my blood would *leap* and run
As full of sunshine as a breeze.

Lowell, Ode to Happiness.

A joy as of the *leaping* fire
Over the hoase-roof rising higher.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 200.

3†. To go; travel. Compare *landleaper*.

Beon *lopen* to London bi leue of heore bischopes,
To ben clerkes of the kynges bench the cuntre to schende.

Piers Plowman (A), ProL, l. 94.

4. In *music*, to pass from any tone to one that is two or more diatonic steps distant from it.—**Syn. 1.** Jump, Spring, etc. See *skip*.

II. trans. 1. To pass over by leaping; jump over; spring or bound from one side to the other of: as, to *leap* a wall.

Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds.

Shak., T. N., l. 4. 21.

2. To copulate with; cover: said of the males of certain beasts.—3. To cause to take a leap; cause to pass by leaping.

He had leaped his horse across a deep nullah, and got off in safety. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, II. 287.

leap (lēp), *n.* [*<* ME. *leap*, **lepe*, *lupe*, *<* AS. *hlēp* = OFries. *hleþ* (in *behlēþ*) = D. *loop* = MLG. *lōp* = OHG. *louf*, *loup*, MHG. *louf*, G. *lauf* = Icel. *hlaupt* = Sw. *lopp* = Dan. *løb*; from the verb.] 1. The act or an act of leaping; a jump; a spring; a bound.

Behold that dreadful downfall of a rock: . . . 'Tis that convenient leap I mean to try.

Dryden, tr. of Theocritus's *Idyls*, III. 58.

Sudden leaps from one extreme to another are unnatural. *Str R. L'Estrange*.

2. The act of copulating with or covering a female: said of certain beasts.—3. In *music*, a passing from any tone to one that is two or more diatonic steps distant from it.—4. In *minning*, a fault or break in the strata. [*Rare.*]—A leap in the dark, an act the consequences of which cannot be foreseen; something done regardless of results; a blind venture.

leap² (lēp), *n.* [*Also leap*; *<* ME. *leap*, *<* AS. *leap*, a basket, = Icel. *laupr*, a basket, box. Cf. *seedleap*.] 1^t. A basket. *Wyelif*.—2. A trap or snare for fish. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. Half a bushel. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

leaper (lē'pēr), *n.* [*Also dial. lipper* (and *loper*, *looper*); *<* ME. *leperre*, *<* AS. *hleapere*, a runner (= D. *looper* = MLG. *loper* = G. *läufer*, a runner, = Icel. *hlauptari*, a charger (horse), = Dan. *løber* = Sw. *löpare*, a runner), *<* *hleapan*, run: see *leap*¹.] 1. One who or that which runs or leaps: as, a horse that is a good leaper.—2. An anglers' name for the salmon, from its leaping over obstructions in streams.—3. A tool used by junkmen for untwisting old rope; a looper.

leapery, *n.* Same as *leppy*.

leap-frog (lēp'frog), *n.* A boys' game in which one player places his hands on the back or shoulders of another who has assumed a stooping posture, and leaps or vaults over his head.

leapful (lēp'fūl), *n.* [*<* ME. *lepeful*; *<* *leap*² + *-ful*.] A basketful. *Wyelif*.

leaping-fish (lē'ping-fish), *n.* A small blennioid fish of the genus *Salarias*, of an oblong or elongate form, with a smooth skin and two or three thick rays in the ventral fins: so called because it comes out on the shore and is capable of leaping considerable distances. The name is specifically applied to *S. tridactylus* of Ceylon.

leaping-house (lē'ping-hous), *n.* A house of ill fame; a brothel. *Shak.* [*Low.*]

leaping-time (lē'ping-tim), *n.* The period of highest bodily activity; youth. [*Rare.*]

I had rather
Have skip'd from sixteen years of age to sixty,
To have turn'd my leaping-time into a crutch,
Than have seen this. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 200.

leap-ore (lēp'ēr), *n.* The most inferior quality of tin ore. Also called *round ore*.

leapt (lept), *v.* An occasional preterit and past participle of *leap*¹.

leap-weel (lēp'wēl), *n.* A weel or snare for fish. *Holland*.

leap-year (lēp'yēr), *n.* [*<* ME. *lepe-gere* (not in AS.) = Icel. *hlaupt-ār*], leap-year (cf. D. *schrikkeljaar*, MD. *schrickeljaer*, lit. 'leap-year' (< MD. *schrieken*, leap forward, start, be startled, be in fear, D. *schrikken*, be in fear, + *jaer*, D. *jaar*, year; so *schrikkeldag*, the odd day in leap-year, *schrikkelmaand*, February); Dan. *skud-aar*, Sw. *skottår*, lit. 'shoot-year'; < *leap*¹, *n.*, + *year*. The G. name is *schaltjahr*, lit. 'intercalary year' (< *schalten*, insert, intercalate, + *jahr*, year); L. (LL.) *bisextilis annus* (> It. *anno bisestile*, Pg. *anno bissexto*, Sp. *año bisiesto*, F. *année bissextile*), a year containing a second sixth day (sc. before the calends of March) (see *bissextile*).] A year containing 366 days, or one day more than an ordinary year; a bissextile year. See *bissextile*. The exact reason of the name is unknown; but it probably arose from the fact that any date in such a year after the added day (February 29th) "leaps over" the day of the week on which it would fall in ordinary years: thus, if March 1st falls on Monday in one year, it will fall on Tuesday in the next if that is an ordinary year of 365 days, but on Wednesday if it is a leap-year.

leap¹ (lēp), *v.* [*Early mod. E.* also *leer*, *lerc*; *<* ME. *leren*, teach, learn, *<* AS. *lēran* = OS. *lērian*, *lērean*, *lēran* = OFries. *lēra* = D. *leeren*, teach, learn, = MLG. *lēren* = OHG. *lēran*, *lērran*, MHG. *lēren*, G. *lehren* = Icel. *lera* = Goth. *laisjan*, teach; in form appar. a denominative

verb, *<* AS. *lār* (= D. *leer* = OS. OHG. *lēra* = MHG. *lere*, G. *lehre*, etc.), teaching lore (see *lore*¹), but rather a causative derived, like AS. *lār*, etc., and the associated verb *learn*, *q. v.*, from a primitive verb represented by Goth. *leisan* (pret. pres. *lais*), find out, learn, whence also ult. *last*¹, a foot-track, a mold for a shoe: see *last*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To teach; instruct; in-form.

Constantyn lette also in Jerusalem churches here,
And wyde aboute elleswer, Christendom to lere.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 87.

This charm I wol yow leere. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, II. 1580.

2. To learn.

The first vertu, sone, if thou wilt leere,
Is to restreynne and kepe wel thy tonge.
Chaucer, *Manciple's Tale*, l. 228.

Al this newe science that men lere.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 25.

On that sad book his shame and loss he leared.
Spenser.

II. *intrans.* To teach.

The maister leseth [oseth] his time to lere,
When the disciple woll not here.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2150.

[In all senses now only prov. Eng. or Scotch.] **learn**¹ (lēr), *n.* [A var. of *lore*¹, after the associated verb *lear*¹: see *lore*¹, *lear*¹, *v.*] Learning; lore; a lesson. [*New prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

This leare I learned of a bel-dame trott
When I was yong and wyde as now thou art.
Barnefeld, *Affectionate Shepherd* (1594).

In many secret skills she had been conn'd her lere.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xii.

Thou clears the head o' doited lere.
Burns, *Scotch Drink*.

learn², *a.* See *leer*³.

learn³, *n.* See *leer*⁷.

learn-board (lēr'bōrd), *n.* Same as *layer-board*.

learder, *n.* [ME. *lerare* = D. *leeraar* = LG. *lerer* = OHG. *lērari*, *lērari*, MHG. *lērare*, *lērer*, G. *lehrer* = Sw. *lärare* = Dan. *lærer*, teacher; < *lear*¹ + *-er*¹.] A teacher.

learn (lēr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *learned*, sometimes *learnt*, ppr. *learning*. [*<* ME. *lernen*, *turnen*, *leornen*, *<* AS. *leornian* = OS. *līnōn* (for **līrnōn*) = OFries. *līrna*, *lerna* = OHG. *līrnēn*, *līrnēn*, MHG. *līrnen*, *līrnen*, G. *lernen*, learn; a secondary form, with formative *-n*, and change of orig. *s* to *r* (as in the related *lear*¹, *lore*¹), from the verb represented by Goth. *leisan* (pret. pres. *lais*), find out, learn: see *lear*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To gain or acquire knowledge of or skill in; become informed of or acquainted with: as, to learn grammar; to learn the truth.

To learn to die is better than to study the ways of dying.
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, II. 13.

As, taught by Venus, Paris learnt the art
To touch Achilles' only tender part.

One lesson from one hook we learn'd.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxix.

2. To teach. [*Now regarded as incorrect*, but formerly in good literary use, and still common in provincial or colloquial use.]

Sweet prince, you learn me noble thankfulness.
Shak., *Much Ado*, IV. 1. 31.

Must learn me how to grow rich in deserts.
Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, II. 1.

II. *intrans.* To acquire or receive knowledge, information, or intelligence; receive instruction; profit from teaching: as, to learn how to act; the child learns rapidly.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart.
Mat. xl. 29.

learnable (lēr'nā-bl), *a.* [*<* *learn* + *-able*.] Capable of being learned.

These be gifts,
Born with the blood, not learnable.
Tennyson, *Balin and Balan*.

learned (lēr'ned), *p. a.* [*Prop. pp. of learn, v.*]

1. Possessed of the learning of schools; well furnished with literary and scientific knowledge; erudite: as, a learned man.

Men of much reading are greatly learned, but may be little knowing.
Locke.

It is very difficult to be learned; it seems as if people were worn out on the way to great thoughts, and can never enjoy them because they are too tired.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I. 398.

2. Well acquainted; having much experience; skilful: often with *in*: as, learned in art.

Not learned, save in gracious household ways.
Tennyson, *Princess*, vii.

3. Pertaining to or manifesting learning; exhibiting the effect of instruction or learning; scholastic: as, learned accomplishments; a learned treatise.

How learned a thing it is to be aware of the humblest enemy!
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*.

I set apart [for study] an hour or two each day, and thus repaid in some degree the loss of the learned education my father once intended for me.

Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 126.

There comes thus to be a separation of the originally unitary speech into two parts: a learned dialect, which is the old common language preserved, and a popular dialect, which is its altered descendant.

Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, IX.

=*Syn.* 1 and 3. *Learned*, *Scholarly*, erudite, deep-read. These words agree in representing the possession of a knowledge obtained by careful and protracted study, especially in books. They differ in that *learned* expresses depth and fullness in the knowledge, while *scholarly* expresses accuracy: as, a learned and scholarly treatise upon the use of the dative case. *Learned* expresses only the result of study; *scholarly* may express the result or the spirit: as, *scholarly* tastes. See *ignorant*.

learnedly (lēr'ned-li), *adv.* In a learned manner; with learning or erudition; with skill: as, to discuss a question *learnedly*.

learnedness (lēr'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being learned; erudition.

learner (lēr'nēr), *n.* [*<* ME. *lernere*, *<* AS. *leornere*, a learner, *<* *leornian*, learn: see *learn*.] One who learns; one who acquires knowledge or is taught; a scholar; a pupil.

learning (lēr'ning), *n.* [*<* ME. *lernyng*, *<* AS. *leornung* (= OS. *leornunga* = OHG. *līrnunga*, *līrnunga*, MHG. *līrnung*), learning, verbal *n.* of *leornian*, learn: see *learn*.] 1. The act of acquiring knowledge.—2. Systematic knowledge; the information gained from books and instruction; education in general: as, a branch of learning; a low state of learning.

The routes of learninge most bytter we deme;
The fruites at last moste pleasant doth seme.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 340.

A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 215.

3. Specifically, profound or extensive literary and scientific culture; erudition: as, a man of learning.

What shall become of that commonwealth or church in the end which hath not the eye of learning to beautify, guide, and direct it?
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 24.

No power of combining, arranging, discerning,
Digested the masses he learned into learning.
Lowell, *Fable for Critics*.

4. That which is learned by study of or application to a particular subject; special knowledge or skill: as, to be deeply versed in the learning of an art or a profession; military or mercantile learning.

Puts to him all the learnings that his time
Could make him the receiver of.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, I. 1. 43.

I once did hold it, as our statistes do,
A baseness to write fair, and labour'd much
How to forget that learning.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2. 35.

The New Learning, the development in England, in the sixteenth century, of the Italian Renaissance. It was led by Colet, Erasmus, Warham, and More.

It was the story of Nowhere, or Utopia, which More embodies in the wonderful book which reveals to us the heart of the *New Learning*. *J. R. Green*, *Short Hist.*, v.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Scholarship*, *Erudition*, etc. (see *literature*); attainments, acquisitions.

learnt (lērnt), *v.* An occasional preterit and past participle of *learn*.

lea-rod (lē'rod), *n.* Same as *lay-rod*.

leasable (lē'sa-bl), *a.* [*<* *lease*² + *-able*.] That may be leased; capable of being transferred or held by lease.

lease¹ (lēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *leased*, ppr. *leasing*. [*<* ME. *lesen*, *<* AS. *lesan* (pret. *lās*, pl. *lēsōn*, pp. *lesen*), gather, = OS. *lesan* = OFries. *lesa* = D. *lesen*, gather, read, = MLG. *lesen* = OHG. *lesan*, MHG. G. *lesen*, gather, read, = Icel. *lesa*, glean, gather, read, = Dan. *lese* = Sw. *läsa*, read, = Goth. *lisan* (pret. *las*), gather; cf. Lith. *lesti*, pick up (corn). For the development of the notion 'read' from 'gather,' cf. L. *legere*, Gr. *λέγειν*, gather, read: see *legend*, *col-lect*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To gather; pick; pick up; pick out; select. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Of wynter fruites science
Yet leseth oute the smale unto the greet,
So that the tree may sende her drucke & mete.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

Specifically—2. To glean, as corn. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. *intrans.* To glean; gather up leavings, as at harvest. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ac who so helpeth me to erie or sowen here ar I wende
Shal baue leug, bi owre lorde, to lese here in heruest.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 68.

Agree, that in harvest used to lease;
But, harvest done, to chair work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and two pence was her daily hire.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus's *Idyls*, III.

lease² (lēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *leased*, ppr. *leasing*. [*< ME. *lesen, < AF. *leser, OF. laisser, leiser, lessier, lesser, laxier, F. laisser, let, let go, leave, let out, = Sp. Pg. laxar = It. lasciare, leave, lassare, loosen (ML. reflex lassare, leave), < L. laxare, loosen, < laxus, loose: see lax¹, laxation. Cf. release.*] 1. To grant the temporary possession of, as lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another for compensation at a fixed rate; let; demise.

This dear, dear land [England] . . . is now leased out, I dio pronouncing it, Like to a tenement or pelling farm. *Shak., Rich. II., II. 1. 59.*

Those not by chance Made, or indenture, or leas'd out t' advance The profits for a time. *B. Jonson, Underwoods, Ixxviii. 4.*

2. To take a lease of, or to tako, as lands, etc., by a lease: as, he *leased* the farm from the proprietor. = *Syn. Let, Rent, etc. See hire¹.*

lease² (lēz), *n.* [*< ME. *lese, < AF. *lese, lees, leez, OF. laiz, lays, laiz, leis, les, leez, leez, m. (AL. reflex lessa), a lease, also (F. legs), a thing left by will, a legacy; cf. OF. laisse, lesse, f., a present; from the verb. Cf. lease⁵, leash, of the same ult. origin.*] 1. A contract transferring a right to the possession and enjoyment of real property for life or for a definite period of time or at will, usually made in consideration of a periodical compensation called *rent*, in modern times usually payable in money, but sometimes in a share of the produce, and in former times frequently in services. The grantor or landlord is called the *lessor*, the grantee the *lessee*. The act of the grantor is called a *demise*; the right of the grantee is called the *term*; his holding under it is called a *tenancy*. The right of the lessor to have possession again at the end of the term, or sooner in case of forfeiture, is called the *reversion*. If the grantor has only a term and grants the whole of it, the contract is not technically a lease, but even if in the form of a lease, is deemed only an assignment. If the grantor of a term retains any reversion, even for a single day, the contract is a lease. A contract not transferring a right of possession, but merely contemplating that such right shall be transferred in the future, is not a lease, but an agreement for a lease. A contract transferring such a right to commence in enjoyment at a future day—as, for instance, one executed in February to give possession in May—is a lease; but the right of the lessee for the intervening period before the term is an *interesse termini*. The word *lease* is sometimes loosely applied to a letting of personal property.

2. The written instrument by which a leasehold estate is created. The word is also loosely applied to oral contracts of letting, which, however, are made void by the statute of frauds unless for a term not exceeding one year.

One air gave both their lease of breath. *Lovell, To Holmes on his Birthday.*

3. The duration of tenure by lease; a term of leasing; hence, the terminable time or period of anything: as, to take property on a long lease; a short lease of life.

In this laziness she [the soul] sleeps out her lease, her term of life, in this death, in this grave. *Donne, Sermons, xvii.*

His life is but a three days' lease. *Lord Maxwell's Goodnight (Child's Ballads, VI. 168).*

Custodian lease. See *custodiam*.—**Emphyteutic lease.** Same as *bail à longues années* (which see, under *bail*).—**Improving lease.** See *improving*, *n.*—**Lease and release,** a form of conveyance, now disused, but in common use in England and its American colonies in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, devised to avoid the statute of enrolments, which then required conveyances to be recorded, by taking advantage of the rule that a tenant in possession could take a release without any such act of notoriety.

lease³, *a. and n.* [*< ME. lees, les, leas, loose, false, < AS. leas, loose, false: see loose, a., which has taken the place of the more orig. leasc (ME. lees).*] 1. *a.* False; lying; deceptive.

That halt nat dremes false ne lees. *Macrobes Rom. of the Rose, I. 8.*

Louande . . . lese goddez, that lyf hadn uener, Made of stokkes & stoncz. *ARiterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1719.*

II. n. Falsehood; a lie.

Of these two here was a shrewde lees. *Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1545.*

At every ende of the deyse Sate an eric, without lese. *MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 54. (Halliwell.)*

Flanders of nede must with vs hane peace, Or els shee is destroyed without lees. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 188.*

lease⁴ (lēz), *n.* [*Also lease; < ME. lese (var. of lesowe), < AS. lās, a meadow, pasture: see leasow, to which lease⁴ is related as mead² is to meadow. Cf. lea¹, which in the sense of 'pasture' is prob. in part due to lease⁴ taken as a plural *lees.*] 1. A pasture.

The niwe forest, That is in Southantessire, . . . he loude mou, & astored we mid beastes & lesc. *Rob. of Gloucester.*

Leaze is an unmown grass field stocked through spring and summer. *Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 129.*

2. A common. [*Prov. Eng. in both senses.*] **lease**⁵ (lēz), *n.* [*The more original form of leash.*] In weaving, the system of crossings in the warp-threads in a loom between the yarn-beam and the heddles, effected by passing each warp-thread alternately over and under the lease-rods.

leasehold (lēz'hōld), *n. and a.* [*< lease² + hold.*] 1. *n.* A tenure by lease; real estate held under a lease.

"I have but a poor lease of this mansion under you, voidable at your honour's pleasure." "Ay, and thou wouldst fain convert thy leasehold into a copyhold." *Scott, Kenilworth, v.*

II. a. Held by lease: as, a leasehold tenement.—**Leasehold enfranchisement,** a plan for conferring on holders of leases for long unexpired terms the right by statute to acquire the fee by compensating the owners of the reversion or remainder. It was brought before the British Parliament in 1885.

leaseholder (lēz'hōl'dēr), *n.* A tenant under a lease.

leasemonger (lēz'mung'gēr), *n.* [*< lease³ + monger.*] One who deals in leases. [*Rare.*]

They were all very sdnaily inahited and stored with inmates, to the great admiration of the English nation, and aduantage of landlords and leasemongers. *Stowe, King James, an. 1604.*

leaser¹ (lē'zēr), *n.* [= *D. lezer, reader, = OHG. lesari, MHG. lesari, F. leser, G. leser, gleaner, a reader, = Icel. lesari, a reader, = Dan. leser = Sw. läsare, reader, also a pietist; as lease¹ + -er.*] One who leases or gathers; a gleaner.

I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of leasers and gleaners. *Swift.*

leaser² (lē'sēr), *n.* [*< lease² + -er.*] One who leases or lets; a lessor.

leaser³ (lē'zēr), *n.* [*< lease³ + -er.*] One who tells a falsehood; a liar.

lease-rod (lēz'rod), *n.* In weaving, one of the wooden rods, usually of oval cross-section, over and under which the warp-threads in a loom are alternately passed in forming the lease. There are usually three of these rods, tied together at the ends. See *lease*⁵.

leash (lēsh), *n.* [*< ME. leesseh, leysehe, lesshe; a var. of more orig. lease⁵ (early med. E. and still in use in sense 3), < ME. leas, leese, lewer, lese, < OF. lesse, F. laisse = It. lascio, < ML. laxa, thong, a loose eord, < L. laxa, fem. of laxus, loose: see lax¹.*] 1. A band, laee, or thong; a snare.

He is caught up in another les. *Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, I. 233.*

Especially—(a) The line used to hold hounds or coursing-dogs until the time comes to set them on the game.

They brought him to the heading-hill, His hounds untill a leish. *Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 304).*

(b) A pack of hounds. (c) A light line used to give the falcon a short flight without releasing her altogether. It is secured to the varvels on the bird's ankle.

But her [the hawk's] too faithful leash doth soon retain Her broken flight, attempted oft in vain. *Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.*

2. Among sportsmen, a brace and a half; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, or hares; hence, three things in general.

Citizens . . . tir'd with toyl, by leashes and by payrs, Crowned with Garlands, go to take the ayrs. *Syluester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.*

A leash of nightcaps on his head, like the pope's triple crown. *Middleton, Your Five Gallants, I. 1.*

3. In weaving, one of the threads, eords, or wires extending between the parallel bars or shafts of the heddles and having a loop or eye in the middle for the reception of a warp-thread. See *heddle*.

leash (lēsh), *v. t.* [*< leash, n.*] To bind or secure by a leash.

And at his heels, Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire Crouch for employment. *Shak., Hen. V., I. (cho.).*

leasing¹ (lē'zing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of lease¹, v.*] 1. The act of gathering; gleanng.—2. An armful of hay or corn, such as is leased or gleaned.

leasing² (lē'zing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of lease², v.*] The act of letting or taking on lease.

leasing³ (lē'zing), *n.* [*< ME. lecsing, lesing, leesyng, etc., < AS. leasung (= Icel. lausung), falsehood, verbal n. of leasian, lie, < leas, false: see lease³, loose.*] The telling of lies; lying; a lie; falsehood; lying report.

Now axe hem yef this be true, for thel shoide not be so hardy be-fore me to make yow no leasyng. *Melvin (E. E. T. S.), I. 37.*

Trust her not, you bonnibel, She will forty leasings tell. *B. Jonson, The Salyr.*

Thou shalt destroy them that speak leasing; the Lord will abhor the bloody and deceitful man. *Ps. v. 6.*

leasing-maker (lē'zing-mū'kēr), *n.* One who tells lies; one who is guilty of leasing-making. *Franklin, Autobiog., p. 414. [Rare.]*

leasing-making (lē'zing-mū'king), *n.* In *Seots law*, the act of telling lies; specifically, the utterance of slanderous and untrue speeches, to the disdain, reproach, and contempt of the king, his council and proceedings, or to the dishonor, hurt, or prejudice of his highness, his parents and progenitors; verbal sedition.

leasing-monger (lē'zing-mung'gēr), *n.* [*ME.*] A liar.

Leasing-mongeris and forsworun. *Wyclif, 1 Tim. I. 10.*

Lea's oak. See *oak*.

leasowt (lē'sō), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also lessow (also lease: see lease⁴), < ME. leeseue, leseeve, lesc, < AS. lās (gen. lāswe, dat. lāswe, lāse, pl. lāswe, lāswa, lāse, lāsa), a pasture.*] A pasture.

In men and cttles, castels, fortresses, or other places of defense, in meadows, leaseweues, etc. *Holinshed, Hen. II., an. 1173.*

William Shenstone . . . first saw the light on the patrimonial estate which his taste afterwards made so famous — The Leasowes, Hales Owen, Shropshire. *Allibone, Dict. Authors, p. 2072.*

leasowt (lē'sō), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. also lessow; < leasow, n.*] To feed or pasture.

Gently his fair flocks lessow'd he along, Through the firm pastures, freely at his leisur. *Drayton, Moses. (Nares.)*

leat¹ (lēst), *a. superl.* [*< ME. leste, lest, last, < AS. læst, contr. of læst, læscst, lærest, least, superl. of læs (adv. and a.), less (no positive in use): see less¹.*] Smallest; little in size or degree, etc., beyond all others: answering as superlative to *little*.

I spied a wee wee man, He was the leat that eir I saw. *The Wee Wee Man (Child's Ballads, I. 126).*

For I am the leat of the apostles, that am not meet to be called an apostle, because I persecuted the church of God. *1 Cor. xv. 9.*

At least, at the least, not to say, or that one may not say, more than is certainly true; at the lowest degree: as, if he has not incurred a penalty, he at least deserves censure; it was two hours ago at the least.

V. hundred of his men he lost also, And horsis a thousand atte leat. *Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2536.*

He who tempts, though in vain, at least asperses The tempted with dishonour. *Milton, P. L., ix. 296.*

Circle of least confusion. See *confusion*.—**In the least,** in the smallest degree; at all.

Acres. It is giving you a great deal of trouble. *Obs. Not in the least—I beg you won't mention it.—No trouble in the world, I assure you.*

Least and most¹, all; the whole of any number; one and all, great and small. *Nares.—Least common multiple.* See *multiple*.—**Method of least squares.** See *square*.—**Principle of least action.** See *action*.—**Principle of least constraint.** See *constraint*.

leat¹ (lēst), *adv. superl.* [*< ME. lest, last, < AS. læst, contr. of læst, læscst, lærest, adv., superl. of læs, less: see less¹.*] In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others: as, to reward those who *leat* deserve it.

With what I most enjoy contented leat. *Shak., Sonnets, xxix.*

leat², *conj.* An obsolete spelling of *lest*¹.

leatways (lēst'wāz), *adv.* At least: an obsolete or colloquial form of *leatwise*.

There being . . . no two birds in the hand worth one in the bush, as is well known—*leatways* in a contrary sense, which the meaning is the same. *Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvii.*

At leatways, at least.

At leat weies, I finde this opinion confirmed by a prettie deulse or embleme that Laelianus allegeth he saw. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 118.*

leatwise (lēst'wīz), *adv.* [*< leat¹ + -wise.*] At least: formerly used with *at*, with the same force. [*Now only colloq.*]

I have from Time to Time employ'd divers of my best Friends to get my Liberty, at leatwise leave to go abroad upon Bail. *Howell, Letters, II. 61.*

leasy (lē'zi), *a.* [*< lease³, a., + -y.*] Counterfeit; fallacious; misleading. [*Rare.*]

For studying theretie to make everie thing straight and easie, in smoothing and playning all things to much, never leaveth, whiles the sense itselfe be lefte both lowse and leate. *Acham, The Scholmaster, II.*

leat¹, **leat**² (lēt), *n.* [*Appar., like lade², lode¹, ult. connected with AS. lædan, lead: see lead¹.*] 1. A meeting of cross-roads. *Halliwell.*—2. A watercourse or a trench for conveying water

to engine- or mill-wheels. *Pryce*, 1778. [Cornwall and Devonshire, Eng.] See the quotations.

Plymouth Leat. This artificial brook is taken out of the river Mew, towards its source at the foot of Sheepston Tor in a wild mountain dell. *Leat, Late, or Lake*, as it is sometimes pronounced, is perhaps a corruption of lead or conductor, being applied, I believe, to any artificial channel for conducting water.

Marshall, Rural Economy of W. of Eng., II. 269.

Drake is connected with the modern life of Plymouth by his construction of the *leat*, or water-course through which the town is still supplied from the river Meavy, *Worth*, Hist. Devonshire (Elliot Stock, 1886), p. 210.

I have a project to bring down a *leat* of fair water from the hill-tops right into Plymouth town.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, xlv.

leat² (lēt), *v. i.* [Cf. *leak*.] To leak; pour. *Halliwel*, [Prov. Eng.]

leath¹ (lēth), *a.* A dialectal variant of *lithe*.

leath² (lēth), *a.* A dialectal variant of *loath*.

leather (lēth'ēr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *lether*, < ME. *lether*, < AS. *lether* (only in comp.)

= OFries. *lether*, *leder*, *līder*, *leer* = D. *leder*, *leer* = MLG. *leder*, LG. *leder*, *tier* = OHG. MHG. G. *leder* = Icel. *lethr* = Dan. *leder*, *lær*

= Sw. *läder*, leather; not found native outside of Teut. The W. *lether*, Bret. *leer*, *ler*, are of E. or LG. origin.] I. *n.* 1. The tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed skin of an animal; dressed hides or skins collectively. The peculiar character of leather is due to the chemical combination of tannin in the process of tanning, or of tannin and vegetable extractive matter (or else of some mineral or earthy base), with gelatin as contained in animal skin; its physical characteristics, such as flexibility, tensile strength, color, and durability, are more or less modified by the processes subsequent to the chemical, and included in the various operations of currying and dressing. In commercial and popular usage leather does not include skins dressed with the hair or fur on; such skins are usually distinguished by compounding the word *skin* with the name of the animal from which they are taken: as, *sealskin*, *bearskin*, *otter-skin*, etc. In the untanned state skins valued for their fur, hair, or wool, and destined to be tawed and dressed for furriers' and analogous uses, are called *pelts* or *peltry*. In England the term *pelts* is applied to all untanned skins. The term *skin* has also certain applications relating to leather which seem to follow no rule, but are sanctioned by general usage: thus, leathers made from the skins of kids, dogs, sheep, pigs, and calves, and in general from the skins of all small domestic and of many wild animals, are distinguished by the names of the animals: as, *dogskin*, *sheepskin*, *pigskin*, *calfskin*, *buckskin*, or *deerskin*. Buffalo leather is an exception to this usage. (See *buff*, 2.) In general, leather made from skins of adult bovine domestic animals is called *cowhide*, and that made from skins of horses is called *horsehide*. The tanned skins of large animals, either wild or domestic, are distinguished by the word *hide* with the name of the animal from which the skin was taken prefixed, except when the skin has the fur or hair left upon it: as, *rhinoceros-hide*, *hippopotamus-hide*, *buffalo-hide* (tanned with hair removed); *leopard-skin*, *buffalo-skin* (tanned or tawed with hair or fur on). Leather made from the skins of alligators and aquatic animals is, however, generally called *skin* with the name of the animal prefixed: as, *alligator-skin*, *shark-skin*, etc. (See also *shagreen*.) The outer side of the skin both before and after tanning is called the *grain side*, or simply the *grain*; the opposite side is called the *lesh side*.

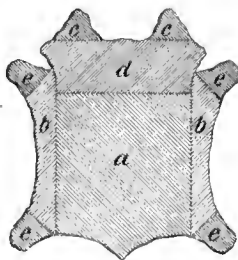


Diagram showing divisions of a tanned skin. *a*, butt; *b*, belly; *c*, c, cheek; *d*, neck; *e*, e, e, e, shank.

2. Human skin. [Ironical or ludicrous.] His body, active as his mind. Retaining sound in limb and wind Except some leather lost behind. *Swift*, To the Earl of Peterborough.

3. A round piece of tanned hide on the end of a fish-hook, designed to keep the bait from sliding up on the line.—4. The loose hanging part of a dog's ear.

The ears of the dog [the Irish water-spaniel] should be long, and so broad in the *leather* that they will meet across the nose. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 425.

Alum leather, tawed leather.—**American leather**, a kind of varnished or enameled cloth prepared in imitation of leather, used for covering chairs, sofas, etc.—**Avignon leather**, embossed leather, colored and gilded, used for wall-decoration and for covering furniture: made at Avignon in the seventeenth century, and in all respects similar to that made for the same purpose in Spain.—**Basan leather**, bark-dyed sheepskin, used in making slippers, etc.—**Boiled leather**. See *cuir-bouilli*.—**Buff-leather**. See *buff*, 2.—**Bullock-leather**. Same as *cowhide*.—**Chamois leather**. See *chamois*, 2.—**Chrome-leather**, leather in which bichromate of potassa solution is used as a steep, the bichromate being by reaction with protosulphate of iron subsequently reduced in the tissue to sesquioxide of chromium.—**Cordovan leather**. Same as *cordwain*.—**Danish leather**, leather prepared by tanning sheep-, goat-, kid-, and lamb-skins with willow-bark. It is strong, supple, and bright-colored, and is used chiefly for gloves.—**Enameled leather**, leather usually split and coated on one side with varnish, giving it a surface less lustrous than that of patent leather.—**Fair leather**,

leather not artificially colored.—**Grained leather**. Same as *grain-leather*.—**Harness-leather**, bark-tanned leather dressed specially for harness-making. Instead of the ordinary dubbing, the hardest tallow is used for the stuffing, and a great deal of labor is expended upon it with the stockstone and slicker to produce the desired smooth finish on the grain side.—**Hogs' leather**. Same as *hog-skin*.—**Hungarian leather**, a white leather originally brought from Hungary, prepared by a peculiar process similar to tawing, after which it is softened by the application of oil and heat.—**Japanned leather**. Same as *patent leather*.—**Kip-leather**, leather made from the skins of half-grown cattle.—**Lace-leather**. See *whang-leather*.—**Lacquered leather**. Same as *patent leather*.—**Leather appliqué**, decorative work made by sewing pieces of kid or other thin leather of different colors on a surface, as of cloth, and completing the design by borders, scrolls, etc., either of cord or of embroidery-stitching.—**Leather-punching machine**, a machine for punching leather, in which the action of both the punch and the die is automatic. A cam-wheel and winch actuate the die-stock and the punch, the cam-wheel having a spring attachment which compensates for varying thicknesses of the leather. The leather is fed by hand to the machine.—**Leather-splitting machine**, a machine for dividing leather into two thicknesses. See *split leather*.—**Leather-stripping machine**, a machine by which binding-leather is marked with stripes for shoe-binding.—**Leather-stripping machine**, a machine for cutting sides of leather into strips of uniform width, from which soles and heels are afterward punched. *E. H. Knight*.—**Leather-washer tool, cutter, or machine**, a device for cutting washers from leather. One form resembles the ordinary carpenter's brace and annular bit, having two cutters adjustable in relation with the center of the bit. Leather washers are often cut with circular hollow punches.—**Morocco leather**. See *morocco*.—**Oiled leather**, leather prepared by any process in which oil is an important ingredient.—**Oil goat-leather**, oiled goatskin.—**Pannonia leather**. Same as *leather-cloth*.—**Patent leather**, leather having a finely varnished surface, prepared from thick leather specially tanned for the purpose. The varnish (technically called *sweetmeat*) is applied in coats with intermediate drying in a steam-heated oven, and smoothing between the applications. Lined-oil and coloring materials, which may be black or white, etc., are the chief ingredients of the varnish. Also *japanned leather*, *lacquered leather*.—**Pebble-grained goat-leather**, goatskin grained in an irregular manner, as though numerous small pebbles of different sizes had been pressed upon its surface.—**Russet leather**. (a) Leather finished except coloring and polishing. (b) Leather finished for use without artificial coloring, as that of which shoes are made for use in hot weather. Hence—(c) Leather slightly colored, tinged red or yellowish-brown, for use in the same way.—**Russia leather**, a fine leather prepared in Russia, and imitated elsewhere, by very careful willow-bark tanning, dyeing with sanders-wood, and soaking in birch-oil. It is of a brownish-red color, and has a peculiar and characteristic odor.—**Spanish leather**, russet and other uncolored leather of the weight and quality used for boots.—**Split leather**, leather split by a machine. Two thicknesses are thus obtained, either of which may be used, which are better adapted for some uses than the full thickness. The inner layer, of very inferior quality, is used for trunk-covers and similar purposes, and is sometimes finished and used for cheap boots and shoes. Occasionally, however, splitting is done only to secure an even thickness in the outer part, when the operation is more properly called *skiving*.—**Transparent leather**, raw hide treated with alum and glycerin, and thus rendered more or less translucent.—**Twisted leather**, oiled leather twisted from strips into a cord-like form for straps or bands, used with grooved pulleys and for other purposes.—**Vegetable leather**, a material composed of india-rubber spread upon linen according to a patent process, very tough, and capable of being made of any thickness by additional layers of linen covered and cemented with the india-rubber. It is made in long rolls. *Ure*, Dict.—**Whang-leather**, tough leather used for cutting into narrow strips, such as laces, crackers for whips, and small straps. Also called *lace-leather*.—**White leather**, tawed leather: so called because the natural color is not darkened by the process, as is the case with tanned leather.

II. *a.* Consisting of leather; leathern: as, a leather glove.

The nobility think scorn to go in leather aprons.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 13.

Leather armor, armor made of leather rendered first flexible and easily shaped and afterward hard by soaking in hot water, or boiling, pressing, and beating. (Compare *cuir-bouilli*.) Such armor was much used for defense in addition to the hauberk, greaves, arm-guards, etc., being worn over the link-mail. Helmets also were often made of this material.—**Leather belting**, leather first shaved to an even thickness, and then cut into strips of definite width which are chamfered off and riveted and cemented together at the ends to form one long piece. The piece thus formed is prepared for market by winding it into a coil like a ribbon. It is used for the straps or belts of pulleys, etc., in machinery.

leather (lēth'ēr), *v.* [Cf. *leather, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with leather; apply leather to; form into leather; tan.

Then, if you bring a liver not entirely leathered and lungs not over half consumed.

S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 444.

Taking a green seal skin, we put a foot on it and cut around it, sew up the heel, and run a string round the toe, which draws it up, and tie it on the instep. By walking it becomes leathered and soft to the foot.

Fishes of U. S., v. ii. 435.

2. To beat or thrash with or as with a thong of leather. [Colloq.]

If you think I could carry my point, I would so whinge and leather my lambkin.

Foote, *Mayor of Garrat*, 1.

I gave Spouncer a black eye, I know—that's what he got by wanting to leather me.

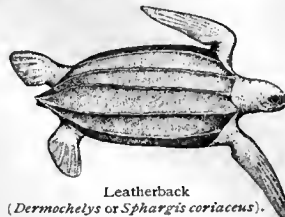
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, p. 34.

II. *intrans.* To beat; strike. [Colloq.]

The drum was on the very brink of leathering away with all his power.

Dickens, *The Chimes*, iv.

leatherback (lēth'ēr-bak), *n.* 1. A turtle of the family *Dermochelydidae*, the *Dermochelys coriacea*, or soft-shelled turtle, also known as *leather-turtle*, *lyre-turtle*, *trunk-turtle*, and by other names. See *Sphargis*.—2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*: so called from the red



Leatherback (*Dermochelys* or *Sphargis coriacea*).

back of the male, which is of the color of tanned sole-leather. [Charleston, South Carolina.]

leather-beetle (lēth'ēr-bē'tl), *n.* The toothed dermestid, *Dermestes vulpinus*, which injures leather.

leather-board (lēth'ēr-bōrd), *n.* A composition of leather scraps and paper material, ground and rolled into sheets. *E. H. Knight*.

leather-brown (lēth'ēr-broun), *n.* See *brown*.

leather-carp (lēth'ēr-kārp), *n.* A scaleless variety of the carp.

leather-cloth (lēth'ēr-klōth), *n.* A fabric covered with a water-proof composition, and usually having a polished surface. It is commonly made by applying a coat of paint or varnish, or of both, to one side of a piece of cloth, and is sometimes embossed with a grain resembling that of morocco, sometimes made with a high gloss like that of patent leather. Also called *Pannonia leather*.

leather-coat (lēth'ēr-kōt), *n.* Anything with a tough coat, skin, or rind, as an apple or a potato; specifically, the golden russet.

There's a dish of leather-coats for you.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 44.

leather-dicing (lēth'ēr-dī'sing), *n.* Same as *leather-dressing*. *E. H. Knight*.

leather-dresser (lēth'ēr-dres'ēr), *n.* One who finishes leather by coloring, polishing, and preparing for use the skins after they have been tanned or otherwise preserved.

leather-dressing (lēth'ēr-dres'ing), *n.* The finishing operations which succeed the currying of leather.

leatherette (lēth'ēr-et'), *n.* [Cf. *leather* + *-ette*.] Cloth or paper made to look like leather; imitation leather.

leather-flower (lēth'ēr-flou'ēr), *n.* A North American climbing plant, *Clematis Florida*, with a large perianth of leathery purplish sepals. It grows wild from Pennsylvania and Ohio southward, and is often cultivated.

leather-gouge (lēth'ēr-gouj), *n.* A tool used to cut channels in leather for receiving the thread of a line of stitches. *E. H. Knight*.

leather-grinder (lēth'ēr-grim'dēr), *n.* A machine for reducing scraps of leather to shreds, that the material may be made into washers, in-soles, and shoe-heels.

leatherhead (lēth'ēr-hed), *n.* 1. A block-head.—2. A meliphagine bird, *Philemon* or *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus* of Australia: so called from the bare, skinny head: also called *monk* and *friar* from the same circumstance, and *four-o'clock* from its cry; also *pinleo*.

leathering (lēth'ēr-ing), *n.* [Cf. *leather* + *-ing*.]

1. *Naut.*, tanned or prepared leather fitted on spars, rigging, etc., to prevent chafing.—2. A thrashing; a whipping. [Colloq.]—3. The yellow perch. [Neuse river, North Carolina.]

leather-jack (lēth'ēr-jak), *n.* A jug made of leather; a black-jack.

leather-jacket (lēth'ēr-jak'et), *n.* 1. One of several fishes. (a) A balistoid fish, *Balistes capricornis*, having three dorsal spines, a uniform brownish color on the trunk, the second dorsal and the anal fin checkered with interrupted longitudinal brown lines, and the caudal fin mottled. It occurs along the Gulf coast of the United States, as well as in the Mediterranean and other warm seas. See cut under *Balistes*. (b) A monacanthine balistoid fish of any kind. [New South Wales; New Zealand.] (c) A carangoid fish, *Oligoptilus saurus*, having an elongated subfusiform body with narrow linear scales embedded in the skin at various angles, and a first dorsal fin with five spines. It is common in tropical seas, and wanders along the eastern coast of the United States.

2. In bot., same as *hickory-eucalyptus*.

leather-knife (lēth'ēr-nif), *n.* A knife of curved or crescent form for cutting leather, the edge being on the convex side, and the handle being attached to the middle of the concavity. It is one of the oldest tools known, and is much used in harness-making.

leather-lap (lēth'ēr-lap), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, an ordinary polishing-disk covered with walrus-

hide and charged with Venetian tripoli and water: used to polish stones cut en cabochon.
leatherleaf (leTH'er-léf), *n.* See *Cassandra*.
leather-mouthed (leTH'er-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth like leather, or smooth and tough, without teeth in the jaws.

By *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub.
I. Walton, Angler (ed. 1653), p. 203.

leathern (leTH'ern), *a.* [*< ME. letheren, < AS. letheren, lethern, lethren, litheren, lithren, in oldest form lidrin (= D. lederen = OHG. lidirin, lidrin, MHG. liderin, G. ledern), of leather, < lether, leather; see leather and -er².*] Made of leather; consisting of or resembling leather.

Thenne com Conetyse,
 And lyk a letherne pors bullede his chekes,
Piers Plowman (A), v. 110.

And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins.
Mat. lii. 4.

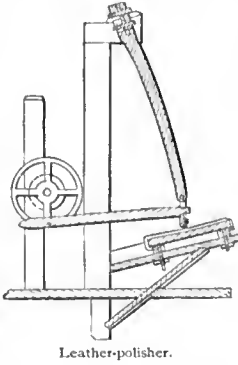
Leathern bird, leathern mouse, leathern wings, *a. bat.* *Halliwel. [Prov. Eng.]*

leatheroid (leTH'er-oid), *n.* [*< leather + -oid.*] A material prepared from vegetable fiber chemically treated and formed into sheets, having in a greater or less degree a body, color, and toughness resembling those of bark-tanned and uncurried leather.

leather-paper (leTH'er-pá'pér), *n.* A thick paper having a fine-grained surface resembling that of leather or silk erape. It is often embossed with various designs, and gilded or enameled in various patterns.

leather-plant (leTH'er-plant), *n.* A composite plant of the genus *Celmisia*, including *C. coriacea* and other species. [*New Zealand.*]

leather-polisher (leTH'er-pol'ish-ér), *n.* A machine for condensing and polishing the surface of leather by means of a slicking- or glassing-tool which oscillates over it.



Leather-polisher.

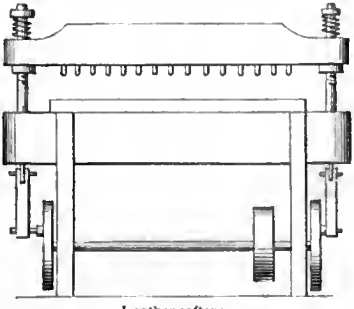
leather-punch (leTH'er-punch), *n.*
 1. A hand-tool for making eyelet-holes in leather or holes for laeings in belting.—
 2. A machine for punching leather.

leather-seat (leTH'er-sót), *n.* A dust-guard bearing. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

leatherside (leTH'er-sid), *n.* A small eyprioid fish, the leather-sided minnow, *Tigoma tania*, used in Utah as a bait for catching whitefish, or mountain herring, *Coregonus williamsoni*.

leather-skin (leTH'er-skin), *n.* The true skin, or corium, as distinguished from the epidermis.

leather-softener (leTH'er-sóf'nér), *n.* A machine for rendering dry hides or leather flexi-



Leather-softener.

ble, so that they may be worked without breaking. It either pounds the leather or, by means of corrugated rollers, presses and extends it.

leather-stamp (leTH'er-stamp), *n.* A lever-press, in which die and follower are jointed together to form a toggle, used for stamping leather.

leather-stretcher (leTH'er-strech'ér), *n.* A frame in which a side of leather is stretched so that it may dry flat. In some frames the skin is held by tenterhooks; in others the sides of the frame are expanded by means of wedges. *E. H. Knight.*

leather-stuffer (leTH'er-stuf'ér), *n.* A machine for softening hides and charging them with dubbing to render them pliable. It consists es-

entially of a hollow cylinder, through which flow currents of steam; in this the hides are rolled about with the dubbing.

leather-turtle (leTH'er-tér'tl), *n.* 1. The leatherback. [*Eastern coast of U. S.*]—2. Another kind of turtle, *Trionyx mutica*.

leather-winged (leTH'er-wingd), *a.* Having leathery wings, as a bat.

leatherwood (leTH'er-wúd), *n.* 1. A North American shrub of the genus *Dirca*, with very



Leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*).
 1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with fruit and leaves; a, flower; b, flower laid open to show pistil and stamens.

tough bark. See *Dirca*.—2. An Australian tree or shrub of the genus *Ceratopetalum*, belonging to the saxifrage family; also, its wood.

leathery (leTH'er-i), *a.* [*< leather + -y¹.*] Resembling leather; tough and flexible like leather; specifically, in bot., coriaceous.

leath-wake (leTH'wák), *a.* See *lithwake*.

leautet, *n.* A Middle English form of *lealty*.

leave¹ (lév), *v.*; pret. and pp. *left*, ppr. *leaving*. [*Early mod. E. leave, lere, < ME. leveren, leven (pret. left, lefte, laft, lafte, lefde, pl. lefte, levede, pp. left, laft, yleft), < AS. lǣfan, tr. leave (a heritage), also intr., remain (= OS. far-lēbbian, remain, lēbban, remain = OFries. lēva, leave, = OHG. MHG. leiben, tr., leave, OHG. leibēn, intr., remain, = Icel. leifa, leave), a secondary verb, associated with lif, a heritage, what is left, remainder (> ME. laif, lafe, lave, Sc. lave: see lave³), < *lifan, pret. *lifan, in comp. be-lifan (= OS. bi-līban = OFries. bi-līva, be-līva, blīva = MD. blīven, D. blijven = MLG. blīven = OHG. be-līban, MHG. be-līben, blīben (also ge-līben, ver-līben), G. bleiben = Icel. lifa (orig. strong, as in pp. lifen, but early displaced by the weak form lifa = AS. lifian, E. live¹) (also blīu = Dan. blive = Sw. blifva, after G.) = Goth. bi-leiban), be left, remain, whence also lif, life, lifian, libban, live: see life, live¹. The verb leave¹ is not connected with the noun leave² in the phrase to take leave.]
I. trans. 1. To let remain; fail or neglect to take away, remove, or destroy; allow to stay or exist: as, he left his baggage behind him; 5 from 12 leaves 7; only a few were left alive.
 Eke sum have this hleve,
 That bare yleft there shall noo fool it [dill] greve.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.
 They that are left of you shall pine away . . . in your enemies' lands. *Lev. xxvi. 39.*
 2. To place or deliver with intent to let remain: part from by giving or yielding up: as, to leave papers at the houses of subscribers; to leave money on deposit.
 How came the lily maid by that good shield? . . .
 He left it with her, when he rode to tilt.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.
 3. To let remain for a purpose; confide, commit, or refer: as, to leave the decision of a question to an umpire; I leave that to your judgment.
 Always, when we leave our Ships, we either order a certain place of meeting, or else leave them a sign to know where we are, by making one or more great Smokes.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 252.
 How many other things might be tolerated in peace and left to conscience, had we but charity.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 53.
 His thankless country leaves him to her laws.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 218.
 4. To let remain or have remaining at death; hence, to transmit, bequeath, or give by will: as, he leaves a wife and children, and has left his property in trust for their use.*

The kyng left non of his disente,
 Nor of his blode of that land to be kyng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1513.
 There be of them that have left a name behind them.
Ecl. xlii. 8.
 Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you.
John xiv. 27.

5. To go away or depart from; quit, whether temporarily or permanently.

Whiche yle we lefte on our lefte hande towsrde Greece.
Sir R. Gylford, Pylgrymage, p. 14.
 There left oure Lord his Disciples, when he wente to preyre before his Passioun.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 96.

True patriots all; for, be it understood,
 We left our country for our country's good.
Barrington, New South Wales, p. 152.

6. To separate or withdraw from; part company or relinquish connection with; forsake; abandon; desert: as, to leave a church or society; to leave one occupation for another; he has left the path of rectitude.

Thenne lachez ho hir leue, & leuez hym there,
 For more myrthe of that mon mozt ho not gete.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1870.

The sayde Maxent to Katryne
 Leve thy god and leve [leave, believe] on myn.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 38. (Halliwel.)

Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife.
Gen. ii. 24.

The heresies that men do leave
 Are hsted most of those they did deceive.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 139.

7. To quit, as the doing of anything; cease or desist from; give over; leave off: followed, to express the verbal action, by a verbal noun in -ing, or formerly by an infinitive with to.

As yee see men leaue eating of the fyrst and seconde dish, so suoyde them from the Table.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

If I might see any such inclination in you, that you would leave to be merciless, and begin to be charitable, I would then hope well of you.
Lattimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Joseph gathered corn . . . until he left numbering.
Gen. xli. 49.

I cannot leave to love, and yet I do.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6. 17.

8. To suffer or permit to continue; fail to change the state, condition, or course of; let remain as existing: as, to leave one free to act; leave him in peace; leave it as it is.

We have left undone those things which we ought to have done. *Book of Common Prayer, General Confession.*
 A door left ajar gave him a peep into the best parlour.
Freng, Sketch-Book, p. 338.

I leave thy praises unexpress'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

Often the noises made by children at play leave the parents in doubt whether pleasure or pain is the cause.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 496.

Leave me, him, etc., alone to do anything, trust me to do it; you may be sure I will do it.
 He'll go along o'er the wide world with me;
 Leave me alone to woo him.
Shak., As you Like It, i. 3. 135.

Left in the laps¹. See *laps³*.—**To be left in the basket.** See *basket*.—**To be left to one's self,** to be left alone; be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.—**To get left,** to be distanced or beaten; be left behind or in the lurch, especially in a contest, competition, or rivalry. [*Colloq. slang.*]—**To leave alone,** to suffer or permit to continue undisturbed or untouched; let-alone.—**To leave in the dark,** to conceal information from.
 I am not willing to leave my Reader in the dark.
Dampier, Voyages, iii. 111. 32.

To leave off. (a) To cease or desist from; forbear; terminate; quit: as, to leave off work at six o'clock; to leave off a bad habit.
 For love of me leave off this dreadful play.
Spenser, F. Q., i. vi. 28.

He hath left off to be wise, and to do good. *Ps. xxxvi. 3.*

(b) To cease wearing or using; lay aside; give up: as, to leave off a garment; to leave off tobacco.

What a pretty thing man is when he goes in his doublet and hose and leaves off his wit!
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 203.

(c) To give up or cease to associate with.

A woman cannot have an affair but instantly all her sex travel about to publish it, and leave her off: now, if a man cheats another of his estates at play, forges a will, or marries his ward to his own son, nobody thinks of leaving him off for such trifles. *Watpole, To Mann, Sept. 25, 1742.*

To leave one in the lurch. See *lurch³*.—**To leave one the bag to hold.** See *bag¹*.—**To leave out,** to omit: as, to leave out a word or name in writing.—**To leave (out) in the cold.** See *cold, n.*

II. intrans. 1†. To remain; be left.

Abate the nombre of that same sonnes altitude owt of 90, and thanne is the remensunt of the nombre that leaveth the latitude of the regionn. *Chaucer, Astrolabe, li. 25.*

Also I pray zow that the melvet that leyst of my typet may be sent home.
Paston Letters (1471), III. 27.
 2. To go away; depart: as, he left by the last steamer; I am to leave to-morrow; the next train leaves at 10. [*Chiefly colloq.*]

If they [the Mound-Builders] found forests in the valleys they occupied, these were cleared away to make room for their towns, . . . and when . . . they finally left, or were driven away, a long period must have elapsed before the trees began to grow freely.

Baldwin, *Anc. America*, p. 50.

3†. To give over; cease; leave off.

He searched, and began at the eldest, and left at the youngest.
Gen. xlv. 12.

Let us leave, and kiss;

Let some unwelcome guest should fall betwixt us,
And we should part without it.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 2.

To leave off, to cease; desist; atop; make an end.

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
Leave off, and for another summons wait.

Roscommon, *Translated Verse*, l. 309.

So soon as we have dined, we will down again to the little house: where I will begin, at the place I left off, about fly-fishing.
Cotton, in *Walton's Angler*, ii. 251.

leave¹ (lêv), *n.* [*leave*¹, *v.*] A leaving; something left or remaining.

Then he's taen up the little boy [from the side of his dead mother].

Rowed him in his gown sleeve;
Said, "Tho' your father's to my loss,
Your mother 'a to me leave."

Birth of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 395).

leave² (lêv), *n.* [*ME. leve, leaf*, < *AS. leaf*, permission, = *D. -lof* in *urlof*, permission, = *MHG. loube*, *G. laube*, also *-laub* in *ur-laub*, *verlaub*, permission, = *Icel. lof* (also *lof*), permission, = *Dan. lov* = *Sw. lof*, permission, a secondary noun, in relation with *loaf*, dear, *gelifan*, believe; see *leaf*, *belief*, *believe*, *leave*.] 1. Liberty granted to do something, or for some specific action or course of conduct; permission; allowance; license.

Your commandment to kepe to kare forthe y caste me,
My lorde, with your leue, no lenger y lette yowe.

York Plays, p. 274.

In this banishment, I must take leave to say you are unjust.
Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, i. 1.

O! Liberty is a fine thing, Flippanta; it's a great Help in Conversation to have leave to say what one will.

Vanbrugh, *Confederacy*, i.

Specifically—2. Liberty to depart; permission to be absent: as, to take leave. See below.

Hath he set me any day
Agene that ihc me grethi may,
And nyme tyme of mine keneamen,
And myne friend that with me been?

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Furloughed men returned in large numbers, and before their leaves had terminated.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 93.

Absent with leave, absent without leave. See *absent*.—By leave, or by leave of court, in law, having sanction from the court or a judge for the taking of a proceeding; sometimes required to be had in advance to prevent vexatious proceedings, as in the case of a leave to sue in a recent judgment of the same court; or for the better protection of the person asking it, as in the case of a receiver about to bring a suit who will not be charged with costs in case of a failure if he obtains leave to sue.—Leave of absence. See *absence*.—On leave. See *furlough*.—To break leave (*naut.*). See *break*.—To catch leave. See *catch*.—To take French leave. See *French*.—To take leave. (a) To receive (assume) permission: as, I take leave to consider the matter settled. Especially—(b) Originally, to receive formal permission, as from a superior, to depart; now, to part with some expression of farewell; bid farewell or adieu.

And Paul . . . took his leave of the brethren, and sailed thence into Syria.
Acts xviii. 18.

Hah! old Rowley! egad, you are just come in time to take leave of your old acquaintance.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 1.

= *Syn. Leave, Liberty, License*. These words imply that the permission granted may be used or not. Leave is the lightest, is generally personal, and is used on familiar occasions. Liberty is more often connected with more important matters; it indicates full freedom, and perhaps that obstacles are completely cleared from the path. License, primarily the state of being permitted by law, may retain this meaning (as, license to sell intoxicating drinks), or it may go so far as to mean that unlawful or undue advantage is taken of legal permission or social forbearance: as, liberty easily degenerates into license.

leave² (lêv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. left, ppr. leaving. [*ME. leven*, < *AS. lifjan, lifan*, permit, also in comp. *alifjan, gelifjan*, permit (= *OHG. ir-louben, ar-louben, ar-lauban, er-laupan, er-louben*, *MHG. er-louben, G. er-lauben* = *Icel. leyfa* = *Goth. us-laubjan*, permit), < *leaf*, permission; see *leave*², *n.*] To give leave to; permit; allow; let; grant.

God lete it be my best

To telle it the.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 597.

[The Middle English form *leve* (that is, as usually written, *leve*) is often confounded in manuscripts and early printed editions with *lene*, to grant, lend.

He [God] knoweth what is covenable to every wyht and leueth [var. *leneth*] hem that he wot that is covenable to hem.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. prose 6.]

Whether Esau were a vassal I leave the reader to judge.

Locke.

[The verb *leave*², permit, allow, is generally confused with *leave*¹, permit to remain, quit, etc., from which, however,

it differs in construction. *Leave*² is now generally followed by an indirect object of the person, and an infinitive with *to*: as, I leave you to decide. In vulgar speech *leave* is often used for *let* without *to*: as, leave me be; leave me go.]

leave³ (lêv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. leaved, ppr. leaving. [*leaf*¹, *n.*] Same as *leaf*.

leave⁴ (lêv), *v. t.* [*F. lever*, raise: see *lever*¹, *levy*¹.] To raise; levy.

And after all an army strong she leav'd,

To war on those which him had of his realm bereav'd.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. x. 31.

leaved (lêvd), *a.* Having a leaf or leaves, in any sense of that word; made with leaves or folds: used in composition: as, a two-leaved gate. Also leafed.

This ruddy shine issued from the great dining-room, whose two-leaved door stood open, and showed a genial fire in the grate.
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xii.

A double hill ran up his furrowy forka
Beyond the thick-leaved platans of the vale.

Tennyson, *Princcas*, iii.

leaveless¹ (lêv'les), *a.* [*leave*², *n.*, + *-less*.] Without leave. [Rare.]

Within an yle me thought I was,
Where wall and yate was all of glasse,
And so was closed round about
That leavelesse none come in ne out.

The Isle of Ladies.

leaveless², *a.* A rare variant of leafless.

A leaveless branch laden with icicles.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Beauty*.

leave-looker (lêv'lúk'ér), *n.* In English and Welsh municipal law, a licensed or authorized inspector. In Chester the function of these officers was to discover non-freemen exercising any trade within the liberties of the city, in order that a tax might be imposed on them. In Denbigh their function was to see that the bread sold was of full weight, and to inspect weights and measures.

The Leave-lookers [of Chester] are also appointed annually by the mayor for the purpose of collecting a duty of 2s. 6d. claimed by the corporation to be levied yearly upon all non-freemen who exercise any trade within the liberties of the city of Chester.

Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 2621.

leaven¹, *n.* See *leaven*.

leaven² (lêv'n), *n.* [Formerly also *leven*, *levin*; < *ME. leuain, leuain*, < *OF. leuain*, *F. leuain* = *Pr. leuain*, < *ML. leuamen* (also, in reflection of the *OF.*, *levanum*; also *levanimentum*), leaven, < *L. levamen*, that which raises, an alleviation, < *levare*, raise: see *levy*¹.] 1. A substance that produces or is designed to produce fermentation, especially in dough; specifically, a mass of fermenting dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation in it and renders it light.

He is the leuene of the bred,
Whiche soureth alle the paste aboute.

Gower.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened.

Mat. xiii. 33.

2. Something that resembles leaven in its effects, as some secret or impalpable influence working a general change, especially a change for the worse.

Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees.

So then, Posthumus,

Will lay the leaven on all proper men;
Goody and gallant shall be false and perjured,
From thy great fail.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 4. 64.

leaven² (lêv'n), *v. t.* [*leaven*², *n.*] 1. To excite fermentation in; raise and make light, as dough or paste.

A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump.

1 Cor. v. 6.

2. To imbue; work upon by some invisible or powerful influence.

Beware, ye that are magistrates, their sin doth leaven you all.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

3. To ripen; mature. [Rare.]

No more evasion:
We have with a leaven'd and prepared choice
Proceeded to you.

Shak., *M. for M.*, i. 1. 52.

leavening (lêv'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *leaven*², *v.*] 1. The act of making light by means of leaven; the act of exciting fermentation in anything.

Tro. Have I not tarried?

Pan. Ay, the bolling; but you must tarry the leavening.

Shak., *T. and C.*, i. 1. 20.

2. That which leavens or makes light.

leavenous¹ (lêv'n-us), *a.* [Formerly also *leavenous*; < *leaven*² + *-ous*.] Containing leaven; hence, imbued; tainted.

[Their] unalcere and leavenous doctrine, corrupting the people, first taught them looseness and bondage.

Milton, *Eikonoklastes*.

Leavenworthia (lêv-on-wêr'thi-ÿ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of North American cruciferous plants

of the tribe *Arabideae*, distinguished by the narrow pod, straight embryo, and winged seeds. They are low herbaceous annuals or biennials with lyrate-pinnatifid leaves and yellow, purplish, or white flowers on elongated pedicels. There are 3 species, which may be reducible to one, *L. Michauxii*, a native of Alabama.

leaver¹ (lê'vêr), *n.* One who leaves or relinquishes; a forsaker.

leaver², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lever*¹.

leaves, *n.* Plural of *leaf*.

leave-silver, *n.* In *old forest-law*, same as *danger*, 6.

leave-taking (lêv'tāk'ing), *n.* The taking of leave; parting speech; farewell salutation.

To horse;

But shift away.
Shak., *Macbeth*, ii. 3. 150.

leaviness¹ (lê'vi-nes), *n.* Leafiness.

leaving (lê'ving), *n.* [*ME. levynge*, verbal *n.* of *leave*¹, *v.*] 1†. Departure; death.

The aungellē gaf hym in warnynge

Of the tyme of hya levynge.

MS. Cantab. Fr. ii. 33, f. 243. (*Halliwel*.)

2. That which is left; a remnant or relic; refuse: nearly always in the plural.

My father has this morning call'd together,

To this poor hall, his little Roman senate,
The leavings of Pharsalia.

Adison, *Cato*, i. 1.

leaving-shop (lê'ving-shop), *n.* An unlicensed pawnshop. *Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, ii. 12. [Slang.]

Leavitt stamp. See *stamp*.

leavy¹ (lê'vi), *a.* An obsolete variant of leafy.

leban, leben (lêb'an, -en), *n.* [Also *lebban*; < *Ar. leban*.] A common Arabic beverage, consisting of coagulated sour milk, often diluted with water.

lebardet, *n.* An old spelling of *leopard*.

Lebel gun. See *gun*¹.

Leblanc process. See *process*.

Lecanium (lê-kā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. λεκάνη*, a dish, pot, pan, a hod.] A genus of scale-insects, typical of a subfamily *Lecaniinae*. It is universally distributed, and contains several cosmopolitan species. Signoret has catalogued 51 species, but many remain undescribed. *L. hesperidum* is found all over the world; it is a great pest in hothouses, and infests the orange, the lemon, the ivy, and many other plants.

lecanomancy (lek'a-nō-man-si), *n.* [*Gr. λεκανομαντεία*, dish-divination, < *λεκάνη*, a dish, pan, pot (< *λεκος*, a dish, plate, pan, pot), + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *λεκανόμαντις*, a dish-diviner.] Divination by throwing three stones into water in a basin and invoking the aid of a demon.

Lecanora (lek-a-nō'rā), *n.* [NL., so called in ref. to the form of the shields, < *Gr. λεκάνη*, a dish; see *lecanomancy*.] A genus of lichens,

type of the family *Lecanoraceae*. The thallus is crustaceous, chiefly uniform, but sometimes lobed on the margin, or very rarely slightly auriferous. The apothecium is scutelliform; the spores are 4- to many-celled, rarely 2- to 4-celled, and vary from ellipsoidal to oblong or even elongated-fusiform. The spermatia are of various more or less lengthened forms, and placed on nearly simple sterigmata. The species are very numerous; some of them are used in dyeing, especially *L. tartarea*. (See *cudbear*.) Another species so used is *L. pallidissima*, which includes the light and white crotches of Scotland and England. (See *crotches*.) The species *L. esculenta* and *L. affinis*, found from Algiers to Tataria, appear to grow unattached, and are said to be borne through the air in large quantities. They serve as food for man and beast in times of scarcity, and are called *manna-lichens*.

lecanorate (lek-a-nō'rāt), *n.* [*lecanor*(ic) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of lecanoric acid.

Lecanorei (lek-a-nō'rê-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lecanora* + *-ei*.] A family of lichens, typified by the genus *Lecanora*. It is included in the tribe *Parmeliaceae*, from the other divisions of which it is distinguished by a crustaceous thallus.

lecanoric (lek-a-nō'r'ik), *a.* [*Lecanora* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from plants of the genus *Lecanora*.—Lecanoric acid. Same as *lecanorin*.

lecanorin (lek-a-nō'r'in), *n.* [*Lecanora* + *-in*².] A crystalline substance (C₁₆H₁₁O₇) obtained by Schunck from *Lecanora tartarea* and other lichens employed in the manufacture of cudbear.

lecanorine (lek-a-nō'r'in), *a.* [*Lecanora* + *-ine*.] Resembling or pertaining to *Lecanora*; especially, imitating its orbicular, disk-like apothecium.

lecanoroid (lek-a-nō'roid), *a.* [*Lecanora* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Lecanora*; belonging to the *Lecanorei*.

leccam (lek'gam), *n.* A dialectal form of *likam*.

Wae, O wae

That ever thou was born;

For come the King o' Elfland in,

Thy leccam is forlorn!

Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 250).

lecherery, *n.* An obsolete form of *lechery*.

lech (leeh), *v. t.* [*<* OF. *lecher*, *lecher*, *lecher*, *lecher*, *lecher*, live in gluttony or sensuality, F. *lecher* = Pr. *lecar*, *lechar* = It. *leccare*, *<* OS. *leccōn*, *leccōn* = OHG. *leccōn*, *leccōn*, MHG. G. *lecken*, lick: see *lick*.] To lick.

lech, *n.* and *v.* See *leech* 1.

Lechea (lek'ē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), named after Johan Leche, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of North American plants of the family *Cistaceae*. In the perfect flowers there are but 3 petals and 3 staminate stigmas, and there are only 2 ovules in



Lechea minor. a, flower; b, fruit.

each of the 3 parietal placentae of the ovary. These plants are slender, much-branched undershrubs, with small purplish or greenish flowers. There are about 10 species, commonly called *pineceads*, found for the most part near the eastern coast from Canada to Texas.

lecher (lech'ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *lecher*, *lecher*; *<* ME. *lechour*, *lechour*, *lecher*, *<* OF. *lecheor*, *lecheur*, *leceor*, *leceur*, *leceur*, etc., a glutton, sensualist, libertine, *<* *lecher*, lick, live in gluttony or sensuality: see *lech*.] A man given to lowdownness; one who is grossly unchaste; a habitual libertine.

A man made up in lust would loathe this in you,
The rankest *lecher* hate such impudence.

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, iii. 6.

lecher (lech'ēr), *v. i.* [*<* *lecher*, *n.*] To practise lowdownness; indulge in lust.

Die for adultery! No:
The wren goes to 't, and the small gilded fly
Does *lecher* in my sight. Shak., *Lear*, iv. 6, 115.

lecherous (lech'ēr-us), *a.* [Formerly also *lecherous*; *<* ME. *lecherous*, *lecherous*, OF. **lecherous* (in adv. *lecherousment*), *<* *lecherie*, sensuality, lechery: see *lecher*. Cf. *lickerous*, *lickerish*.] 1. Sensual; prone to indulge in sensuality; lustful; lewd.

Semiramis the daughter of Derecto, a *lecherous* and bloudy woman, was worshipped by the name of the Syrian Goddess. Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 79.

2. Provoking lust.

Lo! Loth in hus lyue thorw *lecherouse* drynke
Wikkydlich wroghte. Piers Plowman (C), ii. 25.

=Syn. See list under *lascivious*.

lecherously (lech'ēr-us-li), *adv.* In a lecherous manner; lustfully; lewdly.

lecherousness (lech'ēr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lecherous.

lechery (lech'ēr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *lecherie*; *<* ME. **lecherie* (f), *<* OF. *lecherie*, *lescherie*, *lecherie*, *lecherie*, gluttony, sensuality, lewdness, *<* *lecher*, lick: see *lech*, *lecher*.] 1. Sensuality; free indulgence of carnal appetite; lowdownness. —2. Pleasure; delight.

What ravishing *lechery* it is to enter
An ordinary, cap-a-pie, trimmed like a gallant.

Massinger.

lechour, *n.* A Middle English form of *lecher*.

Lecidea (lē-sid'ē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Acharius, 1814), *<* Gr. *λεκις* (*lekis*), dim. of *λεκος*, a dish, plate.] A genus of lichens, the type of the family *Lecideaceae*. It has a crustaceous thallus, either effigurate or uniform. The apothecia are patelliform, with a dark carbonaceous exiple. The spores are from ellipsoid to fusiform or even acicular, simple, or less often two-, four-, or many-celled and colorless. The spermatia are oblong, club-shaped, or filliform on nearly simple sterigmata. The species are widely diffused, and are commonly found adhering closely to rocks and trunks of trees, appearing as weather-stains and patches.

Lecideaceae (lē-sid'ē-ā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Lecideaceus*: see *Lecideaceus*.] A tribe of lichens characterized by its patelliform apothecium, typified by the genus *Lecidea*. It includes the family *Lecidei*.

lecideaceous (lē-sid'ē-ā'shi-us), *a.* [*<* NL. *lecideaceus*, *<* *Lecidea*, *q. v.*] Having the characters of *Lecidea*.

Lecideei (lē-sid'ē-ā'i), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Lecidea* + *-ei*.] A family of lichens of the tribe *Lecideaceae*.

lecideiform (lē-sid'ē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*<* NL. *Lecidea* + *L. forma*, *form*.] Resembling *Lecidea* in respect to its patelliform apothecium.

lecideine (lē-sid'ē-in), *a.* [*<* NL. *Lecidea* + *-ine*.] Same as *lecideiform*.

lecioid (lē-sid'ē-oid), *a.* [*<* NL. *Lecidea* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Lecidea*.

lecithin (les'i-thin), *n.* [*<* Gr. *λεκιθος*, the yolk of an egg, + *-in*.] A nitrogenous fatty substance, to which the formula $C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9$ has been given, which is found in small quantity in the blood, bile, and other fluids of the body, but most abundantly in the brain- and nerve-tissues, in pus, and in the yolk of eggs. It is slightly crystalline, has a greasy feel, and is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It decomposes readily into stearic acid, glycerin-phosphoric acid, and cholin or neurin.

leck (lek), *v.* [A var. of *leak* (*<* Icel. *leka*, etc.), though in form as if *<* AS. *leccan*, wet: see *leak*, *lechl*, *lechl*.] I. *intrans.* To leak. [Prov. Eug.] II. *trans.* To pour or drain: as, to *leck* on; to *leck* off. [Prov. Eug.]

Leclanché cell. See *cell*, 8.

lecontite (lē-kon'tit), *n.* [Named after Dr. John Le Conte, of Philadelphia.] A hydrous sulphate of sodium and ammonium, found in bat-guano in Central America.

lecotropal (lē-kot'rō-pāl), *a.* [*<* Gr. *λεκος*, dish, + *-τροπος*, *<* *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, having a curve like that of a dish or a horseshoe: applied to a campylotropous ovule in which the curvature stops short of coalescence.

lector, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lector*. Halliwell.

lectern (lek'tern), *n.* [Formerly also *lecturn*, *lectern*, *lecteron*; *<* ME. *lecturn*, *lectrone*, *lectrun*, *letron*, *lelerone*, *letteron*, *<* OF. *letrin*, *letron*, *letrin*, F. *lutrin*, *<* ML. *lectrinum*, *letron*, *lectrum*, a pulpit, a reading-desk, a support for books, *<* Gr. *λεκτρον*, a couch, a support for books, akin to *λεχος*, a couch, L. *lectus*, a couch, bed: see *lectual*, *litter*.] It should be noted that *lectern*, a reading-desk, is not connected with *lecture*, a reading, *lector*, a reader.] 1. A reading-desk in a church; especially, the reading-desk from which in liturgical churches the Scripture lessons are read in public worship. It usually stands in the middle of the choir, is ordinarily of wood or brass and movable, but sometimes of stone and fixed. The name is also given sometimes to the preacher's desk in front of the pulpit in the Scotch Presbyterian churches.

The seconde lesson robyn redrebeste song,
"Hailte to the God and Goddess of our lay!"
And to the *lectorn* amorysly he sprong.

Court of Love, I. 1382.

There was a goodly fine *Letteron* of brasse, where they sung the epistle and gospell, with a gilt pellican on the height of it, finely gilded.

Rites of Durham (Surtees ed.), p. 7.

2. A writing-desk or -table.

And seand Virgill on ano *lectorn* stand,
To wryte anone I hant my pen in hand.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 202.

The whole expenses of the process and pieces of the lytle, lying in a severill buist by themselves in my *lectron*, I estimato to a hundred merks.

Melville's MS., p. 5. (Jamieson.)

lection (lek'shon), *n.* [= F. *leçon* (*>* E. *lesson*) = Sp. *lección* = Pg. *lição* = It. *lezione*, *<* L. *lectio* (*n*), a reading, *<* *lectus*, pp. of *legere*, gather, read, = Gr. *λέγειν*, gather, speak, tell: see *legend*. Cf. *lesson*, a doublet of *lection*.] 1. The act of reading.—2. A reading; a special version in a copy of a manuscript or of a book.

Other copies and various *lections*, and words omitted, and corruptions of texts and the like, these you are full of.

Milton, *Defence of the People of England*.

3. Same as *lesson*, 2.

lectionary (lek'shon-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *lectionaries* (-riz). [= F. *lectionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *leccionario* = It. *lezionario*, *<* ML. *lectionarium*, *lectionarius*, a book containing portions of Scripture for worship, *<* L. *lectio* (*n*), a reading, lesson: see *lection*, *lesson*.] 1. A book for use in religious worship, containing portions of Scripture to be read for particular days: same as *epistolary*.—2. A table of lessons or portions of Scripture for particular days.

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lectisternium (lek-tl-stēr'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *lectisternia* (-ā). [L., *<* *lectus*, a bed, + *sternere*, spread out: see *litter* and *stratum*.] In *classical antiq.*, a sacrifice in the nature of a feast, at which the Greeks and Romans placed images of the gods reclining on couches around tables furnished with viands, as if they were about to partake of them.

lector (lek'tor), *n.* [Formerly also *lecter*; = F. *lecteur* = Sp. *lector* = Pg. *leitor* = It. *lettore*, *<* L. *lector*, a reader, *<* *legere*, pp. *lectus*, read: see *legend*. Cf. *lister* 2, a doublet of *lector*.] In the *early church*, an ecclesiastic in minor orders, appointed to read to the people parts of the Bible and other writings of a religious character.

In the Catholic Church the ecclesiastical orders are as follows: Bishops, priests, deacons, sub-deacons, acolytes, exorcists, *lectors*, and ostiarii. N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 71.

lectorate (lek'tō-rāt), *n.* The office of lector. *Cath. Dict.*

lectornet, *n.* An obsolete form of *lectern*.

lectress (lek'tres), *n.* [*<* *lector* + *-ess*. Cf. *lectrice*.] A female reader.

"Go on, my dear, with your reading," says the governess sternly. "She advanced through the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Gloucester," says the little *lectress*, in a loud, disgusted voice. Miss Thackeray, *Village on the Cliff*, ii.

lectrice (lek'tris), *n.* [*<* F. *lectrice* = It. *lettrice*, *<* LL. *lectrix*, a female reader, fem. of *lector*, a reader: see *lector*. Cf. *lectress*.] A woman whose business it is to read aloud, as an attendant on a woman of rank; a female companion.

lectronet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lectern*.

lectual (lek'tū-āl), *a.* [*<* LL. *lectualis*, of or belonging to bed, *<* L. *lectus*, bed: see *lectern*, *litter* 1.] In *med.*, confining to the bed: as, a *lectual* disease.

lectuary, *n.* An aphetic form of *elctuary*.

lecture (lek'tūr), *n.* [*<* F. *lecture* = Sp. *lectura* Pg. *leitura* = It. *lettura*, *<* ML. *lectura*, a reading, a lecture, *<* L. *lectura*, fem. of fut. part. of *legere*, read: see *legend*.] I. *trans.* 1. The act of reading; reading.

These books, I would have him read now, a good deale at every *lecture*. Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 87.

Were I a pagan I should not refrain the *lecture* of it. Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. 23.

2. A discourse, especially a written discourse, of suitable length for a single reading; a disquisition pronounced or read, or written as if to be read, before an audience; especially, a formal or methodical discourse intended for instruction: as, a *lecture* on morals; the Baupton *lectures*.—3. A religious discourse of an expository nature, usually based on an extended passage of Scripture; a discourse less methodical and more discursive than a sermon.—4. A reprimand, as from a superior; a formal reproof.

You have read me a fair *lecture*,
And put a spell upon my tongue for feigning.

Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, iv. 2.

Nymphidia will be best by Cato's *Lectures*. Addison, *Cato*, ii. 1.

5. A professional or tutorial disquisition.—6. A lectureship.

At the end of the seventeenth century the Presbyterians instituted a separate *lecture* at Salters Hall, which after existing for nearly a hundred years was discontinued. *Hist. Anc. Merchants' Lecture*.

Candle lecture, a curtain-lecture (which see): so named after "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," by Douglas Jerrold.—**Clinical lecture**, *cursor* *lectures*, etc. See the adjectives.

lecture (lek'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lectured*, *ppr. lecturing*. [*<* *lecture*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To instruct by oral discourse.

From dearth to plenty, and from death to life,
Is Nature's progress when she *lectures* man
In heavenly truth. Cowper, *Task*, vi. 182.

2. To speak to or address dogmatically or authoritatively; reprimand; approve: as, to *lecture* one for his faults.—3. To influence by means of a lecture or formal reprimand: as, he was *lectured* into doing his duty.

II. *intrans.* To read or deliver a formal discourse; give instruction by oral discourse: as, to *lecture* on geometry or on chemistry.

lecture-day (lek'tūr-dā), *n.* The appointed day for the periodical lecture of the municipality or parish. (See *lecturer*, 3.) In the New England colonies it seems to have been usually Thursday.

She was appointed to appear again the next *lecture-day*. Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, i. 307.

lecturer (lek'tūr-ēr), *n.* 1. One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or other instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others.—2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one of a class of preachers not rectors, vicars,

or curates, chosen in some parishes by the vestry or chief inhabitants of the parish, with the consent of the incumbent, and supported by voluntary subscriptions and legacies. Lecturers usually preach at evening prayer on Sunday, and sometimes officiate on some stated day during the week.

If there had been no *Lecturers* (which succeed the Friars in their way), the Church of England might have stood and flourished at this day. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 51.

I am not altogether so rustic, and nothing so irreligious, but as farre distant from a *Lecturer* as the meekest Laick, for any consecrating hand of a Prelat that shall ever touch me. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnaus.

3. In English and American colonial history, a person appointed by municipal or parish authority to deliver a periodical lecture, usually on Sundays or market-days.

lecture-room (lek'tūr-rōm), *n.* A room in which lectures are delivered, as at a university or in a church.

lectureship (lek'tūr-ship), *n.* [*lecture* + *-ship*.] The office of a lecturer.

He got a *lectureship* in town of sixty pounds a-year, where he preached constantly in person. *Swift*.

lectress (lek'tūr-es), *n.* [*lecture* + *-ess*.] A female lecturer.

lecturize (lek'tūr-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *lecturized*, ppr. *lecturizing*. [*lecture* + *-ize*.] To deliver lectures; preach. [Rare.]

We must preserve mechanics now
To *lecturise* and pray.

A. Brome, Saint's Encouragement.

lecturnt, *n.* An obsolete form of *lectern*.

lecus (lĕ'kus), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *corm*. *Gray*, Structural Botany, Glossary.

lecyth (lĕ'sith), *n.* [*NL. Lecythis*.] A plant of the order *Lecythidaceae*: usually in the plural, as an English equivalent for the name of the order. *Lindley*.

lecythi, *n.* Plural of *lecythus*.

Lecythidaceae (lĕ'si-thi-dā'sĕ-ĕ), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (*Lindley*, 1845), < *Lecythis* (-*id*-) + *-aceae*.] In *Lindley's* later system, an order of plants under his "alliance" *Myrtales*, typified by the genus *Lecythis*, nearly equivalent to the present tribe *Lecythideae*.

Lecythideae (lĕ-si-thid'ĕ-ĕ), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (*Richard*, 1825), < *Lecythis* (-*id*-) + *-eae*.] A tribe of myrtaceous plants, typified by the genus *Lecythis*. It embraces 10 genera and about 135 species, chiefly tropical American trees. It was regarded by *Lindley* (1833) as an order, by *Endlicher* and others as a suborder.

Lecythis (lĕ'si-this), *n.* [*NL.*, so called in allusion to the shape of the seed-vessels, < *LL. lecythus*, < *Gr. λῆκυθος*, an oil-vase.] A genus of South American trees of the order *Myrtaceae*, tribe *Lecythideae*. It is distinguished by the woody and operculate subglobose fruit, and the thick and fleshy entire embryo. About 65 species are known, trees of large size, 80 feet or more in height. The Sapucaia-nuts of the market are the seeds of *L. Zabucaya*, those of *L. Ollaria* being sometimes called by the same name. The seed-vessels of several species are known as *monkey-pots*, and are sometimes used in turnery. The thin layers of the bark of *L. Ollaria* are used by the Indians, under the name of *kakarali*, as wrappers for cigarettes. See *Sapucaia-nut* and *kakarali*.

lecythoid (lĕ'si-thoid), *a.* [*Gr. λῆκυθος*, an oil-vase, + *eidōs*, shape.] Resembling a lecythus in any way. Sometimes *lekythoid*.

lecythus (lĕ'si-thus), *n.*; pl. *lecythi* (-thi). [*LL. lecythus*, < *Gr. λῆκυθος*, an oil-vase.] In *archeol.* a small oil- or perfume-vase of ancient Greece, of tall and graceful proportions and narrow neck, used in the toilet.

Vases of this form abound, decorated in the usual styles with black or red figures. In Attica a particular class of the lecythus was used, especially in funeral rites. The neck and the foot of these Attic lecythi are covered with a brilliant black varnish, and the intervening part has a clear white ground, upon which are drawn with a brown outline figures and designs, often of remarkable delicacy and elegance, which, unlike nearly all other examples of Greek vase-painting, are frequently filled out with bright and naturalistic colors. Also *lekythos*.



Attic Lecythis.

led¹ (led). Preterit and past participle of *lead¹*.

led¹ (led), *p. a.* Under leading or control: as, a *led* captain, friend, horse (see phrases below): specifically applied to a landed possession not occupied by the owner or by the person who

rents it, or a district ruled over by deputy: as, a *led* farm, etc.

He transferred the Markgrafdom to Brandenburg, probably as more central in his wide lands; Salzwedel is henceforth the *led* Markgrafdom or Marck, and soon falls out of notice in the world. *Carlyle*, Frederick the Great, f. lv.

Led captain, an obsequious attendant; a favorite that follows as if led by a string; a henchman.

They will never want some creditable *led-captain* to attend them at a minute's warning to operas, plays, etc. *Chesterfield*.

Peirie, in his Essay on Good-breeding, . . . recommends . . . this attitude to all *led-captains*, tutors, dependents, and bottle-holders of every description. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxix.

Led friend, a parasite; a hanger-on.

If you take notice, there is hardly a rich man in the world who has not such a *led-friend* of small consideration, who is a darling for his insignificance. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

Led horse, a spare horse led by a groom or servant, to be used in case of emergency; also, a sumpter-horse or pack-horse.

led², *n.* An obsolete form of *lead²*.

Leda (lĕ'dā), *n.* [*L.*, = *Gr. Λήδα*, a fem. name (see def. 1).] 1. In *Greek myth.*, the wife of Tyn-dareus, king of Sparta, and mother of Clytem-nestra, Helen, Castor, and Pollux. According to the latest of the many legends, the last three were the offspring of Zeus in the form of a swan, and were produced from two eggs, Helen from one, and Castor and Pollux from the other.

2. In *zool.*: (a) The typical genus of *Ledidae*. *Schumacher*, 1817. (b) A spurious genus of spiders. *Koch and Berendt*, 1854. (c) A genus of amphipod crustaceans. *Wrzesniewski*, 1879.

Leda-clay (lĕ'dā-kłā), *n.* A marine deposit of post-Tertiary age, occurring along the St. Lawrence valley and on the borders of Lake Cham-plain. The material is a fine clay, deposited in deep water, and contains many molluscan remains, the species being chiefly those inhabiting the sea somewhat further north. Among the genera represented *Leda* is prominent; hence the name.

leddent, *n.* See *leden*.

ledder, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ladder*.

leddy (led'di), *n.* A dialectal form of *lady*.

ledel¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *lead¹*.

ledel², *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lead²*.

ledel³, *n.* [*ME.*, also *leede*, *leod*, *leode*, a man, *ledes*, *leedes*, people, tenements, < *AS. leód*, *m.*, a man, pl. *leóde*, people, also *leód*, *f.*, a people, nation, pl. *leóde*, peoples: = *OS. liud*, pl. *liudi* = *OFries. liod*, pl. *liode*, *liude* = *D. pl. lieden* = *MLG. liut*, pl. *liude* = *OHG. MHG. liut*, *OHG. pl. liuti*. *MHG.* pl. *liute*, *G. leute*, pl.; in sing. a people, in pl. people, men; *OBulg. ljudi*, a people, pl. *ljudije*, people, = *Bohem. lid*, pl. *lide* = *Pol. lud*, pl. *ludzie* = *Russ. liudi*, a people, pl. *liudi*, people (cf. *OBulg. ljudinŭ*, *Russ. liudi*, man), = *OPruss. ludis*, man, master, = *Lett. laudis*, people; from the verb represented by *AS. leódan* (pret. **leád*, pl. *ludon*, pp. **loten*) = *OS. lodan* = *OHG. *liutan*, in comp. *ar-liutan*, *fram-liutan* = *Goth. liudan*, grow, whence also *Goth. lauths*, great (in *hveēlauths*, how great, *sca-lauths*, so great, *samalauths*, as great, like, *juggalauths*, a young man), also *ludja*, face.] 1. A man; in the plural, men; people.

Is no *lede* that leueth that he ne loueth mede.

Piers Plouman (C), lv. 233.

2. *pl.* Tenements; holdings; possessions.

Al myn other purchas of londes and of *leedes*,
That I byquethe Gamelyn, and alye my goode steedes.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 61.

ledent, **leddent** (led'en), *n.* [Also dial. *lidden*; < *ME. leden*, *lyden*, < *AS. lēden*, *lēden*, Latin, speech, language, < *L. Latinum*, Latin, the Latin language (the only language of learning in the *AS.* period): see *Latin*.] Language: used poetically of the language or voice of birds.

Canacee . . . on hir finger bar the queynte ring
Thurgh which she understood wel every thing
That any foul may in his *ledene* seyn,
And coude answer him in his *ledene* again.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 427.

The *ledden* of the birds most perfectly she knew.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xli. 508.

ledert, *a.* See *lither¹*.

ledererite (led'er-ēr-it), *n.* [After Baron *Lederer*.] A synonym of *gmelinite*.

lederite (led'er-ēr-it), *n.* [After Baron *Lederer*.] A variety of titanite or sphene occurring in large dark-brown crystals in Lewis county, New York.

ledge¹ (lej), *n.* [An assimilated form of **leg* or **lig* (cf. *ledger¹*, *lidger*, assimilated forms of *ligger*; *legget*, *ligget*, *lidget*, equiv. to *ledge¹*, 2); akin to *Se. ledgin*, a parapet, *leggin*, *laggen*, *lagen*, the rim of a cask, cf. *Icel. lögg* = *Sw. lagg*, the rim of a cask, = *Norw. logg* (pl. *legger*), the rim

of a cask, the lowest part of a vessel; from the verb represented by *E. lie¹*, dial. *lig*: see *lie¹*. Cf. *ledge²*, as a var. of *lay¹*, the causal form of *lie¹*. Cf. also *ledger¹*.] 1. A shelf on which articles may be placed; anything which resembles such a shelf; a flat rim or projection: as, the *ledge* of a window; a *ledge* of earth on the inner side of a parapet.

And he made ten bases of brass; . . . they had borders, and the borders were between the *ledges*. 1 Ki. vii. 23.

The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 18.

Specifically—(a) In *arch.*: (1) A small horizontal molding of rectangular profile. (2) A string-course. (b) In *joinery*, a piece against which something rests, as the side of a rebate against which a door or shutter is stopped, or a projecting fillet serving the same purpose as the stop of a door, or the fillet which confines a window-frame in its place. (c) In *ship-building*, a piece of the deck-frame of a ship, lying between the deck-beams. (d) A rail of a chair. (e) In *printing*, one of the pieces of furniture; a wedge, used in locking up a form of type.

2. A shelf-like ridge or elevation; any natural formation somewhat resembling a shelf: as, a *ledge* at the top of a precipice; a *ledge* of rock under water. In *mining*, *ledge* is a common name in the Cordilleran region for the lode, or for any outcrop supposed to be that of a mineral deposit or vein. It is frequently used, as *reef* is in Australia, to designate a quartz-vein.

Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his feet he hides;

Tall trees surround the mountain's shady slides:

The bending brow above a safe retreat provides.

Drayden, *Æneid*, i.

Pines, that plumed the craggy *ledge*.

Tennyson, *Æneon*.

3. A bar for fastening a gate. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ledge² (lej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ledged*, ppr. *ledging*. [*A dial. var. of lay¹*, < *ME. leggen*, < *AS. leggan*, lay: see *lay¹*. Cf. *ledge¹*, *n.*] 1. To lay (eggs). [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. To lay hands on. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. intrans. To lay eggs. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ledge³, *v. t.* [*ME. ledgen*, *leggen*, by apheresis from *alegen*, *allege*: see *allege¹*.] To allege. *Halliwel*.

ledged (lej'd), *a.* [*< ledge¹* + *-ed²*.] Furnished with or consisting of a ledge or ledges; shaped like a ledge; of the character of a ledge.

Ledged and broken walls and floor.

L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 395.

Ledged door. See *door*.

ledgement. See *ledgment*.

ledger¹ (lej'ēr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *leger*, and, in the obs. senses, also *leiger*, *ledger*, *legier*, *lieger*, *ligier*; also and most prop. *lidger* (which is found also in other senses); an assimilated form of *ligger*, and thus ult. another form of *lie¹*; cf. *MD. leggher*, *D. legger*, one that lies down, a nether millstone, *MD. ligger*, a resident guest, a book kept for reference, = *MLG. ligger*, a resident agent or factor: see *ligger*, *lie¹*, and cf. *ledge²*, *ledge³*. The origin in the uses now obs. seems to have been forgotten, and the word was spelled irreg. *leger*, *legier*, *leiger*, *lieger*, etc., appar. in simulation of *leger²*, also spelled *ledger*, *light*, or of *liege*, or, with ref. to an ambassador, of *legate*. A "*ledger* ambassador" is a resident minister, "a person sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." 1. *n.* 1. A bar, beam, stone, or other thing that lies flat or horizontal in a fixed position. Specifically—(a) In *building*, a piece of timber used in forming a scaffolding. *Ledgers* are fastened to the vertical bars or uprights; they support the putlog which lie at right angles to the wall, and carry the boards on which the workmen stand. See *cut* under *putlog*. (b) In *arch.*, a flat slab of stone, such as is laid horizontally over a grave; the covering-slab of an altar-tomb. (c) In *mining*, the foot-wall of a vein. Sometimes called the *ledger-check*. [*Alston Moor mining district.*] (d) In *angling*, a *ledger-bait*.

2. The principal book of accounts among merchants and others who have to keep an accurate record of money and other transactions, so arranged as to exhibit on one side all the sums or quantities at the debit of the accounts, and on the other all those at the credit. Formerly also *ledger-book*.

Here you a muckworm of the town might see,

At his dull desk, amid his *legers* stall'd,

Eat up with carking care and penurie.

Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, l.

When only the *ledger* lives, and when only not all men lie.

Tennyson, *Maud*, l.

3†. A resident; a resident agent; especially, a resident ambassador. For various other spellings, see *etymology*.

By reason I had bene a *lidger* in Russia, I could the better reply.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 375.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,

Intends you for his swift ambassador.

Where you shall be an everlasting *leiger*.

Shak., *M. for M.*, iii. l. 59.

He's a *leiger* at Horn's ordinary yonder.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

4†. A commission-agent; a name formerly given to a Londoner who bought coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretense he was a country collier. This was termed *legering*. *Nares.*

II. † a. 1. Lying in a certain place; laid; laid up; stationary; fixed.

For humours to lie *leidyger* they are seen
Off in a tavern, and a bowling-green.

Randolph, Poems.

It happened that a stage-player borrowed a rusty musket, which had been long *leiger* in his shop.

Fuller, Worthies, London.

2. Resident, as an ambassador.

You have dealt discreetly, to obtain the presence
Of all the grave *leiger* ambassadors
To hear Victoria's trial.

Webster, White Devil.

Return not thou, but *leiger* stay behind,
And move the Greekish prince to send us aid.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, l. 70.

ledger², a. See *leger².*

ledger-bait (lej'ér-bät), *n.* A bait fixed or made to remain in one place, used in fishing.

You may fish for a Pike either with a *ledger* or a walking bait; and you are to note that I call that a *Ledger-bait* which is fixed or made to rest in one certain place when you shall be absent from it; and I call that a *Walking-bait* which you take with you, and have ever in motion.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 135.

ledger-blade (lej'ér-bläd), *n.* In cloth-shearing machines, the fixed straight-edged blade which co-acts with a spiral blade or blades on a revolving cylinder, upon the principle of a shears, and which trims off so much of the nap from cloth as to reduce it to a uniform length and give an even surface to the fabric.

ledger-book (lej'ér-bük), *n.* [Formerly also *leger-book*, *ligier-book*; < *ledger¹ + book.*] A book that lies or is kept in a fixed place. Specifically—(a) A monastic cartulary. *Hallivell.* (b) A book of accounts—now usually *ledger.* See *ledger¹, n., 2.*

I find in the said *ligier booke* a note of the sayd Fymys, of all such goods as he left.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 98.

This *ledger-book* lies in the brain behind,
Like Janus eye, which in his poll was set.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxi.

ledging (lej'ing), *n.* [*ledge¹ + -ing¹.*] A ledge; also, ledges collectively. [Rare.]

ledgment (lej'ment), *n.* [*ledge¹ + -ment.*] In *arch.*: (a) A course of horizontal moldings, as the base-moldings of a building. (b) The development of the surface of any solid on a plane, so that the dimensions of its different sides may readily be obtained. Also *ledgement*, and formerly *liggement*, *legement*.

ledgment-table (lej'ment-tä'bl), *n.* In *arch.*, the projecting part of a plinth. Compare *earth-table.*

ledgy (lej'i), *a.* [*ledge¹ + -y¹.*] Abounding in ledges.

Ledidæ (led'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leda + -idæ.*] A family of dimyarian bivalve mollusks.



Beaked Nutshell (*Leda borealis*).

The mantle-margin is freely open; the siphonal tubes are elongate, retractile, and more or less united; the gills are narrow and plume-like; the labial palps are appendiculate and elongate; the foot is compressed and deeply grooved; the shell is pearly within and oblong; the hinge has numerous transverse teeth; and the ligament is either external or internal. The *Ledidæ* are called *beaked nutshells*. About 80 species are known as inhabitants of the cold and temperate seas.

ledon-gum (lê'don-gum), *n.* [*Gr. λήδων, < Pers. lādān, an Oriental shrub, + E. gum: see ladanum.*] The ladanum derived from *Cistus Ledon*.

Ledum (lê'dum), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < *Gr. λήδων, ladanum: see ladanum.*] A genus of Ericaceous plants of the tribe *Rhodorceae*. It is characterized by a 5-toothed calyx and a 5-celled pod which contains many small thin seeds having a loose coat. The plants are low shrubs with white flowers, and entire, more or less fringed leaves. There are about 4 or 5 species, inhabiting the colder and arctic regions of the northern hemisphere, commonly known as *Labrador tea*. The leaves of *L. latifolium* are said to have been used in the colonies for tea during the war of independence. *L. palustre*, called *marsh-tea* and *wild rosemary*, was formerly used in northern Europe in malt liquors, and is said to be turned to account in Russia for tanning. The genus also occurs in a fossil state.—**Ledum-oil, oil of Ledum**, an essential oil distilled from *L. palustre*.

lee¹ (lê), n. and a. [*ME. lee, le, shelter, < AS. hlêo, a contr. form of hleôic, a covering, shelter, > ME. lew, E. dial. lew, shelter: see lee¹. In*

the naut. sense *lee* (like *D. lij = G. lee*) is of Scand. origin: *leel. hlê = Dan. le = Sw. lij, lee* (of a ship); but cf. *leeward* in the 2d prou., as if spelled *leeward*. The adj. in def. 2 is peculiar to Sc. (also spelled *lei, lie*), and may be of diff. origin.] **I. n. 1. Shelter.**

Thenne he lurkka & laytes where watz te best.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 277.

2. The quarter toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds; also, the shelter afforded by an object interposed which keeps off the wind; almost exclusively a nautical term.

Though sorely buffeted by ev'ry sea,
Our hull unbroken long may try a *lee*.
Falconer, Shipwreck, II.

Away the good ship flies, and leaves
Old England on the *lee*.
A. Cunningham, A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.

To lay or bring (a ship) by the lee. See *bring*.—Under the *lee* (naut.), on that side which is sheltered from the wind; on the side opposite to that against which the wind blows; in a position protected from the wind; under shelter: as, *under the lee* of a ship or of the land.

Swiftly they glided along, close under the *lee* of the island.
Longfellow, Evangeline, II. 2.

II. a. 1. Naut., of or pertaining to the part or side toward which the wind blows, or which is sheltered from the wind: opposed to *weather*: as, the *lee* side of a vessel.

Cachit hom with cables & castyng of ancores,
And logget hom to lunge in that *le* hauny.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4675.

2. Lonely. [Scotcl.].—**Lee lurch**. See *lurch¹*.—**Lee shore**, the shore under the lee of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows.—**Lee tide**, a tide running in the same direction as the wind is blowing.

lee², n. An obsolete form of *lee¹*.

lee³ (lê), v. and n. A dialectal (Scotcl.) form of *lie²*.

lee⁴ (lê), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *lye³*.

lee⁵ (lê), n. [Early mod. E. *lye* (in pl. *lyes*), < ME. *lie*, pl. *lies*, < OF. F. *lie = Pg. lia, < ML. lia*, pl. *liu*, lees, the sediment in wine; origin unknown.] The grosser part of any liquor which has settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment: as, the *lees* of wine: usually in the plural, *lees*, which is sometimes treated as a singular.

With tarrere or gymiet perce ye vpward the pipe ashore,
And so shalls ye not cawse the *lees* vp to ryse, y warne ye
euer more.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

I will drink
Life to the *lees*.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

lee-board (lê'bôrd), *n.* [= G. *leeboard = leel. hlê-bordli*; as *lee¹ + board.*] One of two long flat

pieces of wood attached one on each side of a flat-bottomed vessel (as a Dutch galiot) by a bolt on which it traverses. When the vessel is close-hauled the board on the lee side is let down, reaching below the keel, and when the ship is listed over by the wind it resists the tendency to drift too fast to leeward.



Dutch Galiot, with Lee-boards.

lee-bow (lê'bou), *v. t.* [*lee bow*, the lee side of the bow.] 1. Naut., to run ahead and get underneath the lee bow of: as, to *lee-bow* a vessel while fishing. Hence—2. To take advantage of in any way: as, to *lee-bow* one in trade. [Colloq.]

leech¹ (lēch), n. [Also *leach*; < ME. *leech, leche, < AS. læcc* (rarely, and irreg., *læra*) (= OFries. *leka, letza, leisca = OHG. lāhhi, lāchi = Dan. læge = Goth. lēkeis*), a physician (cf. *leel. lak-nir, Sw. läkare*, a physician, from the associated verbs); perhaps < AS. *læc*, a medicine, lit. 'something given' (cf. *dose*, of same sense), a particular use of *læc*, a gift, present, offering, sacrifice, also a battle, struggle, < *læcan*, play, dance (see *lake²*); but *læc*, a medicine, may be of diff. origin. Cf. *Ir. laig*, a physician, O.Bulg. *lekŭ*, medicine, *lekari*, a physician, etc. In another view, not at all probable, the word *læcc* is supposed to have been orig. associated directly with the notion of 'daucing,' with ref. to the magical formulas of primitive leechcraft. Hence *leech², n.*] A physician; a medical practitioner; a professor of the art of healing. [Now chiefly poetical.]

For whose liste have helyngs of his *leech*,
To hym behoveth first unwry his wounde.

Chaucer, Troilus, l. 857.

Make war breed peace, make peace stint war, make each
Prescribe to other as each other's *leech*.

Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 84.

leech¹ (lēch), r. t. [*ME. leechen, leechen = Dan. læge = Sw. läka, heal*; also, with formative *-n*, ME. *lechnien*, < AS. *læcnian, læcman = leel. lækna = Goth. leiknōn*, heal; from the noun, AS. *læcc*, etc., a physician: see *leech¹, n.*] To treat with medicaments; heal; doctor.

Lame men he *leechede* with lungen of bestes.

Piers Plowman (C), ix. 189.

Let these *leech* his wounds for whose sake he encountere
them.

Scott.

leech² (lēch), n. [*ME. leche, < AS. læcc (= MD. læcke)*, a leech (the worm so named), a particular use (not found in other languages) of *leech¹*, with ref. to the medicinal value of these worms: see *leech¹*.] 1. An aquatic, more or less parasitic, and blood-sucking worm; a suctorial or discephorous annelid of the order *Hirudinea*. There are several families, many genera, and numerous species of these worms. Most of them live in fresh-water ponds and streams, some in moist herbage, and a few in the sea. The body is segmented as in other annelids, but the cross-ridges on the surface are only superficial, and do not correspond to the anatomical segmentation. There is a sucker at each end of the body, that at the head end being armed



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*).
a, mouth; b, b, sacculation of alimentary canal; c, anus; d, terminal sucker; e, central ganglia; f, f, chain of postesophageal ganglia; g, g, segmental organs.

with biting jaws. The body is usually flattened, broadest toward the tail, but tapering to each end; the color is generally dark, variously mottled, striped, or dotted with lighter or brighter color. The ordinary medicinal leech belongs to a genus known as *Hirudo* or *Sanguinaria*, in which there are three jaws in the form of small white serrated teeth which inflict the peculiar tripartite leech-bite. The common brown, speckled, or English leech is *H. or S. medicinalis (officinalis)*, of which the Hungarian green or official leech, *H. or S. officinalis*, is a variety. The European horse-leech is *Harmogis sanguisorba*. Another species, *Avalostoma gabo*, is also called *horse-leech*. Some leeches attain a length of 2½ feet, as *Macrobdella valdiviana*. *Macrobdella decora* is an American leech. *Ichthyobdella punctata* is a leech found on the whitefish in the Great Lakes. Leeches are used in medicine to extract blood by sucking it.

2. Figuratively, one who, as it were, sucks the blood or steals the substance of his victim, or persistently holds on for sordid gain.—**Artificial leech**, or **mechanical leech**, a small cupping instrument used for drawing blood.

leech² (lēch), r. t. [*leech², n.*] To apply leeches to, for the purpose of bleeding.

leech³ (lēch), n. [Also *leach*; not found in ME.; < *leel. lik*, a leech-line, = *Dan. lig = Sw. lik*, a bolt-rope, = MD. *lyken*, a bolt-rope; further origin obscure.] **Naut.**, the perpendicular or sloping edge of a sail. In fore-and-aft sails only the after edge is called the *leech*, the forward edge being called the *luff*.

leech⁴, r. and n. See *leach²*.

leechcraft (lēch'kräft), *n.* [Also *leechcraft*; < ME. *leche-craft*, < AS. *læcc-craft*, the art of medicine, a medicine, < *læcc*, a leech, physician, + *craft, craft.*] 1. The art of healing. [Archaic.]

We study speech, but others we persuade;
We *leech-craft* learn, but others cure with it.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

2†. Medical attendance.

My *leche craft* and fesyk, and rewardys to them that have kept me and condyt me to London, hath cost me sythe Estern Day more than v li.
Paston Letters, III. 7.

leechdom (lēch'dum), *n.* [*ME. lechedom, < AS. læccdom (= OHG. lāchintuom, lāhitoam, lāhtuam, lāhtōm, MHG. lāchenduom, lāchentuom = leel. lakidōmr = Dan. lægedom)*, medicine, a medicine, < *læcc*, physician, leech, + *dōm*, law, jurisdiction: see *leech¹ and -dom.*] 1. Medicine.—2. A medicine; a medical formula. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

Some of these charms are of Eastern origin, many are found in Greek and Latin writers, many are Scandinavian, and one, at least, is given as Gaelic. They are *leechdoms*, and not *witchcraft*, at least in name; and from their frequent use of Holy Writ they evidently had priestly sanction.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 278.

leech-eater (lēch'ē'tēr), *n.* A kind of plover found in Egypt, either *Hoplopterus spinosus* or *Pluvianellus aegyptius*.

leecher (lē'chēr), *n.* [*leech², v., + -er¹.*] One who applies leeches in the treatment of disease; one who lets blood.

leech-fee (lēch'fē), *n.* A physician's fee. [Rare.]

leech-gaiters (lēch'gā'tērz), *n. pl.* Closely woven gaiters worn as a protection from land-leeches in Ceylon.

The coffee planters, who live among these pests, are obliged to envelop their legs in *leech-gaiters*.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, p. 303.

leeching (lē'ching), *n.* [*< ME. lechyng, lechyng, < AS. lætung, usually lætung, lænung, leeching, < lænician, lænan, leech: see leech¹, v.]* Medical treatment.

He sangurd with *leeching* long tyme after.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10223.

leech-line (lēch'lin), *n.* A rope fastened to the leech of a square sail, by which the sail is hauled close up to the yard. Also *teach-line*.

leechman (lēch'man), *n.* [Also *teachman*; *< ME. lechman; < leech¹ + man.*] A physician; a leech.

Off have I scene an easie soone-curde ill,
By times process, surpass the *leechman's* skill.
Remedy of Love, a Poem, 1602, B2, apud Capell. (Nares.)

leech-rope (lēch'rōp), *n.* That part of the bolt-rope of a sail which is sewed to the leeches.

lee-clue (lē'klō), *v. t.* [*< lee¹ + clue, v.]* To clue up the lee side of (a sail).

leed¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *lead¹*.

leed², *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *lead²*.

leed³, *n.* An obsolete form of *lead³*.

leedet, *n.* See *leed³*.

leef¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *leaf*.

leef², *a.* An obsolete spelling of *leaf*.

leefang (lē'fang), *n.* [Appar. *< lee¹ + fang.*]

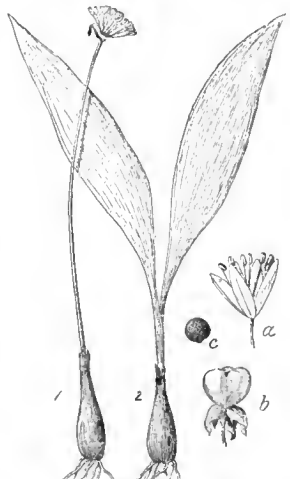
Naut., a rope passed through the clue of a jib, to hold it amidships while lacing on the bonnet.

leefulane (lē'fō-lān), *adv.* [**leeful (< lee¹ + -ful) + lane, lane: see leelane.*] Same as *leelane*. [*Scotch.*]

lee-gage (lē'gāj), *n.* *Naut.*, with reference to another vessel, a situation of less exposure to the wind; hence, the sheltered or safe side: opposed to *weather-gage*. See *gage², 3*.

leek (lēk), *n.* [*< ME. leek, < AS. leca, a leek, an herb, = D. look = LG. look = OHG. louch, MHG. louch, G. lauch = Icel. laukr = Dan. løg = Sw. lök, leek. Cf. O.Bulg. lukŭ = Serv. luk = Pol. luk (barred l) = Russ. lukŭ = Lith. lukai = Finn. laukka, leek, all of Teut. origin. The word occurs now unfelt as the final element in *garlic*, but prob. not, as usually stated, in *charlock*, *hemlock*, or *barley*: see these words.]*

One of several species of the genus *Allium*; especially, a biennial culinary plant, *Allium Porrum*. It is distinguished from the onion (*A. Cepa*) by having a cylindrical base instead of a spherical or flattened bulb, by its flat leaves, and by its milder flavor. It is stimulant and diuretic. The cultivated leek is believed to have originated from the wild leek, *A. ampeloprasum*, found in southern Europe and western Asia. It was probably cultivated in ancient Egypt, and may have been the plant called by that name in Numbers xi. 5. According to Pliny, it was made prominent among the Romans by Nero; and at the present day it is still in extensive use. The leek has long been the national badge of the Welsh, traditionally said to have been adopted by direction of St. David, in celebration of a victory of King Arthur over the Saxons. The *crow-leek* is the bluebell squill, *Scilla nutans*; the *sand-leek*, *Allium scorodoprasum*, found in sandy places in the middle latitudes of Europe; the *stone-leek*, *A. fistulosum*, known as *Welsh onion*; the *wine-leek*, *A. ampeloprasum*; the *wild leek*, *A. ampeloprasum*, *A. ursinum*, and, in America, *A. tricoccum*. (See also *house-leek*.)



Leek (*Allium tricoccum*).
1, flowering plant; 2, the plant with leaves developed; a, flower; b, fruit; c, seed.

He is come to me, and prings me pread and salt yesterday, look you, and bid me eat my leek.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 10.
Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter 'a dear.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 83.
Not worth a leek, of no value. Compare *not worth a cross or curse*, under *curse²*.
Thou fishes *not worth a leek*, rise & go thi waya.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 204.
To eat the leek, to make a retraction or submit to humiliating treatment from compulsion: in allusion to the

scene between Fluellen and Pistol in Shakspeare's "Henry V." See the quotation from Shakspeare, above.

Here is a case in which they were made to eat the leek.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 231.

leeket, *a.* An obsolete dialectal form of *leek²*.

leek-green (lēk'grēn), *n.* A shade of green resembling that of the leaves of the leek; a dull-bluish green.

leelt, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *leal*.

leelane (lē'lān), *adv.* [*Cf. leefulane, and leesome-lane (under leesome).*] All alone; quite solitary. [*Scotch.*]

leelang (lē'lang), *a.* A Scotch form of *live-long*.

The lovers rade the *leelang* night,
And safe got on their way.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 44).

leemt, *n.* See *leam¹*.

leeman's Act. See *act*.

leemer (lē'mēr), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A ripe nut. [*Prov. Eng.*]

leep¹, *n.* An obsolete strong preterit of *leap¹*.

leep², *n.* See *leap²*.

leer¹ (lē'r), *n.* [*< ME. lere, lire, lure, < AS. hleor, the cheek, face, = OS. hlor, hlier, hleor, hlear, = OFries. lerre = MD. liere = MLG. lēr = Icel. hljǫr, the cheek. Cf. lire².*] 1. The cheek; more generally, the face.
A loutliche lady of lere in lynnen y-clothid,
Cam down fro that castel and calde me by name.
Piers Plowman (C), ll. 3.
No, ladie (quothe the earle with a loud voice, and the tears trilling down his leeres), saie not so.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, an. 1546.

2. Complexion; hue; color.

He hath a Rosalind of a better leer than you.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 67.

3. Flesh; skin.

He didde next his whyte lere
Of cloth of lake fyn and clere
A breech and eek a sherte.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 146.

4. The flank or loin. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

leer² (lē'r), *v.* [*Origin appar. 'make a face,' < leer¹, n., face. Cf. lower¹.*] I. *intrans.* To look obliquely or askant; now, especially, to look obliquely with significance; cast a look expressive of some passion, as contempt, malignity, etc., especially a sly or amorous look.
As a Wolf, that hunting for a pray,
And having stoln (at last) some Lamb away,
Flies with down-hanging head, and *leereth* back
Whether the Mastife doo pursue his track.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 5.
You leer upon me, do you? there's an eye
Wounds like a leaden sword.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 480.
I met him once in the streets, but he leered away on the other side, as one ashamed of what he had done.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, l. 117.
As the priest, above his book
Leering at his neighbour's wife.
Tennyson, Vision of Stn.

II. *trans.* 1. To give an oblique glance or leer with.

Cocking his head, *leering* his eye, and working his black tongue, he [a parrot] edged himself sidelong.
D. Jerrald, Men of Character, Matthew Clear, ll.

2. To affect by leering, in a way specified.

To gild a face with smiles, and leer a man to ruin.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

leer² (lē'r), *n.* [*< leer², v.]* A significant side glance; a glance expressive of some passion, as malignity, amorosness, etc.; an arch or affected glance or cast of countenance.

With jealous leer malign
Eyed them askance.
Milton, P. L., iv. 503.
Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer.
Pope, Prof. to Satires, l. 201.

leer³, **leer²** (lē'r), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also lere; < ME. *lere, lar, < AS. *lære (in deriv. lærness, emptiness), *gelār (> ME. ilar), empty, = OS. lāri = MD. laer, D. laar = OHG. lāri, MHG. lere, lar, lere, lēr, G. leer, empty.*] 1. Empty; unoccupied.

But at the first encounter downe he lay,
The horse runs leere away without the man.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xvi. 64.
Hence — 2. Frivolous; trifling.

Laugh on, sir, I'll be bed and sleep,
And dream away the vapour of love, if the house
And your leer drunkards let me.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3.
He . . . never speaks without a lere asense.
Buller, Remains.

leer⁴ (lē'r), *a.* [*Prob. a particular use of leer³, empty (cf. left¹, orig. 'weak');* otherwise a form equiv. to *D. laager, lower, left.*] Left.

With his hat turned up o' the leer side too.
E. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, l. 2.

leer⁵ (lē'r), *n.* A dialectal variant of *lire²*.

leer⁶ (lē'r), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] Tape, braid, binding, etc. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

In steele of silkes, I will weare sackcloth: for Owches and Bracelletes, *Leere* and Caddy.
Lyly, Euphuca, Anat. of Wit, p. 79.

leer⁷ (lē'r), *n.* [*Also leer and lere, and perhaps merely another spelling of leer¹ as pronounced dialectally lē'er.*] In *glass-manuf.*, an annealing-furnace in which glassware is slowly cooled and annealed. It consists usually of a long chamber with a furnace at one end and having either a track of rails over which the glass is moved on cars through the furnace or a traveling apron for the same purpose.

leerness, *n.* [*Early mod. E. lerecess, < ME. lerecess, < AS. lærness, emptiness, < *lære, empty: see leer³.*] Emptiness. *Batman, 1582. (Halliwel.)*

leer-pan (lē'r'pan), *n.* A shallow iron tray in which are placed objects to be annealed in a furnace. See *leer⁷*.

Leersia (lē-er'si-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Swartz, 1788), named after Johann Daniel Leers, a German druggist and botanist.*] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Oryzoæ*, or rice family. It is closely related to the genus *Oryza* (to which rice belongs), but differs from it in having only two glumes instead of four, and often less than six stamens. The plants are marsh-grasses with narrow leaves which often have sharp, rough-edged edges that cut the flesh of those who pass through places where they grow. Five species are known, all of which occur in America, but one of them, *L. oryzoides*, is also found in Europe and temperate Asia, and another, *L. hexandra*, is widely distributed throughout the tropical regions of the Old World. Three species occur in the United States, and are known as *white-grass*, especially *L. virginica*. *L. oryzoides* is the rice cut-grass, and *L. lenticularis* the fly-catch grass. The name *Leersia* was given six years earlier to a genus of mosses, on which account it has been proposed to restore to the grass genus the name *Homalocenchrus*, proposed by Mieg in 1768.

leerspool (lē'r'spōl), *n.* [*< leer³ + spool.*] A cane or reed. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

leery (lē'r'i), *a.* [*< leer² + -y¹.*] Knowing; wide-awake; sly: as, the *leery* man. [*Thieves' slang.*]

lees¹, *n. pl.* See *lee⁵*.

lees², *n.* A Middle English form of *leash*.

lees³, *a. and n.* See *leas³*.

leese¹ (lēz), *v. t.* [*< ME. leesen, lesen (pret. lees, les, pl. loren, pp. lorn, lore; < AS. *leosan (pret. *leas, pl. *laron, pp. *loren), in comp. be-leosan, for-leosan = OS. far-liosan, for-leosan = OFries. ur-liasa, ur-liasa = D. verlietzen = OHG. for-liosan, for-liasan, MHG. ver-liesen, ver-lieren, G. ver-lieren = Dan. for-lise = Sw. för-lisa = Goth. fra-liusan, lose; akin to L. luere = Gr. λῦω, loose, loosen, set free. See leas³, loose, lose¹, loss.*] The verb *leese* is now obs., being superseded by *lose*, which is in part a var. of *leese*, and in part from a secondary form: see *lose¹*.] To lose.
Suche hath ther bene, and are, that getithe grace,
and leese itt soone when thet ite hade attheyd.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 73.
By the way his wyfe Creusa he les.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 945.
Take heed you leese it not, signior, ere you come there;
preserve it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. l.

leese², *v. t.* [*ME. leescn, < L. laesus, pp. of laedere, hurt.*] To hurt.
The princias of the puple soughten to leese him.
Wyclif, Luke xix. 47.

leese³, *n.* A Middle English form of *leas⁵*, *leash*.

leesing, *n.* A Middle English form of *leasings³*.

leesome (lē'sum), *a.* A dialectal form of *leef-some*.—**Leesome-lane** [confused with *leelane*], alone; all by one's self. [*Scotch.*]

leet¹ (lē't), *n.* [*Cf. laith³, lath², < AS. lēth, a territorial division: see laith³.*] 1. An ancient English court; originally, the assembly of the men of a township for administering the law of the community. See *court-leet*.

M. Lambert acemeth to be of the opinion that the leets of our time doo yeeld some shadow of the politike institution of Alfred.
Holinshed, Descrip. of England, ii. 4.
Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep leets and law-days, and in session sit
With meditations lawfu!

leet² (lē't), *n.* The district subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.

In their renewal of this system the Commons seem to make sheriffs in their leets answer for the provincial synd. R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

3. The day on which a court-leet was held; also, the right to hold such a court, which in later times could be granted to a baron.—**Grand leet**, the chief assembly.
In the grand-leets and solemn elections of magistrates, every man had not prerogative alike.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 25.

2. The district subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.

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Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 25.

leer² (lēt), *n.* [Appar. < leel. *leiti*, a share, a part; but cf. AS. *hlēt*, *hlýt*, *hlíet*, var. forms of *hlot*, lot, share: see *lot*.] 1. One portion; a lot.—2. A list of candidates for any office.—**Short leer**, a list of persons selected as the most eligible of the candidates for any office in order that their claims may be more particularly considered in view of nomination.

leer³, *n.* See *leer*¹.

leer⁴ (lēt), *a.* A dialectal form of *leer*¹, little.—**Leer** rather, a little while ago. *Hallivell*.

leer⁵ (lēt), *r. i.* [A dial. form of *leer*¹.] To let on; pretend; feign. [Prov. Eug.]

leer⁶ (lēt), *a. and n.* A dialectal form of *leer*¹.

leer⁷ (lēt), *r. i.* A dialectal form of *leer*³.

leer-ale (lēt'äl), *n.* A feast or merry-making at the holding of a court-leer.

Leer-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the dinner at a court-leer of a manor for the jury and customary tenants. *T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 329.

leerle (lēt'li), *a. and n.* A vulgar or humorous variant of *leer*.

She may be a *leerle* spolt by circumstances. *Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, iv. 13.

leer-man (lēt'man), *n.* 1. One subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leer.—2. In the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina (1669), a sheriff.

leers (lēt's), *n.* A name of the pollock. See *lythe*².

leer¹, *leer*, *v. t.* [ME. *leeren*, *leeren*, < AS. *lyfan*, *gelyfan*, believe: see *believe*.] To believe.

Alas! that lordes of the bonde *leer*th swiche wrecchen, And *leer*th swych lordes for her lowe wordes. Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xlv.

leer², *v.* An obsolete form of *leer*¹.

leeward (lē'wärd; pron. by seamen lū'ärd), *a. and n.* [*leer*¹ + *-ward*. The pron. lū'ärd is prob. due to a form *leeward*, the forms *lee* and *leer* being ult. identical: see *leer*¹, *leer*¹.] **I. a.**

Pertaining to the quarter toward which the wind blows; being in the direction of the wind: opposed to *windward*: as, a *leeward* course.—**Leeward tide**, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows, and directly contrary to a *tide under the lee*, which implies a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

II. n. The point or direction opposite to that from which the wind blows: as, to fall to *leeward*.

leeward (lē'wärd; by seamen, lū'ärd), *adv.* [= *D. lijvaarts* = *G. leewärts* = *Sw. lävärt*. See *leeward*, *a.*] Toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows: opposed to *windward*.

leewardly (lē'wärd-li; by seamen, lū'ärd-li), *a.* Making much leeway when sailing close-hauled: applied to ships that are not weatherly or cannot sail close to the wind without making great leeway. See *weatherly*.

leewardness (lē'wärd-nes; by seamen, lū'ärd-nes), *n.* Tendency to make leeway; lack of weatherliness.

But such was the *leewardness* of his Ship that, though he was within the sight of Cape Henry, by stormy contrary winds was he forced so farre to Sea that the West Indies was the next land.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 165.

leeway (lē'wä), *n.* 1. The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle formed between the line of the ship's keel and the line which she actually describes through the water; the deviation from her true course which a vessel makes by drifting to leeward. Hence—2. Loss of progress in general; a falling behind; retrogression: as, to be making *leeway* financially.—**To make up leeway**, or **make up for leeway**, to make up for time lost; overtake work which has fallen behind.

leer (lēt). [In the phrase *leer me*, appar. a contr. of *leer is me*, that is, it is pleasing to me.] It is pleasing; used in the expression *leer me on* (a person or thing), equivalent to *I love*. [Scotch.]

But *leer me on thee*, my little black mare. *Archie of Ca'field* (Child's Ballads, VI. 90).

O *leer me on* my spinning-wheel, O *leer me on* my rock an' reel. *Burns*, *Boss and her Spinning-Wheel*.

leer¹, *leer¹, *n.* Obsolete forms of *leer*.*

leer², *a.* An obsolete form of *leer*.

leer³, *n.* [ME., also *leesal*, *leefesel*, *leesal*, *leesal*, *leesal*, etc. (= *Sw. löfsal* = *Dan. löfsal*), an arbor, < AS. *leaf*, leaf, + *sele*, a hall, a room: see *leaf* and *saloon*. Cf. *lobby*, orig. of like meaning and ult. connected with *leaf*.] A bower of leaves; a place covered with foliage; an arbor.

[They] lurkyt vnder *leer-sals* loget with vines, Busket vnder bankes on boarders with-oute. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1167.

leer¹ (leer), *a. and n.* [*leer*, *leer*, *leer*, *leer*, < AS. *lyft*, *lyft*, weak, worthless, fornas found

only in comp., *lyft-ädl*, palsy (< *lyft*, weak, + *ädl*, disease), and the gloss "inanis, *leer*" (not found in the deflected sense, 'left,' for which the AS. word is *winster*), = MD. *lyft*, *lycht*, left, = North Fries. *leer*, left; the lit. sense, found only in AS., is 'weak,' orig. 'broken,' ult. = *L. ruptus*, broken: see *rupture*. Cf. *lop*², cut off, main, etc. The *leer* hand or arm is thus the 'weak' one, as compared with the right, which is stronger because in more active use. The term has been extended, with mere ref. to position, to the leg, ear, eye, cheek, side, etc. The common explanation, that the *leer* hand is that which is usually 'left' unused (as if from the pp. of *leer*¹), is erroneous. The *L. laevus* = *Gr. λαίος* = *Russ. lievuü*, left, is not akin to the E. word.] **I. a.** 1. Belonging to that side of the body of man and other animals which is directed toward the west when the face or front is turned to the north; sinistral: the opposite of *leer*²: as, the *leer* hand, arm, leg, ear, or eye; the heart beats on the *leer* side of the body.

Let nat thy *leer* half, oure lord techeth, Ywite what thou delect with thy ryht syde. *Piers Plowman* (C), lv. 75.

This bridle bose with gold I beare in my *leer* hande. *Garcotyne*, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 114.

Then Johnny looked over his *leer* shoulder. *Johnie Armstrong* (Child's Ballads, VI. 48).

2. Being on the left-hand side; situated on the side toward which the left hand of a person is or is supposed to be turned. The left wing of an army is the part or division on the left side of the center when facing an enemy. The left bank of a river is that which is on the left hand of a person who is going in the direction of its current. The left side of a deliberative assembly is that on the left hand of the presiding officer. In heraldry, the left (or sinister) is the spectator's right.

Upon the *lyfte* way, men goon fyrst un to Damas, by Flome Jordane; upon the rygt syde, men goon thorewe the Lande of Flagann. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 128.

Left bower. See *bower*⁶.—**Over the left shoulder.** Same as *over the left* (which see, under *ll*).

II. n. 1. The left-hand side; the side opposite to the right: as, turn to the *leer* (hand); the *leer* (wing) of an army; to wheel from right to *leer*.

Lying, robed in snowy white That loosely flew to *leer* and right. *Tennyson*, *Lady of Shalott*.

2. In the politics of continental Europe, that part of a legislative assembly which sits on the left of the president; specifically, the liberal or democratic party, as that party, according to custom, always sits on this side of the house. [Usually with a capital letter.]—**3t.** A worthless creature.

The kynge knewe he seide sothe for Conscience hym tolde, That Wronge was a wikked *leer* and wronge moche sorwe. *Piers Plowman* (B), lv. 62.

In music and stage directions abbreviated *L.* **Left about!** See *about*.—**Over the left, or over the left shoulder** (see above), not at all: indicating negation, or the contrary of what is stated or ordinarily meant: as, he's a very clever fellow—*over the left*. [Colloq. or slang.]

You will have an account to keep too; but an account of what will go over the *leer* shoulder; only of what he squanders, what he borrows, and what he owes and never will pay. *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, I. 242.

leer¹ (leer), *adv.* [*leer*¹, *a. and n.*] Toward the left; sinistral: as, they senttered right and *leer*.

Shall not Love to me, As in the Latin song I learnt at school, Sneeze out a full God-bless-you right and *leer*! *Tennyson*, *Edwin Morris*.

Guide leer. See *guide*.

leer² (leer), *Preterit and past participle of leer*¹, *leer*².

leer³, *a.* A preterit and past participle of *leer*¹.

leer⁴, *a.* An obsolete form of the preterit of *leer*².

leer-hand (leer'hand), *a.* 1. Situated or located on one's left side; found near the left of: as, one's *leer-hand* man.—**2t.** Left-handed; sinistral; unskillful; unlucky; unfavorable.

If *leer-hand* fortune give thee *leer-hand* chances, Be wisely patient. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, iv. 4.

leer-handed (leer'han'ded), *a.* 1. Having the left hand or arm stronger and more capable of being used with facility than the right; using the left hand and arm in preference to the right.—**2.** Characterized by direction or position toward the left hand; moving from right to left: as, a *leer-handed* quartz crystal (one which rotates the plane of polarization to the left). See *levogyrate* and *polarization*.

Herschel found that the right-handed or *leer-handed* character of the circular polarization corresponded, in all cases, to that of the crystal. *Whewell*.

3. Clumsy; awkward; inexpert; unskillful.

Histo. What kind of man? *Piso.* That thou mayst know him perfectly, he's one Of a *leer-handed* making, a lank thing. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, III. 5.

4. Insincere; sinister; malicious. The commendations of this people are not always *leer-handed* and detraitive. *Landor*.

5t. Unlucky; insipiduous.—**Left-handed compliment.** See *compliment*.—**Left-handed marriage.** See *morganatic*.

leer-handedness (leer'han'ded-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being left-handed; habitual use of the left hand, or the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right, or equally with it.

Although a squint *leer-handedness* Be ungracious, yet we cannot want that hand. *Donne*, *To the Countess of Bedford*.

2. Awkwardness; clumsiness.

leer-hander (leer'han'dér), *n.* 1. A left-handed person. Let us pass on to the case of *leer-handers*. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 42.

2. A dagger carried in the left hand to parry the thrusts of a rapier: an important accessory of the fencing of the sixteenth century.—**3.** A blow with the left hand; hence, a sudden blow or attack from an unexpected quarter.

Stepping back half a pace, he let fly a terrific *leer-hander* at the doctor. *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., 1861, p. 273.

leer-handiness (leer'han'di-nes), *n.* Same as *leer-handedness*. [Rare.]

An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain *leer-handiness* (if I may use the expression) proclaim low education. *Chesterfield*.

leerfulness (leer'nes), *n.* The condition or state of being left or on the left side. Rightness and *leerfulness*, upness and downness, are again pure sensations differing specifically from each other, and generically from everything else. *W. James*, *Mind*, XII. 14.

leer-off (leer'ôf), *a.* Laid aside; no longer worn: as, *leer-off* clothes.

leerward (leer'wärd), *adv.* [*leer*¹ + *-ward*.] Toward the left; to the left hand or side; sinistral. Rightward and *leerward* rise the rocks. *Southey*. Turning *leerward*, we approach the Troitzkij Bridge. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 202.

leer-witted (leer'wit'ed), *a.* Dull; stupid; foolish. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

leerful, *a.* See *leerful*.

leg (leg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *legge*; < ME. *leg*, pl. *legges*, < leel. *leggr*, a leg, a hollow bone, = *Dan. leg* = *Sw. lög*, the calf of the leg. The AS. word for 'leg' was *scanca* (> E. *shank*); the G. word is *bein* (= E. *bone*).] 1. One of the two lower limbs of a man, or any one of the limbs of an animal which support and move the body. Specifically—(a) A lower limb or posterior extremity; a limb which is not an arm or a wing. (b) The part of a lower limb which lies between the knee and the ankle: the crura; distinguished from *thigh* and *foot*. (See *cut under crura*.) In vertebrates the parts called legs are never more than two pairs. When both pairs are used in supporting and moving the body, they are distinguished as *fore legs* and *hind legs*, as in all ordinary quadrupeds. A limb not used in support is known by some other name, as *wing*, *fin*, *arm*, etc. In about three fourths of the animal kingdom there are six legs, in three pairs, as in the whole class of *Insecta* proper (hence called *Hexapoda*). The arachnids have normally four pairs of legs. All the higher crustaceans have five pairs of legs, and are hence called *Decapoda*. In some arthropods there are more than 100 pairs of legs, whence the terms *centiped*, *milleped*, etc. *Leg* is often used synonymously with *foot*. Many parts of invertebrates which are legs in a morphological sense become other kinds of limbs or members, as mouth-parts, claws, falces, etc.

Her fine foot, straight *leg*, and quivering thigh. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, II. 1. 19.

The lone hern forgets his melancholy, Lets down his other *leg*, and, stretching, dreams Of goodly supper in the distant pool. *Tennyson*, *Gareth and Lynette*.

2. Some object resembling a leg in use, position, or appearance: as, the *legs* of a table or chair; the *legs* of a pair of dividers; the *legs* of a triangle (the sides, as opposed to the base, especially the sides adjacent to a right angle); the *leg* of an angle, or of a hyperbola.

Joint-stools were then created; on three *legs* Upborne they stood. *Couper*, *Task*, I. 19.

I have seen a *leg* of a rainbow pluge down on the river running through the valley. *Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, II. 336.

Hence—**3.** Something that serves for support, moral or physical. The sprightly voice of sinew-strength'ning pleasure Can lend my bed-rid soul both *legs* and leisure. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, iv. 3.

Worthy but weak Mr. Brandon, You haven't a *leg* to stand on. *Jean Ingelone*, *Of the Skelligs*, xxii.

4. The part of a pair of trousers or drawers, or of a stocking, that covers the leg.—5. In *cricket*: (a) The part of the field that lies to the left of and behind the batsman as he faces the bowler: as, to strike a ball to *leg*.

A beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the reckless and unfeeling Jack catches hold of, and hits right round to *leg* for five, while the applause becomes deafening. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, ii. 8.

(b) The fielder who occupies that part of the field known as *leg*. Also *long-leg*.—6. A sharper: same as *black-leg*, 3. [Slang.]

He was a horse chaunter: he's a *leg* now.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, xlii.

Now send then a regular *leg*, when he's travelling to Chester, York, or Doncaster, to the races, may draw other passengers into play, and make a trifle, or not a trifle, by it; or he will play with other *legs*.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 501.

7. *Naut.*: (a) The run made by a ship on one tack when beating to windward. (b) One of two small ropes spliced together, by which a buntline or leech-line is fastened to the foot or leech of a sail.—**Abdominal legs**. See *abdominal*.—**Artificial legs**, supports imitating the natural leg, used by persons who have undergone amputation. They are made of various materials, such as wood, vulcanite, gutta-percha, rawhide, splints crossed at right angles and glued together, etc., and are often provided with ingenious combinations of joints and springs to imitate as far as possible the natural motions. Light artificial legs are commonly called *cork legs*, but cork is now seldom used in them, willow-wood being found preferable.—**Barbados leg**, pachydermia, or elephantiasis Arabum. See *pachydermia*.—**Cursorious legs**. See *cursorious*.—**False legs** of caterpillars, the fleshy abdominal legs, or prop-legs, which disappear in the perfect insect. See *cut under Anura*.—**Fossorial legs**. See *fossorial*.—**Hyperbolic leg**. See *hyperbolic*.—**In high leg**, much excited or exultant; in high feather. [Rare.]

— is not returned: the Mufti in *high leg* about the Spaniards. *Sydney Smith*, *To Lady Holland*, Oct. 8, 1808.

Leg-and-foot guard. See *guard*.—**Leg-of-mutton sleeve**. See *sleeve*.—**On one's last legs**. See *last's*, a.—**On one's legs**, standing, especially to speak: as, to be able to think on *one's legs*.

Meanwhile the convention had assembled, Mackenzie was on *his legs*, and was pathetically lamenting the hard condition of the Estates. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*

The leg business, ballet-dancing. [Low.]

I was merely telling your Grace what Mrs. Theobald was. . . . "She was," says Adonis, . . . "in the *leg business*, your Grace."

Miss Annie Edwardes, Ought we to Visit her?

To change the leg, to change from one gait to another: as, to change *his leg* twice as he approaches.

Lawrence, *Guy Livingstone*, ix.

To fall on one's legs. Same as *to fall on one's feet* (which see, under *fall*).

A man who has plenty of brains generally *falls on his legs*. *Buhrs*, *Night and Morning*, iii. 3.

To feel one's legs, to begin to support one's self on the legs, as an infant. [Colloq.]

Remarkably beautiful child! . . . Takes notice in a way quite wonderful! May seem impossible to you, but *feels his legs* already! *Dickens*, *Cricket on the Hearth*, i.

To find one's legs. See *find*.—**To give a leg to**, to assist by supporting the leg, as in mounting a horse.

The wall is very low, Sir, and your servant will *give you a leg* up. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xvi.

To have a bone in one's leg. See *bone*.—**To have the legs of one**, to be quicker in running. [Slang.]

The beggar had the *legs of me*.

Macmillan's Mag., March, 1861, p. 357.

To make a leg, to make a bow or act of obeisance (in allusion to the throwing back of one leg in performing the act).

He that cannot *make a leg*, put off his cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither leg, hands, lip, nor cap. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, ii. 2. 10.

Making low legs to a nobleman,

Or looking downward, with your eye-lids close. *Marlowe*, *Edward II.*

We are just like a Child; give him a Plum, he *makes a Leg*; give him a second Plum, he *makes another Leg*.

Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 109.

To put the boot on the wrong leg. See *boot*.—**To shake a leg**, to dance. [Low.]—**To shake a loose leg**, to lead an independent and generally licentious life. [Low.]—**To show a leg**, to get up from or out of bed. [Low.]—**To try it on the other leg**, to try the only other possible means or resource. [Colloq.]—**Upon its legs**, established; in a stable or prosperous condition.

"When the paper gets upon its legs"—that was the only answer he received when he asked for a settlement. *The Century*, XXXVII. 305.

leg (leg), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *legged*, ppr. *legging*. [*leg*, *n.*] 1. To pass on; walk or run nimbly: often with an indefinite *it*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch, or slang.]

The fool doth pass the guard now,

He'll kiss his hand and *leg* it. *Shirley*, *Bird in a Cage*, v. 1.

2. To make a reverence.

leg. An abbreviation of *legato*.

legable (leg'a-bl), *a.* [*<* NL. as if **legabilis*, *<* L. *legare*, send, bequeath: see *legacy*.] Capable of being bequeathed. *Bailey*.

legacy (leg'a-si), *n.*; pl. *legacies* (-siz). [*<* ME. *legacie*, *<* OF. *legacie* (found only in sense of 'legateship') = Sp. *legacia* = Pg. *legacia*, *<* ML. as if **legatia*, for L. *legatum* (*>* It. *legato* = Sp. *legado*; cf. Pg. *legado*, bequeathed), a bequest, *<* *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath: see *legate*.

The F. *legs*, a legacy, is not related; it is a bad spelling of OF. *lais*: see *lease*, *n.*] 1. Money or other property left by will; a bequest; specifically, a gift of personalty by will as distinguished from a devise or gift of realty.

Yea, beg a hair of him for memory,
And, dying, mention it within their wills,
Bequeathing it as a rich legacy
Unto their issue. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, iii. 2. 141.

Samborn bestowed by *legacie* his goods and possessions upon the said Order, receiving maintenance and exhibition from the said Order, during the terme of his life. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 145.

2. Anything bequeathed or handed down by an ancestor or a predecessor.

Good counsel is the best legacy a father can leave a child. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

3. A business which one has received from another to execute; a commission; an errand.

He came and told his legacy. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, vii. 348.

4. Legation; embassy.

Offs by often *legacies* solicited Charles le maigne, the king of France, to be his friend. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 125.

Cumulative legacies. See *cumulative*.—**Demonstrative legacy**, a legacy in which the thing or money is not specified or distinguished from all others of the same kind, but a particular fund is pointed out for its payment, as a gift of \$1,000 worth of securities to be taken from testator's stocks and bonds, or a certain sum out of a bank-deposit.—**General legacy**, a legacy of a specified quantity of money or other commodity, payable out of the personal assets generally; one which does not necessitate delivering any particular thing, or paying money exclusively out of any particular part of the estate, as a specific legacy does.

—**Legacy duty**, a duty to which legacies are subject, for purposes of revenue, as in Great Britain, the rate of which rises according to the remoteness of the relationship of the legatee, and reaches its maximum where he is not related to the testator. In the State of New York a uniform tax of five per cent. on legacies is called *collateral inheritance tax*.

—**Residuary legacy**, a gift of whatever remains after satisfying other gifts.—**Specific legacy**, the bequest of a particular thing or money, specified and distinguished from all others of the same kind, as a picture, or the money in a particular bag. Thus, a bequest of a diamond ring is general; a bequest of *my* diamond ring is specific.—**Vested legacy**. See *vested*.

legacy-hunter (leg'a-si-hun'ter), *n.* One who seeks to obtain a legacy or legacies by flattery, servility, or other artifice.

The *legacy-hunter*, however degraded by an ill-compounded appellation in our barbarous language, was known, as I am told, in ancient Rome, by the sonorous titles of "captator" and "hæredipeta."

Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 197.

legacy-hunting (leg'a-si-hun'ting), *n.* An eager pursuit of legacies.

legal (lē'gal), *a.* and *n.* [*<* F. *légal* = Pg. Sp. *legal* = It. *legale*, *<* L. *legalis*, legal, *<* *lex* (*leg-*), law, ult. akin to E. law: see *law*.] Cf. *leal* and *loyal*, doublets of *legal*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to law; connected with the law: as, *legal* doctrines or studies; a *legal* document or controversy; *legal* arguments.—

2. According or conformable to law; permitted or warranted by the law or laws; lawful; not forbidden by law; having the force of law: as, the action is strictly *legal*; *legal* traffic or commerce.—

3. Pertaining to the provisions or administration of the law; determined by or in accordance with law; judicial: as, *legal* proceedings; a *legal* opinion or decision; a *legal* standard or test.—

4. Amenable to remedy or punishment by law as distinguished from equity: as, *legal* waste; *legal* irregularity.—

5. Created by law; recognized by law: as, *legal* incapacity; a *legal* infant; *legal* crimes.—

6. In *theol.*, according to the Mosaic law or dispensation; according or pertaining to the doctrine of reliance on good works for salvation, as distinguished from that of free grace.—

Legal assets, those assets which are subject to common-law process; such assets as do not require the intervention of equity to be recognized as assets.—

Legal compulsion. See *compulsion*.—**Legal debts**, debts that are recoverable in a court of common law, as a bill of exchange or a bond; a simple contract debt, as distinguished from liabilities enforceable only in equity.—

Legal estate, an estate in land recognizable as such in a court of common law. See *equitable estate*, under *estate*.—**Legal fiction, fraud, holiday**. See the nouns.—

Legal interest. See *interest*.—**Legal memory, necessity, person, relation**, etc. See the nouns.—

Legal representatives. See *representative*.—**Legal reversion**, in *Scots law*, the period within which a debtor whose heritage has been adjudged is entitled to redeem the subject—that is, to disencumber it of the adjudication by paying the debt adjudged for.—

Legal tender. See *tender*.—**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Legitimate*, etc. (see *lawful*); *legalized*, authorized, allowable, just, constitutional.

II. *n.* In *Scots law*, same as *legal reversion* (which see, under I.).—**Expiry of the legal**. See *expiry*.

legalisation, legalise. See *legalization, legalize*.—**legalism** (lē'gal-izm), *n.* [*<* *legal* + *-ism*.] 1. Strict adherence to law or prescription; belief in the efficacy of adhering strictly to the requirements of the law. Specifically—

2. In *theol.*, the doctrine that salvation depends on strict observance of the law, as distinguished from the doctrine of salvation through grace; also, the tendency to observe with great strictness the letter of religious law, rather than its spirit.

Leave, therefore, . . . mysticism and symbolism on the one side; cast away with utter scorn geometry and *legalism* on the other. *Ruskin*.

His [Zwingli's] profound respect for the letter of the Bible led him to *legalism* and extreme Sabbatarianism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 790.

legalist (lē'gal-ist), *n.* [*<* *legal* + *-ist*.] One who practises or inculcates strict adherence to law; specifically, in *theol.*, one who regards conformity to the law as the ground of salvation, or who is rigorous in exacting obedience to the letter of the law.

They [the Jews] were rigid monotheists and scrupulous *legalists*, who would strain out a gnat and swallow a camel. *Schaff*, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 17.

legality (lē'gal-i-ti), *n.* [*<* F. *légalité* = Sp. *legalidad* = Pg. *legalidade* = It. *legalità*, *<* ML. *legalitas* (-t-), lawfulness, *<* L. *legalis*, legal: see *legal*. Cf. *lealty* and *loyalty*, doublets of *legality*.] 1. The state or character of being legal; lawfulness; conformity to law.

The *legality* was clear, the morality doubtful. *T. Hook*, *Gilbert Dury*.

The agreement of an action with the law of duty is its *legality*; that of the maxim with the law is its morality. *Abbott*, *tr. of Kant's Metaph. of Morals*.

2. In *theol.*, a reliance on works for salvation; insistence on the mere letter of the law without regard to its spirit: personified in the quotation.

He to whom thou wast sent for ease, being by name *Legality*, is the son of the bond-woman which now is, and is in bondage with her children; and is, in a mystery, this mount Sinai, which thou hast feared will fall on thy head. *Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

legalization (lē'gal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*<* *legalis* + *-ation*.] The act of legalizing. Also spelled *legalisation*.

legalize (lē'gal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legalized*, ppr. *legalizing*. [= F. *légaliser* = Sp. *legalizar* = Pg. *legalisar* = It. *legalizzare*, as *legal* + *-ize*.] 1. To make lawful; render conformable to law, either by previous authorization or by giving the sanction of law to what has already been done; authorize; sanction; justify.—

2. In *theol.*, to interpret or apply Scripture in the spirit of legalism.

Also spelled *legalise*.

legally (lē'gal-i), *adv.* In a legal manner; lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

legality (lē'gal-nes), *n.* Legality.

legal-tender (lē'gal-ten'der), *a.* That can be lawfully used in paying a debt: as, *legal-tender* currency; *legal-tender* money. See *tender*.

legantine (leg'an-tin), *a.* Same as *legatine*.

legatary (leg'a-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *legataries* (-riz). [= F. *légitaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *legatario*, *<* L. *legatarius*, a legatee, *<* *legatum*, a legacy: see *legacy*.] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed; a legatee. [Rare.]

legate (leg'at), *n.* [*<* ME. *legat*, *legate*, *<* F. *légal* = Sp. Pg. *legado* = It. *legato*, an ambassador, esp. of the Pope, *<* L. *legatus*, a deputy, *<* *legare*, pp. of *legare*, send with a commission, appoint, *<* *lex* (*leg-*), law: see *law*.] Cf. *legate*, *n.* 2, *legacy*.] 1. A person commissioned to represent a state, or the highest authority in the state, in a foreign state or court; a deputy; an ambassador. Specifically—

2. In *Rom. hist.*, a foreign envoy chosen by the senate, or a lieutenant of a general or of a consul or other magistrate in the government of an army or a province.—

3. One who is delegated by the Pope as his representative in the performance of certain ecclesiastical or political functions, or both. The papal legate to a church council is its presiding officer; the ordinary legate to a foreign court was formerly both ambassador to and ecclesiastical overseer of the country to which he was sent; and the legates of six of the former Papal States (see *legation*, 4) were their governors. Three ranks of legates were early established: *legatus (legati)* a or *de latere* (from the side), who were generally cardinals; *legati missi* or *dati* (sent or given), corresponding to the modern nuncios or internuncios; and *legati nati* (legates born), a limited number of bishops or archbishops who had

or claimed the rank of legates by right of office in their particular sees.

In this King's Time, the first Legat to supply the Pope's Room came into England.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 41.

The Lord Cardinal Pole, sent here as Legate From our most Holy Father Julius, Pope.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, III. 3.

legate, *n.*² [ME. *legatē* = Sp. *legado* = It. *legato*, < L. *legatum*, neut. of *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath: see *legate*, *n.*¹, *legacy*.] A legacy.

In dysposyng thy legatus, pay firste thy servauntis.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

legatee (leg-ā-tē'), *n.* [*L. legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath (see *legate*, *n.*², *legacy*), + *-ee*.] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed; in the civil law, and as sometimes loosely used in both Great Britain and the United States, one to whom property, real or personal, is given by will.

legateship (leg'āt-ship), *n.* [*L. legatus*, *n.*¹, + *-ship*.] The office or position of a legate.

Thus, by the chance and change of Popes, the Legateship of Anselme could take no place.
Holinshed, Hen. I., an. 1116.

legatine (leg'ā-tin), *a.* [*L. legatus*, *n.*¹, + *-ine*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a legate.

All those things you have done of late, By your power legatine within this kingdom, Fall into the compass of a prænunciare.
Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 339.

Sending from about them [the apostles] to all countreys their Bishops and Archbishops as their deputies, with a kind of Legatine power.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. Made by or proceeding from a legate: specifically applied to certain ecclesiastical laws enacted in national synods in England under the presidency of legates from the Pope about the time of Henry III.

When any one is absolved from excommunication, it is provided by a legatine constitution that some one shall publish such absolution.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Also *legatine*.

Legatine court, a court held by a papal legate, and exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction: seen in England especially in the time of Wolsey, who as legate asserted jurisdiction as a supreme court of appeal over the spiritual courts, and jurisdiction in probate and administration, thus controlling and absorbing in a degree the functions of the courts of the Church of England.

legation (lē-gā'shon), *n.* [*L. legatione* = Sp. *legación* = Pg. *legação* = It. *legazione*, < L. *legatio* (*n.*), an embassy, < *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, send, deputy: see *legate*, *n.*¹.] 1. A sending forth; a commissioning of one or more persons to act at a distance for another or for others; the office or functions of a legate or envoy.

And thus busynesse was farre dyverse from worldlye affaires; euen so was this kind of ambassade or Legation new, and such a one as had not bene used before.
J. Udall, On Mark vi.

The holy Jesus went now to eat his last paschal supper, and to finish the work of his legation.
Ser. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 301.



2. The person or persons sent to represent a government at a foreign court; an embassy; a diplomatic minister and his suite: as, the legation of the United States at Paris.

A legation or embassy comprises, in most cases, besides the minister, one or more persons, known either as counsellors of embassy, secretaries of legation, or attachés.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 122.

3. The place of business or the official abode of an embassy.—4. Formerly, the designation of any one of those six Papal States that were governed by cardinal legates.

The pope began his government of Ferrara, now become a legation like Bologna.
Brougham.

legatissimo (lā-gā-tō'si-mō), *a.* and *adv.* In music, in the smoothest, most connected, most legato manner.

legato (lā-gā'tō), *a.*, *adv.*, and *n.* [It., pp. of *legare*, tie, < L. *ligare*, tie: see *ligament*.] 1. *a.* and *adv.* In music, in a smooth, connected manner, without breaks or pauses between successive tones: opposed to *staccato*. It is usually indicated by the word itself (or its abbreviation *leg.*), by a sweeping curve, , above or below the notes to be performed without break, or (for single notes and chords in the midst of staccato passages) by the mark , above or below.

2. *n.* A smooth, connected manner of performance, or a passage so performed. In singing and on wind-instruments a strict legato is produced only when more tones than one are made continuously by a single breath; on instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte, it is produced by holding each key until just as the next is struck; on bowed instruments it is produced by a continuous motion of the bow, either up or down.

legator (lē-gā'tor), *n.* [*L. legator*, a testator, < *legatus*, pp. of *legare*, bequeath: see *legate*, *n.*².] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy.

A fair estate Bequeath'd by some legator's last intent.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 375.

legatura (leg-ā-tō'rā), *n.* [It., = E. *ligature*, *q. v.*] In music, same as *ligature*.

legature† (leg'ā-tūr), *n.* [*L. legatura*, *n.*¹, + *-ure*.] The office or mission of a legate.

The Parliament forbade him to usurp the privileges of his legature.
Clarendon, Religion and Policy, vi.

leg-bail (leg'bāl), *n.* Escape from custody; flight from danger of arrest or capture. [Humorous.]

The summons and complaint were supplied by the tomahawk, while judgment was enforced by the scalping-knife, with leg-bail or a tribal warfare as a court of last resort.
The Century, XXXVII. 632.

To give leg-bail, to escape from custody or arrest by absconding; hence, in general, to seek safety by flight. [Colloq.]

He has us now if he could only give us leg-bail again; and he must be in the same boat with us.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xix.

leg-band (leg'band), *n.* A band secured around the leg, serving as part of the dress, and forming the only or principal covering of the leg, now worn by some Italian peasants, etc.; one of a set of bands passing diagonally around the leg below the knee and forming a defense for armed men.

leg-bone (leg'bōn), *n.* Any bone of the hind limb of a vertebrate. These are the femur or thigh-bone; the tibia, shin-bone, or leg-bone proper; the fibula, perone, or outer bone of the lower leg; the patella or kneecap; and, in animals which walk upon the toes, the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus, such as the cannon-bone of the horse or ox. See cuts under *cannon-bone*, *femur*, *fibula*, and *knee-joint*.

leg-boot (leg'bōt), *n.* In a harness, a horseboot extending from the hoof to the knee, used to protect the limb.

leg-by (leg'bi), *n.* In cricket, a run made on a ball touching any part of the batsman's person except his hand.

legel† (lej), *v. t.* A Middle English aphetic form of *allegel* and *allegel*².

legence†, *n.* Same as *legiance* for *allegiance*.

legement†, *n.* An obsolete form of *legdment*.

legem-pone† (lē'jem-pō'nē), *n.* [*L. legem pone*, the title, in the Anglican prayer-book, of a psalm (the fifth division of Ps. exix., which begins in the Vulgate with these words: "Legem pone mihi, Domine, viam justificationum tuarum"; A. V., "Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy statutes") appointed for the 25th day of the month. This psalm came to be associated especially with the 25th day of March, formerly the beginning of the year, and thus a general pay-day; hence the application of the phrase to "ready money," an application probably assisted by a humorous twist given to the literal translation 'lay down the law,' taken to mean 'lay down what is required,' i. e. "the needful," "the ready": *L. legem*, acc. of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *pone*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *ponere*, put, place, lay: see *ponent*.] Ready money; cash. [Old slang.]

If legem pone comes, he is receav'd, When Vix haud habeo is of hope bereav'd.
The Affectionate Shepherd (1594). (Halliwell.)

But in this, here is nothing to be abated, all their speech is legem pone, or else with their ill custom they will detain thee.
G. Minshul, Essays in Prison, p. 26. (Nares.)

legend (lej'end or lē'jend), *n.* [*L. legenda*, < OF. *legende*, F. *légende* = Sp. *legenda* = Pg. *legenda*, *lenda* = It. *leggenda* = D. G. Dan. *legende* = Sw. *legend*, a legend, < ML. *legenda*, *f.*, a legend, story, esp. the lives of the saints; orig. things to be read, neut. pl. of fut. pass. part. of *legere*, read. = Gr. *λέγω*, speak: see *lecture*, etc.] 1. In the early church, a selection of readings from Scripture appointed for use at divine service; later, and more especially, the chronicle or register of the lives of the saints, formerly read at matins and in the refectories of religious houses.

The Legend contained all the lessons out of Holy Writ, and the works of the fathers, read at matins.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. II. 212.

2. An entertaining story, especially in early times one relating to wonders or miracles told of a saint; hence, any unauthentic and improbable or non-historical narrative handed down from early times; a tradition.

Thou shalt, why! that thou livest, yere by yere, The most party of thy tyme spende In making of a glorious Legende Of Goode Women, maidens, and wifes That weren trewe in lovinge all her lives.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women, l. 483.

It were infinite, and indeed ridiculous, to speak of all the Miracles reported to be done by this St. Dunstan, which may be fit for a Legend, but not for a Chronicle.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 13.

This also was furthered by the Legend of Daphne, recorded by the Poets.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 82.

3. A musical composition set to a poetical story, or intended to express such a story without words.—4. An inscription or device of any kind; particularly, the inscription on a shield or coat of arms, or the explanatory inscription on a monument or under a plan or drawing, or the inscription which accompanies a picture, whether descriptive or supposed to stand for words used by the persons represented in the picture.

The new inscription in fresh paint, Peffer and Snagsby, displacing the time-honoured and not easily to be deciphered legend, Peffer, only.
Dickens, Bleak House, x.

5. In numis., the words or letters stamped on the obverse or the reverse of a coin or medal: sometimes differentiated from *inscription* as the reading around the circumference of a coin or medal, and sometimes as all that is inscribed excepting the name of the sovereign or other person represented.

The first fault therefore which I shall find with a modern legend is its diffusiveness; you have sometimes the whole side of a medal overrun with it.
Addison, Ancient Medals, III.

6†. A roll; list; book.

Many tales se tellen that Theologie lerneth; And that I man made was and my name yentred In the legende of Iyf longe er I were, Or elles vnwritten for somme wikkednesse as holywrit wytneseth.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 376.

Golden Legend, the "Aurea Legenda" of the middle ages, the most popular of all hagiological records, consisting of lives of saints and histories and descriptions of festivals. It was written by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, about the end of the thirteenth century, and is filled with fancies and inventions so extravagant as to be now universally discredited.

legend (lej'end or lē'jend), *v. t.* [*L. legenda*, *n.*] 1. To narrate or celebrate in or as in a legend.

Nor ladies wanton love, nor wand'ring knight Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight.
Bp. Hall, Satires, l. 1.

Some of these perhaps by others are legended for great Saints.
Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

2. To furnish with an inscription; inscribe with a legend: as, "a legended tomb," *Poe*.

legenda (lē-jen'dā), *n. pl.* [L., things to be read: see *legend*.] *Eccles.*, things which may be or are to be read, as distinguished from *credenda*, things to be believed.

legendary (lej'en- or lē'jen-dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *légendaire* = Sp. Pg. *legendario* = It. *legendario*, < ML. *legendarius*, prop. adj., pertaining to legends (as a noun, see *liber*, a book of legends), < *legenda*, a legend: see *legend*.] 1. *a.* Consisting of legends; like a legend; traditional; mythical; fabulous.

Thereupon she took A bird's-eye view of all the ungracious past: Glanced at the legendary Amazon As emblematic of a nobler age.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

II. *n.*; pl. *legendaries* (-riz). 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of the saints: same as *legend*, I.—2. A book of legends.

Read the Countess of Pembroke's "Arcadia," a gallant legendary, full of pleasurable accidents.
James VI.

3. A relator or compiler of legends.

legendist (lej'en- or lē'jen-dist), *n.* [*L. legenda* + *-ist*.] A writer of legends.

This was decidedly an invention of the legendist.
Southey, Letters, IV. 312. (Encyc. Dict.)

legendize (lej'en- or lē'jen-diz), *v. t.* [*L. legenda* + *-ize*.] To affix a legend to; inscribe with a legend.

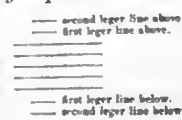
Legendre's equation. See *equation*.

Legendrian (le-jen'dri-an), *a.* [*L. Legendre* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or invented by the eminent French mathematician Adrien Marie Legendre (1752-1833).—**Legendrian function.** See *function*.—**Legendrian or Legendre's symbol**, a symbol, looking like a fraction in parenthesis, used in the theory of numbers. It is equal to plus or minus unity, according as the numerator is or is not a quadratic residue of the denominator. It vanishes if the numerator is divisible by the denominator.

leger¹, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *ledger*¹.

leger² (lej'ér), *a.* [Also *ledger*; < OF. *legier*, *ligier*, *leger*, F. *léger* = Sp. *ligero* = Pg. *ligeiro* = It. *leggiere*, light, nimble, < L. as if **leviarius*, < *levis*, light: see *levity*.] 1. Light or small, as a line. See phrases below.—2†. Slight; unimportant; trivial: as, "leger performances,"

Bacon.—Leger line, in musical notation, a short line added above or below a staff to increase its extent temporarily to more than the usual five lines. The leger lines are numbered from the staff both upward and downward. Also



called *added line*.—**Leger space**, in musical notation, a space between leger lines. The leger spaces are numbered from the staff both upward and downward. Also called *added space*.

legerdemain (lej'ér-dē-mān'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *legerdemayne*, *legierdemayne*, *leggier demaine*, *lieger du maine*, < F. *léger de main*, light of hand: *léger*, light (see *leger*², *a.*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *main*, < L. *manus*, hand: see *main*³.] Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance or trick which depends on dexterity of hand; fallacious adroitness, trickery, or deception generally.

Perceive theyr *leggier demaine*, wyth which they would iugle forth thir falshood and shift the throngh asyde.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 813.

He in alyghts and jugglyng feates did flow,
And of *legierdemayne* the mysteries did know.
Spenser, F. Q., v. ix. 13.

The gypsies were then to divide all the money that had been got that week, either by stealing linen or poultry, or by fortune-telling or *legerdemain*.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 112.

To make it ground of acensation against a class of men that they are not patriotic in the most vulgar *legerdemain* of sophistry.
Macaulay, Civil Disabilities of the Jews.

legerdemainist (lej'ér-dē-mā'nist'), *n.* [*legerdemain* + *-ist*.] One who practises *legerdemain*; a juggler; a trickster.

legering, *n.* [*leger*¹, *ledger*¹, *n.*, 4, + *-ing*¹.] See the quotation, and *ledger*¹, *n.*, 4.

The law of *legering*, which is a deceit that colliers abnae the commonwealth withall in having unlawfull sackes.
Greene, Discovery of Coosnage (1591).

legerity (lē-jer'i-ti), *n.* [*OF. legerite* (F. *légereté*), lightness, < *leger*, light: see *leger*².] Lightness; nimbleness. [Rare.]

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
• The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With casted slough and fresh *legerity*.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 23.

leges, *n.* Plural of *lex*.

legestert, *n.* A variant of *legister*.

legge¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *lay*¹.

legge², *n.* A Middle English form of *leg*.

legge³, *v. t.* An aphetic form of *allege*².

legged (leg'ed or legd), *a.* [*leg* + *-ed*².] 1. Having legs: often in composition: as, the *legged* maple-borer; a two-*legged* animal.

What have we here? a man or a fish? . . . *Legged* like a man!
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 35.

A fine clean corse he is: I would have him buried,
Even as he lies, cross-*leggd*, like one o' the Tempiara.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

2. In *her.*, having legs, as a bird, of a different tincture from the body.

legget (leg'et), *n.* [Cf. *tigget*, *lidget*.] A kind of tool used by reed-thatchers. [Local, Eng.]

leggiadro (le-jā'drō), *adv.* [It., pretty, light, < *leggiero*, light: see *leger*².] In music, a direction that the music to which the word is appended is to be performed gaily or briskly.

leggiadrous (lej-i-ad'rus), *a.* [It. *leggiadro*, pretty, graceful: see *leggiadro*.] Graceful; pleasing.

Yet this Retirement's cloud ne'er overcast
Those beams of *leggiadrous* courtesy
Which smile in her deportment.
J. Beaumont, Payche, xviii.

leggiero (le-jā'rō), *a.* and *adv.* [It., light: see *leger*².] In music, in a light, easy, rapid manner, without emphasizing single tones: usually applied to a decorative or episodic passage.

leggin¹ (leg'in), *n.* [Also *laggen*, *laggin*, *lagen*: see *ledge*¹.] The rim of a cask. [Scotch.]

leggin² (leg'in), *n.* See *legging*.

legging (leg'ing), *n.* [*leg* + *-ing*¹.] An outer and extra covering for the leg, usually for cold weather or rough traveling. It commonly has the form of a long gaiter extending to the knee, but for special purposes and sometimes for children to the thigh. Often pronounced and sometimes written *leggin*.

He was dressed in deer-skin *leggings*,
Fringed with hedgehog quills and ermine.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xi.

leggism (leg'izm), *n.* [*leg* (*blackleg*) + *-ism*.] The character or practices of a leg or blackleg. *Blackwood's Mag.* [Slang.]

leggy (leg'i), *a.* [*leg* + *-y*¹.] Long-legged; having disproportionately long and generally lank legs.

Bobby frequents the Union-Jack club, where you behold Slapper's long-tailed *leggy* mare in the custody of a red-jacket.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, x.

Like her great grand-dam, Flenr-de-lis, she stood full sixteen hands, but was neither *leggy* nor light of bone.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 205.

leght, *n.* A Middle English form of *lea*¹.

leg-harness (leg'hār'nes), *n.* In medieval armor, the defenses of the legs and thighs. *Hewitt*.

leghet. A Middle English form of *lie*².

leghorn (leg'hörn), *n.* and *a.* [So called from *Leghorn*, F. *Livourne* = Sp. *Liorna* = Pg. *Líorne*, < It. *Livorno*, < L. *Liburnus*, Gr. *Λίβουρνος* (Ptolemy), a sea-port in Tuscany.] 1. *n.* 1. A fine kind of plait for bonnets and hats made in Tuscany from the straw of a peculiar variety of wheat, *Triticum vulgare* (*turgidum*), thickly sown, cut green, and bleached: so named because exported from Leghorn.— 2. A bonnet or hat made of this material.— 3. [*cap.*] An important breed of the common domestic fowl, of the Spanish type, characterized by great activity and rather small size, high serrated comb, drooping to one side in the hen, and white ear-lobes. The chief varieties are the *brown* (colored like black-breasted red games), and the *white*, *dominique* or *cuckoo*, and *black* Leghorns, all but the last having yellow legs and beak. The Leghorns are noted as being perhaps the most prolific layers of all poultry.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or brought from the city of Leghorn; also, made of or relating to Leghorn straw: as, a *Leghorn* bonnet or hat.— **Leghorn plait**, a braid of Leghorn straw, from which bonnets and hats are made. The upper joint of the stem is used.— **Leghorn straw**, the straw of a variety of wheat, *Triticum vulgare*, sometimes considered a distinct species with the name *T. turgidum*.

legiance (lē'jans), *n.* [Also *legeance*, *ligeance*, *liegeance*, < ME. *legiance*, *legeance*, etc., *leageans*, *ligeance*, etc., < OF. *ligeance*, *ligeance*, *liegeance*, *ligance*, etc.: see *allegiance*.] Same as *allegiance*.
God forbid, but each were others brother,
Of one *ligeance* due vnto the King.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 190.

So also of a man that is abjured the realme; for notwithstanding the abjuration, he oweth the king his *legiance*, and remaineth within the kings protection.
M. Dalton, Country Justice (1620).

legibility (lej-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*legible*: see *-bil-ity*.] Capability of being read; legibleness.

His [Lamb's] badinage on his sister's handwriting was in jest. It was remarkable for its perfect *legibility*.
Talfourd, Memoirs of Lamb.

legible (lej'i-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *legible* = Pg. *legível*, < LL. *legibilis*, legible, < L. *legere*, read: see *legend*.] 1. That may be read; written plainly or in intelligible characters: as, a *legible* manuscript.
Let me receive no more Gibberish or Hieroglyphics from you, but *legible* Letters.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 28.

The old gate [of the convent of Mount Sinai] now built up is on the west side; there is some sign of a Greek inscription over it, but such as I believe would not be *legible*, if any one could come near it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 149.

Hence—2. That may be discovered or discerned by marks or indications.
People's opinions of themselves are *legible* in their countenances.
Jeremy Collier.

=Syn. Readable, recognizable, plain, manifest.

legibleness (lej'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being legible; legibility.

legibly (lej'i-bli), *adv.* In a legible manner; so as to be read without difficulty: as, a manuscript *legibly* written.

legiert, *n.* and *a.* See *ledger*¹.

legierdemainet, *n.* See *legerdemain*.

legio (lē'ji-ō), *n.*; pl. *legiones* (lē-ji-ō'nēz). [L.: see *legion*.] 1. *n.*, a legion.

legion (lē'jon), *n.* [ME. *legium*, *legium*, < OF. *legion*, < OE. *légion*, F. *légion* = Sp. *legion* = Pg. *legião* = It. *legione* = Gr. *λεγεών*, *λεγιών*, < L. *legio* (*n.*), a Roman legion, < *legere*, gather, select, = Gr. *λέγω*, collect: see *legend*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a body of infantry not corresponding exactly to either the regiment or the army-corps of modern times, composed of different numbers of men at different periods, from 3,000 under the kings to over 6,000 under Marius, usually combined with a considerable proportion of cavalry. The ancient legion had 300 horse, and that of Maria about 700. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into three maniples, and each maniplo into two centuries. The great power of the Roman legion was due to its rigid discipline and its tactical formation in battle, which was so open and flexible as to enable it to meet every emergency without surprise or derangement. It thus presented a strong contrast on the one hand to the unwieldy solidity of the Greek phalanx, and on the other to the confused and undisciplined state of other armies of the time. Compare *maniple*.
Our *legions* are brim-full, our cause is ripe.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 215.

2. In *French hist.*, one of numerous military bodies so called at different periods. *Foreign legions* were employed by the kings from medieval times. A number of them were formed during the Revolution and under the first empire, of which one was maintained till a recent period. This body, called specifically the *legion*, made itself famous in Algiers and in the Crimea. There were also *provincial legions* in the sixteenth century.

A soldier of the *legion* lay dying in Algiers.
Mrs. Norton, Bingen on the Rhine.

3. Any distinct military force or organization comparable to the Roman legion.

I myself beheld the King
Charge at the head of all his Table Round,
And all his *legions* crying Christ and him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. An extraordinary number; a great multitude.

My name is *Legion*: for we are many. Mark v. 9.

Where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach.
Rogers.

5. In *zool.*, a large group or series of animals, of indeterminate taxonomic rank, but generally of high grade. In Haeckel's system, for example, the *legion* intervenes between the *subclass* and the *order*, and corresponds to what is usually called a *superorder*.— **Legion of Honor**, in France, an order of distinction and reward for civil and military services, instituted in May, 1802, during the consulate, by Napoleon Bonaparte, but since modified from time to time in important particulars. Under the first empire the distinctions conferred invested the person decorated with the rank of legatory, officer, commander, grand-officer, or grand-cross. The order holds considerable property, the proceeds of which are paid out in pensions, principally to wounded and disabled members.— **The Thundering Legion**, in Christian tradition, the name given to a legion of Christians in the army of Marcus Anrelus, in battle with the Quadi, whose prayers for rain were answered, according to the tradition, by a thunder-shower, which refreshed the thirsty Romans, while it destroyed numbers of the enemy by lightning.

legion (lē'jon), *v. t.* [*legion*, *n.*] To enroll or form into a legion.

We met the vultures, *legioned* in the air,
Stemming the torrent of the tainted wind.
Shelley, Hellas.

legionary (lē'jon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *légionnaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *legionario*, < L. *legionarius*, belonging to a legion, < *legio* (*n.*), a Roman legion: see *legion*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of a legion or legions: as, *legionary* discipline; a *legionary* soldier; a *legionary* force.— 2. Containing a great number.

Too many applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest make up the *legionary* body of error.
Sir T. Browne.

II. *n.*; pl. *legionaries* (-riz). 1. One of a legion; especially, a Roman soldier belonging to a legion or a subaltern member of the Legion of Honor.— 2. The neuter of a kind of red ant: so named by Huber. It is probably the neuter of *Polyergus rufescens*, a slave-making species.

legiones, *n.* Plural of *legio*.

legionize (lē'jon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legionized*, ppr. *legionizing*. [*legion* + *-ize*.] To form into a legion.

Descend, sweet Angels, *legioniz'd* in ranks.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

leg-iron (leg'ī'ern), *n.* 1. A fetter for the leg. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xvi.— 2. In *car-building*, a wrought-iron forging attached to the sole-bar, and supporting the foot-boards.

legislate (lej'is-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *legislated*, ppr. *legislating*. [A back formation (like Pg. *legislar*) from *legislator*, *legislation*, etc., q. v.] 1. *intrans.* To exercise the function of legislation; make or enact a law or laws.

II. *trans.* To act upon or effect by means of legislation; determine by enactment: as, to *legislate* a man out of office (as by abolishing the office or changing its tenure); to *legislate* a corporation into existence. [U. S.]

legislation (lej-is-lā'shən), *n.* [= F. *législation* = Sp. *legislación* = Pg. *legislação* = It. *legislazione*, < L. *legis latio* (*n.*), a proposing of a law: *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *latio* (*n.*), a bearing, proposing: see *latio*.] 1. The enacting of laws or statutes; the exercise of the power of legislating; the business of a legislator or a legislature.— 2. The product of legislative action; a law or the laws promulgated by a legislator or a legislature; a statute, or a body of statutory law: as, the *legislation* of Moses is contained in the Pentateuch.— **Class legislation**, that legislation which affects the interests of a particular class of persons.— **General legislation**, that legislation which is applicable throughout the state generally, as distinguished from *special legislation*, which affects only particular persons or localities.— **Local legislation**. See *local*.

legislative (lej'is-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *législatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *legislativo*; as *legislate* + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resulting from legislation; ordained by a legislator or a legislature; having statutory force or quality: as, *legislative* proceedings; a *legislative* prohibition.

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the *legislative* style.
Dryden.

2. Having power to legislate; enacting or uttering laws; lawmaking: as, a *legislative* body; *legislative* authority.— 3. Of or belonging to a

legislature; relating to or consisting of a body of legislators: as, a *legislative committee*; a *legislative vote*; a *legislative recess*.—**Legislative Assembly.** See *assembly*.—**Legislative power,** the power to make or alter laws. See *Judicial power* (under *Judicial*), and *executive*, 1.

II. n. A person, as a prince or dictator, or a body of persons, as a parliamentary assembly, invested with authority to make or alter laws. Compare *executive*.

The power of the *legislative*, being derived from the people by a positive voluntary grant and institution, can be no other than what that positive grant conveyed, which being only to make laws and not to make legislators, the *legislative* can have no power to transfer their authority of making laws, and place it in other hands.
Locke, Civil Government, xi.

legislatively (lej'is-lā-tiv-ly), *adv.* By legislative action; by means of legislation.

legislator (lej'is-lā-ter), *n.* [= F. *législateur* = Sp. Pg. *legislador* = It. *legislatore*, < L. *legislator* (also *legum lator*), a lawgiver; *legis*, gen., *legum*, gen. pl., of *lex*, law (see *legal*); *lator*, a bearer, proposer of a law, < *latus*, used as pp. of *ferre* = E. *bear*.¹ Cf. *legislation*.] A lawgiver; an individual who gives or makes laws; also, a member of a legislature or parliament, or other lawmaking body.

legislatorial (lej'is-lā-tō-ri-al), *a.* [*legislator* + *-ial*.] 1. Pertaining or relating to legislation or legislators: as, *legislatorial power* or *dictation*.—2. Having the power of a legislator; acting as a legislator or legislature.

Solon, the *legislatorial* founder of Athens.

De Quincey, Homer, ii.

One may imagine a community governed by a dependent *legislatorial* body.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 357.

legislatorship (lej'is-lā-tōr-ship), *n.* [*legislator* + *-ship*.] The office of legislator.

legislatress (lej'is-lā-tres), *n.* [*legislator* + *-ess*.] A woman who makes laws; a female legislator. *Shaftesbury, Morals*, iv. § 2.

legislatrix (lej'is-lā'triks), *n.* [= F. *législatrice*, < L. as if **legis latrix*, fem. of *legis lator*, legislator: see *legislator*.] Same as *legislatress*.

legislature (lej'is-lā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *législature* = Sp. Pg. It. *legislatura*, lawgiver; < L. *legis*, gen. of *lex*, law, + (LL.) *latura*, a bearing, carrying, < *latus*, pp. of *ferre* = E. *bear*.¹: see *legislator*.] 1. A body of lawmakers; an assemblage of men invested with the power of making, repealing, or changing the laws of a country or state, and of raising and appropriating its revenues. A legislature generally consists of two houses or separate bodies acting concurrently, and usually requires the assent of the supreme executive authority for the validation of its acts, the refusal of which, however, may in the United States be overcome by a prescribed majority of votes. (See *veto*.) Legislatures have different specific names, as the *Congress* of the United States and the *Legislatures* of most of the separate States (the former consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, and the two houses of the latter being generally also termed Senate and House of Representatives or Assembly), the *Parliament* of Great Britain (divided into the House of Lords and the House of Commons), the *Reichstag* of Germany, the *Cortes* of Spain, etc. See *house*, *n.*, 6.

In the *legislature*, the people are a check on the nobility, and the nobility a check upon the people.

Blackstone, Com., I. ii.

'Twas April, as the bumpkins say:

The *legislature* call'd it May. *Couper, A Fable*.

2. Any body of persons authorized to make laws or rules for the community represented by them: as, the General Assembly is the *legislature* of the Presbyterian Church.

legist (lō'jist), *n.* [*OF. legiste*, F. *légiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *legista*, < ML. *legista*, one skilled in law, < L. *lex* (*leg-*), law: see *legal*. Cf. *legister*.] One skilled in the laws.

Though there should be emulation between them, yet as *legists* they will agree in magnifying that wherein they are best.

Bacon, Letters, cxxvii., To the King.

Ye learned *legists* of contentions law.

Ford, Fame's Memorial.

legister, *n.* [ME., also *legistre*, *legester*, < OF. *legistre*, equiv. to *legiste*, *legist*: see *legist*.] A *legist*.

Bishopes yblessed gif thei ben as thei shulden, *Legistes* of bothe the lawes, the lewed the-re-with-to preche.

Piers Plowman (B), vii. 14.

legitim, *n.* See *legitime*.

legitimacy (lē-jit'i-mā-si), *n.* [*legitima*(te) + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being legitimate; conformity to law, rule, or principle; natural or logical result; regularity; propriety; correctness: as, the *legitimacy* of a government, of an argument, or of a conclusion.

During his first ten years of duty Beust served in Berlin and Paris; the first, the stronghold of *legitimacy*, more conservative than Vienna itself; the second, the center of fashion and culture, where the salon had not yet become extinct.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 330.

Specifically—2. Lawfulness of birth: opposed to *bastardy*.—3. Directness or regularity of descent, as affecting the right of succession. See *legitimize*, 2.

legitimate (lē-jit'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legitimated*, ppr. *legitimizing*. [*ML. legitimatus*, pp. of *legitimare* (> It. *legitimare* = Pg. Sp. *legítimar* = F. *légitimer*), make lawful, < L. *legitimus*, lawful: see *legitimate*.] 1. To make lawful; establish the legitimacy or propriety of.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to *legitimate* tear to us by his agony and prayers in the garden.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. 8.

To enact a statute of that which he dares not seem to approve, even to *legitimate* vice.

Milton, Divorce, li. 2.

The general voice has *legitimated* this objection.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 450.

2. To render legitimate, as a bastard; invest with the rights of a legitimate child or lawful heir, as one born out of wedlock. Under the civil and canon laws operative in many European countries a bastard is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents; but this is not the case under the laws of England and most of the United States.

At this Time, in a Parliament, the Duke of Lancaster caused to be *legitimated* the Issue he had by Katherine Swinford before he married her.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 147.

legitimate (lē-jit'i-māt), *a.* [*ML. legitimatus*, pp. of *legitimare*, make lawful: see the verb.] 1. According to law, rule, or precedent; agreeable to established principles or standards; in conformity with custom or usage; lawful; regular; orderly; proper: as, a *legitimate* king or government; the *legitimate* drama; a *legitimate* subject of debate; *legitimate* trade.

There are certain themes . . . which are too entirely horrible for *legitimate* fiction.

Poe, Tales, I. 325.

Among the topics of literary speculation, there is none more *legitimate* or more interesting than to consider who, among the writers of a given age, are elected to live.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 123.

Specifically—2. Of lawful birth; born in wedlock, or of parents legally married: as, *legitimate* children; a *legitimate* heir.

Sirrah, your brother is *legitimate*;

Your father's wife did after wedlock bear him.

Shak., K. John, I. 1. 116.

A *legitimate* child is one born of wedlock; or, more particularly, one between whose parents the relation of marriage subsisted either at the time when he was begotten, or at the time when he was born, or at some intervening period.

Stephen, 2 Com., 283.

3. Justly based on the premises; logically correct, allowable, or valid: as, a *legitimate* result; *legitimate* arguments or conclusion.

I will prove it [an assertion] *legitimate*, sir, upon the oaths of judgment and reason.

Shak., Twelfth Night, iii. 2. 16.

A series of *legitimate* syllogisms, exhibiting separately and distinctly, in a light as clear and strong as language can afford, each successive link of the demonstration.

D. Stewart, Human Mind, II. iii. 1.

It is just as *legitimate* an inference that there are bodies in stellar space not luminous as that there are luminous bodies in space not visible.

J. Croly, Climate and Cosmology, p. 310.

Legitimate drama, a designation used at different periods with a varying specific reference, being sometimes applied to the representation of Shakspeare's plays and at other times otherwise restricted, but generally employed loosely to indicate approval of some (usually not distant) former time.—**Legitimate prejudice**, an innate or a priori presumption and anticipation of nature. = *Syn. Legal, Licit*, etc. See *lawful*.

legitimately (lē-jit'i-māt-ly), *adv.* In a legitimate manner; lawfully; according to law; genuinely; not falsely.

legitimateness (lē-jit'i-māt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being legitimate; legality; lawfulness; genuineness.

Asserting the *legitimateness* of his ordination.

Barrow, Pope's Supremacy.

legitimation (lē-jit-i-mā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *légitimation* = Sp. *legitimación* = Pg. *legitimação* = It. *legittimazione*, *legittimazione*, < ML. as if **legitimatō(n)*, < *legitimare*, legitimate: see *legitimate*, *v.*] 1. The act of making legal, or of giving a thing the recognition of law.

The coinage or *legitimation* of money.

East.

2. The act of rendering legitimate; specifically, the investing of an illegitimate child, or one supposed to be the issue of an illegal marriage, with the rights of one born in lawful wedlock.

This doubt was kept long open, in respect of the two queens that succeeded, Mary and Elizabeth, whose *legitimations* were incompatible one with another, though their succession was settled by act of parliament.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. (ed. Bohn), p. 452.

I have disclaim'd Sir Robert and my land; *Legitimation*, name, and all is gone;

Then, good my mother, let me know my father.

Shak., K. John, I. 1. 243.

3. In Germany, etc., proof of identity and of legal permission to reside in a certain place, engage in a certain occupation, etc.—**Letters of legitimation**, in *Scots law*, letters from the sovereign empowering a bastard who has no lawful children to dispose of his heritage or movables at any time during his life, and to make a testament. These privileges, however, he can now enjoy without letters of legitimation.

legitimatist (lē-jit'i-mā-tist), *n.* [*legitimate*, *a.*, + *-ist*.] Same as *legitimize*.

legitimize (lē-jit'i-mā-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legitimized*, ppr. *legitimizing*. [*legitimate* + *-ize*.] To legitimate. [Rare.]

A Governor-General of the Soudan . . . who *legitimizes* the slave-trade by a decree. *The Century*, XXVIII. 561.

legitime (lej'i-tim), *n.* [*F. légitime* = Sp. *legítimo* = Pg. *legítimo* = It. *legittimo*, < L. *legitimus*, according to law, legal, legitimate, < *lex* (*leg-*), law: see *legal*.] In *civil law*, the part of the free movable property of a testator which he cannot bequeath away from his children, or deprive them of inheriting by making gifts while living. The one fourth which was thus secured to the children by the Roman law was termed the *Falcidian portion*, the law being named after the tribune Falcidius, who proposed it. This principle has been adopted in varying extent in some of the principal countries of Europe, including Scotland, and also in Louisiana. In *Scots law* the legitime (commonly spelled *legitim*), also called *baron's part of gear* (the part which the testator may freely dispose of being termed the *dead's part*), amounts to one third where the father has left a widow, and one half where there is no widow. It cannot be diminished or affected by any testamentary or other deed.

legitimation, legitimize. See *legitimation, legitimize*.

legitimism (lē-jit'i-mizm), *n.* [*F. légitimisme*, < L. *legitimus*, legitimate: see *legitimate* and *-ism*.] Maintenance of or insistence upon legitimacy in any relation; specifically, the principles of the Legitimists.

The theory of sovereignty and government called *legitimism*, which is still a factor in French and Spanish politics, is ultimately based on the assumption of a sort of sacred and indefeasible law regulating succession to the Crown, and placing it beyond competition and above popular sanction.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 143.

legitimist (lē-jit'i-mist), *n.* [*F. légitimiste* = Sp. *legitimista*, < L. *legitimus*, legitimate: see *legitimate* and *-ist*.] 1. One who maintains or advocates legitimacy of any kind; especially, a supporter of legitimate authority; one who believes in the sacredness of hereditary monarchical government; a favorer of the doctrine of divine right. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] (a) In France, a supporter of the claim to the throne of the elder branch of the Bourbons, descendants of Louis XIV., in opposition to that of the Orleans family, descendants of the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV. Charles X., the representative of the elder line, was deposed in 1830, and replaced by Louis Philippe, of the younger line. The succession fell into abeyance after the deposition of the latter in 1848, and the dispute was terminated in 1883 by the death of the childless Comte de Chambord (who was actually invested with the crown at the age of ten by the abdication of his grandfather, Charles X., and of the daphin, the Duc d'Angoulême, and was called by his adherents Henry V.), leaving the Comte de Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, sole heir to the royal claims of the whole Bourbon family. (b) In Spain, same as *Carlist*, 2.

legitimization (lē-jit'i-mi-zā'shōn), *n.* [*legitimize* + *-ation*.] Legitimation. Also spelled *legitimation*.

The conflict of laws on the subject of *legitimization* by subsequent marriage yields some curious results.

Encyc. Brit., III. 427.

legitimize (lē-jit'i-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *legitimized*, ppr. *legitimizing*. [*L. legitimus*, legitimate (see *legitimate*), + *-ize*.] To legitimate. Also spelled *legitimise*.

legless (leg'les), *a.* [*leg* + *-less*.] Having no legs.

leglet (leg'let), *n.* [*leg* + *-let*.] An ornament for the leg, of the same nature as the anklet.

Her [the Begum of Oude's] dress was an immense pair of trousers of striped Indian silk, a Cashmere shawl . . . over a close covering of blue and yellow silk, two pairs of remarkable slippers, numbers of anklets and *leglets*, a great deal of jewelry, and a large blue cloak over all.

Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 11.

leglin (leg'lin), *n.* [Appar. for **legling*, dim. of **legel*, < Icel. *legill* = Sw. *lågell* = OHG. *lagila*, *lagella*, MIG. *lagelc*, *lagel*, *lagel*, G. *legel*, *lågell*, a small cask, < L. *lagena*, a flagon: see *lagena*.] A wooden milk-pail. [Scotch.]

The lassies are lonely, dowle, and wae; . . . lik ane lifts her *leglin*, and hies her away.

Jane Elliot, Flowers of the Forest.

leg-lock (leg'lok), *n.* A lock or fetter for the leg.

leg-muff (leg'muf), *n.* One of the fleecy or downy puffs or tufts about the feet of many

humming-birds; a fluffy legging. See cut under *Eriocnemis*.

Legnotidae (leg-nō-tid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Legnotis* (-id-), a former genus of plants now referred to *Cassipourea* (< Gr. *λεγωτός*, with a colored border, < *λεγωίν*, furnish with a colored border, < *λέγω*, a hem, border, esp. a colored border), + *-eae*.] A tribe of tropical trees or shrubs of the natural order *Rhizophoraceae* sometimes regarded as a distinct order, chiefly distinguished from the rest of the order by the presence of albumen in the seed. It embraces 11 genera and about 31 species, inhabiting the immediate coasts and muddy estuaries of various tropical countries and islands.

lego-literary (lē'gō-lit'ē-rā-ri), *a.* [*L. lex* (leg-), law (see *legal*), + *E. literary*, *q. v.*] Pertaining to the literature of law. [Rare and barbarous.]

An essay on this *lego-literary* subject. *Lord Campbell*.

leg-rest (leg'rest), *n.* A rest or support for the leg.

Tom advanced before him, carrying the *leg-rest*.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, iii. 8.

leg-shield (leg'shēld), *n.* A defensive appliance formerly used to protect the leg of a jester: sometimes attached to the saddle, sometimes to the pommel of the horse, and sometimes forming a separate shield-shaped plate of iron. This shield, of whatever form, was worn particularly to guard the left leg, because this side was especially liable to injury by striking against the barrier which separated the jousting knights. The first of the three forms was also used in war.

Leguatia (leg-ū-ā'ti-ā), *n.* [NL., named after one *Leguat*.] A genus of large ralliform birds of the Mascarene Islands, recently extinct; the giant rails. *L. gigantea*, a species about 6 feet tall, was described by Leguat. *H. Schlegel*, 1858.

leguleian (leg-ū-lē'yān), *a. and n.* [*L. leguleius*, a pettifogging lawyer, with dim. *-ul-*, < *lex* (leg-), law: see *legal*.] *I. a.* Pettifogging. [Rare.]

In the classical English sense, or in the sense of *leguleian* barbarism. *De Quincey*.

II. n. A pettifogger. [Rare.]

You do but that over again that you have from the very beginning of your Discourse, and which some silly *Leguleians* now and then do, to argue unawares against their own Clients. *Milton*, *Answer to Salmasius*.

legume (leg'ūm or lē-gūm'), *n.* [*F. légume* = *Sp. legumbre* = *Pg. It. legume*, pulse, < *L. legumen*, any leguminous plant, pulse, esp. the bean, lit. 'that which may be gathered,' < *legere*, gather: see *legend*.] *I. pl.* The fruit of leguminous plants of the pea kind; pulse.

Legumes, or *Legumens*, are a species of plants which are called pulse, such as pease, beans, &c., and are so called because they may be gather'd by the hand without cutting. *Müller*, *Gardener's Dict.*

2. A pod formed of a simple pistil, which is dehiscent by both sutures and so divides into two valves, the seeds being borne at the inner or ventral suture only. The name is confined to the fruit of the *Leguminosae*. In the modification of the legume called a *loment* the pod breaks up into indehiscent joints. See cut under *loment*.

legumen (lē-gū'men), *n.* [L.: see *legume*.] Same as *legume*.

legumin (lē-gū'min), *n.* [*legume* + *-in*.] A nitrogenous proteid substance resembling casein, obtained from peas and other legumes. It is insoluble in water or acid, but is freely soluble in very dilute alkali, and has an acid reaction. Also called *vegetable casein*.

leguminar (lē-gū'mi-nār), *a.* In *bot.*, resembling or characteristic of a legume: said of dehiscence by a marginal suture.

leguminiform (leg-ū'min'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. legumen*, legume, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a legume.

Leguminosae (lē-gū'mi-nō'sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (P. S. Ralph, 1849), fem. pl. of *leguminosus*, leguminous: see *leguminous*.] A large order of dicotyledonous plants, exceeded in the number of species by the *Compositae* only, belonging to the great division (cohort) *Rosales*. It is characterized, in brief, by the generally papilionaceous but sometimes regular flowers, and a single free pistil that forms a fruit known as a *legume*. The leaves are, with rare exceptions, alternate, compound, and generally pinnate. The order is composed of trees, shrubs, and herbs, distributed throughout the world, except the frigid islands of the antarctic region. It is divided into three suborders, known as the *Papilionaceae*, *Cesalpiniaceae*, and *Mimosaceae*. There are about 7,000 species, contained in about 430 genera, mostly included in the suborders *Papilionaceae* and *Cesalpiniaceae*. The order contains many plants common in cultivation, such as the acacias, genistas, *Wisteria*, etc.; also food-plants, such as the kidney-bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, and lucerne, *Medicago sativa*; some are used medicinally, from others are obtained products

of commercial value, and a few are poisonous. Also called *Fabaceae*.

leguminose (lē-gū'mi-nōs), *a.* [*NL. leguminosus*: see *leguminous*.] Same as *leguminous*.

leguminous (lē-gū'mi-nus), *a.* [= *F. légumineux* = *Sp. Pg. It. leguminoso*, < *NL. leguminosus*, pertaining to pulse, bearing legumes, < *L. legumen* (*legumin-*), pulse, bean, NL. legume: see *legume*.] 1. Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse.—2. In *bot.*, bearing legumes as seed-vessels; pertaining to plants which bear legumes, as peas; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Leguminosae*.

Also *leguminose*.

lehrbachite (lār'boch-it), *n.* [*Lehrbach* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A rare selenide of lead and mercury occurring at Lehrbach in the Harz.

lei- For scientific words so beginning, see *lio-*.

Leibnitzian (līb-nit'zi-an), *a. and n.* [*Leibnitz*, often written *Leibniz* (see def.), + *-ian*.]

I. a. Belonging, due, or according to the German philosopher and mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646–1716). In philosophy Leibnitz taught the doctrine of monads, the identity of indiscernibles, the law of continuity, preestablished harmony, the doctrine of *vis viva*, innate ideas, a universal characteristic, the principle of sufficient reason, theism, optimism, etc. He and Newton were independent inventors of the differential and integral calculus, but the name, notation, etc., which have prevailed are those of Leibnitz.

II. n. A follower of Leibnitz; in *math.*, an early student of the infinitesimal calculus.

Leibnitzianism (līb-nit'zi-an-izm), *n.* [*Leibnitzian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine and principles of the Leibnitzian philosophy.

Leibnitz's theorem. See *theorem*.

leidgett, *n. and a.* An obsolete form of *ledger*¹.

leiet, *v.* A Middle English form of *lay*¹.

leift, *n.* A Middle English (Scotch) form of *leave*².

leigert, *n. and a.* An obsolete form of *ledger*¹.

leiger-du-mainet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *legerdemain*.

leigh¹ (lē), *n.* A different spelling of *lea*¹, meadow or pasture, used as a suffix (*-leigh*, also *-ley*, *-ly*) in English place-names, especially in Devonshire: as, Chudleigh, Chulmleigh, Calverleigh.

leigh², *n.* An obsolete preterit of *lie*².

leighton (lē'ton), *n.* [Also *laughton*; ME. *leighton*, *leightun*, *lāhton*, < AS. *leāhtūn*, *lēhtūn*, a garden of herbs, < *leac-* (changed to *leah-* before *t*), herb (see *leek*), + *tūn*, an inclosure: see *town*.] A garden. [Prov. Eng.]

leightonward, *n.* [ME. *leightunward*, < AS. **leāhtunward*, *lēctinward*, a gardener, < *leāhtūn*, a garden, + *ward*, ward, keeper.] A gardener.

leikin, *n.* [A contr. of *liefkin*.] A sweetheart. *Hallivell*. [North. Eng.]

leil, *a.* Another (Scotch) spelling of *leal*.

leimma, *n.* See *limma*.

leio- For scientific words so beginning, see *lio-*.

Leiophyllum (li-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < Gr. *λείος*, smooth, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Rhodoreae*, distinguished by the separate lobes of the corolla and the terminal corymbose arrangement of the white to rose-colored flowers. *L. buxifolium*, the only species, is a small shrub with alternate oblong or oval evergreen leaves, inhabiting the sandy pine-barrens of eastern North America and the mountains of Carolina. It is a pretty wild flower, also cultivated, known as *sand-myrtle*.

Leipoa (li-pō'ā), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1840), also *Leipoa*, *Leipoa*, *Laiopa*, and *Liopa*; origin uncertain.] 1. A genus of Australian mound-birds, of the family *Megapodidae* and subfamily *Megapodinae*, having the plumage ocellated. *L. ocellata*, the only species, is about 2 feet long. It is known as the native pheasant by the English colonists. Its mounds are constructed in a peculiar manner.

2. [l. c.] A bird of this genus: as, "the ocellated *leipoa*," Gould.

leirt, *n.* A Middle English form of *lair*¹.

leiset, *n.* An irregular spelling of *lash*¹, 4.

leisert, *n.* A Middle English form of *leisure*.

leister, **lister** (lēs'tēr, lis'tēr), *n.* [*Ice. lýstr* = *Norw. lýster* = *Sw. lýster* = *Dan. lýster*, a salmon-spear.] A barbed spear having three or more prongs, for striking and taking fish; a salmon-spear. Also called *waster*. [Scotch.]

A three-taed *leister* on the fither [shoulder]
Lay, large and lang.
Burns, *Death and Doctor Hornbook*.

leister (lēs'tēr), *v. t.* [*leister*, *n.*] To strike or take with a leister. [Scotch.]

He [Scoti] and Skene of Rubislaw and I were out one night about midnight, *leistering* kippels in Tweed.
Hogg, quoted in *Personal Traits of Brit. Authors*, III. 63.

Leistes (lis'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1826), < Gr. *ληστής*, Attic *ληστής*, a robber: see *Lestes*.] A genus of American passerine birds of the family *Icteridae*, to which different limits have been assigned. It is now restricted to two South American species, *L. guianensis* and *L. superciliosus*, which resemble marsh-blackbirds of the genus *Agelaius* in form, but have the tail short with acute rectrices. The male is blackish, with the bend of the wing and most of the under parts scarlet.

leisurable (lē'zhūr- or lezh'ūr-ā-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *leasurable*; < *leisure* + *-able*.] 1. Leisurely; spare. [Rare.]

This . . . I had at *leisurable* hours composed.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, Pref.

2*t.* Leisurely; not hurried.

Thus much I say, that by some *leisurable* trauell it were not hard matter to induce all their ancient feet into vae with va.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 87.

leisurably (lē'zhūr- or lezh'ūr-ā-bli), *adv.* In a leisurable manner; at leisure; without haste. [Rare.]

But what shall bee their glory and reward thou shalt see, if thou wilt *leisurably* lyaten and behold to the end of the tragedy.
Barnes, *Works*, p. 358.

leisure (lē'zhūr or lezh'ūr), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. also *leasure*, *leisour*; with orig. term. *-er* (-erō), irreg. accom. to *-ure*; < ME. *leiser*, *leisere*, *leyser*, *layser*, *laser*, < OF. *leisir*, *lesir*, *laissir*, *lasir*, *leizeir*, *loisir*, permission, leisure, F. *loisir*, leisure, < *leisir*, *loisir*, be permitted, < L. *licere*, be permitted: see *license*.] *I. n.* 1. Opportunity for ease or relaxation; freedom from necessary occupation or business; spare time.

His limbs resol'd through idle *leisour*,
Unto sweete sleepe he may securely lend.
Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat*, l. 141.

Where other senses want not their delights
At home in *leisure* and domestick ease.
Milton, *S. A.*, l. 917.

The founding of a new philosophy, the imparting of a new direction to the minds of speculators, this was the amusement of his *leisure*.
Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

2. Convenient opportunity; available or commodious time; hence, convenience; ease.

She . . . swoore hir oath, by Seint Thomas of Kent,
That she wol been at his comandement
Whan that she may hir *leyser* wel espie.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 107.

Their vaasals, seruanta and slauca yead it [hair] short
or shauen in signe of seruitude and because they had no
meane nor *leasure* to kembe and keepe it cleanly.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 240.

If your *leisure* serued, I would speak with you.
Shak., *Much Ado*, iii. 2. 84.

Passions must have *leisure* to digest.
Bp. Hall, *Epistles*, li. 9.

At *leisure* (GF. *a leisir*), free from occupation; not engaged: as, I am now at *leisure* to hear you.

Go youre way, and another tyme we shall speke more
at *leyser*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 7.

Madam, Mrs. Candour is below, and if your ladyship's
at *leisure*, will leave her carriage.
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, l. 1.

At one's *leisure*, at one's ease or convenience; at any time otherwise unoccupied: as, do it at your *leisure*.

I shall leave with him that rebuke to be considered at
his *leisure*.
Locke.

II. a. Free from business; idle; unoccupied: as, *leisure* moments.

I spent my time very agreeably at Damascus, passing my
leisure hours in the coffee houses, and commonly taking
my repast in them.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 126.

It may be accepted as the old-world assumption that
the foundation on which the structure known as "Society"
is founded is the existence of a *leisure* class.
Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 143.

leisured (lē'zhūrd or lezh'ūrd), *a.* [*leisure* + *-ed*.] Having ample leisure; not occupied with business.

We are not debating whether government ought to be
carried on by the people rather than by the *leisured* classes.
Gladstone, *Gleanings*, l. 193.

Many of the inhabitants belong to the *leisured* class.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 491.

leisurely (lē'zhūr-li or lezh'ūr-li), *a.* [*ME. *leiserly*, *layserly*; < *leisure* + *-ly*.] Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate: as, a *leisurely* stroll; a *leisurely* survey.

With *leisurely* delight she by degrees
Lifts ev'ry hill, does ev'ry drawer draw.
Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert*, iii. 1.

He . . . was at last taken up into heaven in their sight,
by a slow and *leisurely* ascent.
Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. i.

leisurely (lē'zhūr-li or lezh'ūr-li), *adv.* [*leisurely*, *a.*] At leisure; not hastily or hurriedly; deliberately.

Others santly
Promise more speed, but do it *leisurely*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1349.
A flock of sheep that *leisurely* pass by,
One after one. Wordsworth, Sonnets, l. 14.

Leitch's blue. See *blue*.
leitet, *n.* See *leit*.
Leitner's blue. See *blue*.
Leitneria (lit-né-'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. W. Chapman, 1860), named after Dr. Edward F. Leitner, who collected in Florida.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Leitneria*. *L. Florida*, a native of Florida, is a stout shrub from 2 to 6 feet in height, with short thick branches and deciduous entire leaves, smooth and shining above and covered below with short woolly hairs. A second species is said to occur in Texas.

Leitneria (lit-né-'ri-'ë-ö), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Leitneria* + *-ce*.] An order of unisexual apetalous plants. It is distinguished by the absence of a perianth, and by a superior radicle and simple leaves, from the related family *Plantaginaceae*, in which the radicle is inferior, and from the *Juglandaceae*, in which the leaves are pinnate.

Lejeune-Dirichlet's theorem. See *theorem*.
lek (lek), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *lake*.

Some particular spot is chosen in their haunts, where they (black grouse) congregate, or *lek*, as it is sometimes called.
H. Seebohm, Brit. Birds, II. 436.

leket, *n.* An obsolete form of *leek*.
lekin (lë-'kin), *n.* Same as *lekin*.
lekythoid, lekythos. See *lekythoid, lecythus*.
lel, *a.* A Middle English form of *leal*.
Lelaps, *n.* See *Lalaps*, 1 (b).
lelet, *a. and v.* A Middle English form of *leal*.
lelly, *adv.* A Middle English form of *leally*.
Lema (lë-'mä), *n.* [NL.; origin not ascertained.] A genus of phytophagous beetles of the family *Crioceridae*, having the prothorax constricted. *L. trilineata* is a common North American species found on the potato, with a reddish-yellow head and prothorax, and three lengthwise black stripes on the elytra. Fabricius, 1798.



Three-lined leaf-beetle (*Lema trilineata*). *a*, *a*, larva; *b*, tip of its body, enlarged; *c*, pupa; *d*, eggs. (Lines show natural sizes.)

leman (lem-'an or lë-'man), *n.* [Also *leman*; early mod. E. also *lemman*; < ME. *lemman*, *lemmon*, *limman*, *lefmon*, *leafmon*, *leveman* (f), *dear one*, *lover*, *sweetheart*, lit., as separately and only in a general sense, in AS., *leof mann* or *monn*, 'loef man,' i. e. 'dear person': AS. *leof*, *dear*; *mann*, *monn*, person (man or woman): see *leif* and *man*.] 1. One who is dear; a person beloved.

Ho that sith him one the Rode.
Iesus his *leman*.
And his moder bi him stonde
Sore wepnde, and seynt Iohan.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 220.

2. A sweetheart of either sex; a gallant or a mistress: often in a bad sense; a paramour.

He seyde he wolde ben hire *Limman* or Paramour.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 24.
His wif anon hath for hir *leman* sent;
Her *leman*? certes, this is a knavisch speche.
Chaucer, *Manciple's Tale*, l. 100.

Then like a king he was to her exprest,
And offred kingdoms unto her in vew,
To be his *Leman* and his Lady trew.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. viii. 40.

As jealous as Ford, that searched a hollow walnut for his wife's *leman*.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 2. 172.

Lemanea (lë-mä-'në-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bory de Saint-Vincent, about 1801), named after M. Leman, a French botanist.] A genus of floridaceous algae, the type of the family *Lemanea-ceae*.

Lemanea (lë-mä-në-ä-'së-ö), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. Rabenhorst, about 1864), < *Lemanea* + *-aceae*.] A small family of fresh-water algae of the order *Floridaceae*, growing in tufts of a gray, olive-brown, or darker color, in rapidly running water, as under mill-wheels. The fillum and cartilaginous thallus is simple or sparsely branched, hollow, and more or less nodose. Tetraspores are wanting; the

fructification is therefore sexual only. The carpospores are collected at intervals within the filaments, and the spermatozoids are produced in zones on the surface of the thallus.

Lembida (lem-'bi-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lembus* + *-ida*.] A family of ciliate infusorians named from the genus *Lembus*.

lembic, lembik, *n.* Variants of *limbec*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

lembus (lem-'bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. λέμβος, a small sailing-vessel with a sharp prow.] 1. A small piratical vessel without a deck.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Lembida*, having a crest-like membranous border, and no anterior digitiform appendages nor caudal seta. These animalcules swim very actively with a wriggling motion. They are found in salt water. *L. velifer* is an example.

leme¹, *n. and v.* A Middle English form of *leam*.

leme², *n.* A Middle English form of *limb*. *Chaucer*.

leming, *n.* See *lemming*.

lemma (lem-'ä), *n.*; *pl.* *lemmata* (-ä-tä). [= F. *lemme* = Sp. *Pg.* *lema* = It. *lemma*, < L. *lemma*, a theme, < Gr. λέμμα, anything received or taken, a thing taken for granted, < λαμβάνειν, 2d aor. λαβείν, take, = Skt. √ *rabh*, take. Cf. *labis*, etc. Hence *dilemma*, *trilemma*.] 1. In logic: (a) In the Stoical logic—(1) The major premise of a hypothetical syllogism, or modus ponens; thus, in the reasoning, "If it is day, it is light; but it is day; hence, it is light," the first premise was called the *lemma*. (2) A premise in general. (b) A Megaric sophism depending on the question whether a man who says "I am lying" is truly lying or not.—2. In math., a proposition upon which it is necessary to arrest the attention for the sake of proving an ulterior one, but which interrupts the regular series of theorems; also, a premise drawn from another branch of mathematics than that under consideration.—3. A theme; a thesis; the subject of an epigram, or of a musical composition, etc. [A Latinism.]

In the year 1445, several pageants were exhibited at Paul's-gate, with verses written by Lydgate on the following *lemmata*. . . . Five wise and five foolish virgins, Of St. Margaret, etc.

T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, III. 158, note.

4. In *embryol.*, the primary or outer layer of the germinal vesicle. *Pascoc.* = *Syn.* See *inference*.

lemmergeyer, *n.* See *lammergeier*.

lemming, leming (lem-'ing), *n.* [*Norw.* *lemming*, also *lemende*, *limende* = Sw. *lemming* = Dan. *lemming*, a lemming, according to Aasen lit. 'destroying,' with ref. to its ravages, < *Norw.* *lemja*, maim, strike, beat, = E. *lame*], *v.*; but the variations of form indicate a foreign origin, perhaps Lappish: cf. Lapp. *loumek*, a lemming. Hence NL. *Lemmus*.] A rodent quadruped of the family *Muridae*, subfamily *Arvicolinae*, and one of the genera *Myodes*, *Cuniculus*, and *Synaptomys* (see these terms). The common European lemming, *Mus lemmus* of Linnæus, now *Myodes lemmus*, to which alone the name originally pertained, inhabits Norway, Sweden, Lapland, and other northern countries. It is about 5 inches



Common European or Norway Lemming (*Myodes lemmus*).

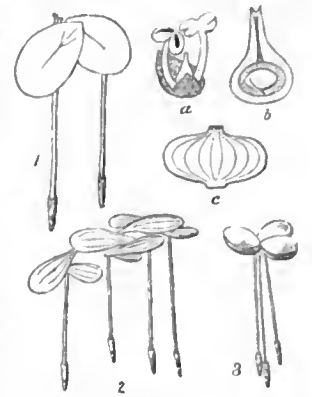
long and of varied coloration. It is very prolific, and vast herds periodically migrate down to the sea, destroying much vegetation in their path. So numerous are they at times, and so sudden is their appearance, that they were fabled to rain down from the clouds. Large numbers of rapacious quadrupeds and birds hang upon their line of march and materially diminish their numbers. Their migrations are said to portend a hard winter. *M. schisticolor* is a plain slaty-gray species of Siberia. *M. obesus* is a bright rusty-brown species inhabiting arctic regions of both hemispheres and common in northwestern America. The lemming of the Hudson's Bay regions, Greenland, etc., is *Cuniculus hudsonius* or *torquatus*, a species of which turns snow-white in winter; it is also called *hare-tailed mouse* or *rat*, and by other names. A kind of false lemming, found in parts of the United States from Indiana and Kansas to Alaska, and also in British America, is *Synaptomys cooperi*. There are several other nominal species.

Lemmus (lem-'us), *n.* [NL., orig. a technical designation of the Norway lemming: see *lemming*.] A genus of *Muridae*, subfamily *Arvico-*

linae, including the lemmings and some other arvicoline.

Lemna (lem-'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. λέμνα, a water-plant.]

A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the order *Lemnaceae*. It is distinguished from *Wolffia*, the only other genus of the order, by having the flowers developed on the margin of the frond instead of from a pit in the upper surface. Distributed about the temperate and tropical regions of the world are seven species, known as *duckweed*, some of them the smallest of flowering plants, consisting of a frond that floats on the surface of the water, and bears below a few thread-like roots, and above one or more monöcious flowers.



1. *Lemna minor*, flowering plants; *a*, inflorescence; *b*, pistil cut longitudinally; *c*, fruit. 2. *Lemna trisulca*. 3. *Lemna gibba*.

Lemnaceae (lem-nä-'së-ö), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. L. Endlicher, 1840), < *Lemna* + *-aceae*.] An order of monocotyledonous water-plants, the duckweed family, distinguished by the absence of a distinct stem or foliage, and producing one or a few monöcious or diöcious flowers from the edge or upper surface of the frond. There are two genera, *Lemna* and *Wolffia*, both generally distributed throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the world.

lemnad (lem-'nad), *n.* [*NL.* *Lemna* + *-ad*.] A plant of the order *Lemnaceae*; a duckweed: used in the plural by Lindley for the *Lemnaceae*, or duckweed family.

Lemnian (lem-'ni-an), *a.* [*L.* *Lemnius* (< Gr. Λήμνιος), Lemnian, < Lemnos, Lemnos, < Gr. Λήμνος, Lemnos, an island in the Ægean sea.] Of or pertaining to Lemnos, an island in the Ægean sea.—**Lemnian earth**, a kind of astringent earth, of fatty consistence and reddish color, used medicinally in the same cases as the other boles. It has the external appearance of clay, with a smooth surface resembling agate, especially in recent fractures. Like soap, it removes impurities. Like kaolin, to which it is related, it has its origin in the decomposition of feldspathic rocks. See *bole*.—**Lemnian ruddle**, a sort of red chalk obtained from deposits in Lemnos, and used as a coloring material.

lemniscate (lem-nis-'kät), *a. and n.* [*NL.* *lemniscata*, fem. of *L. lemniscatus*, adorned with pendent ribbons, < *lemniscus*, a ribbon: see *lemniscus*.] 1. *a.* 1. In math., related to the lemniscate of Bernoulli.—2. In *ichth.*, having a hyaline or transparent appearance and ribbon-like form; of or relating to the *Lemniscati*: as, a *lemniscate fish*.—**Lemniscate function**, the function of which the lemniscate integral is the inverse.—**Lemniscate integral**, the elliptic integral

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$$

which is exhibited in the quincuncial projection of the sphere.

II. *n.* In math.: (a) The locus of the point at which the tangent to an equilateral hyperbola meets the perpendicular let fall upon it from the center: a curve invented by James Bernoulli. It may also be defined as the locus of the point the product of whose distances from two fixed points is a quarter of the square of the distance of those points from each other. It is a kind of Cassinian, and is also a lemniscate in sense (c), below. (b) Any conoidal curve of the fourth order having only one real branch,

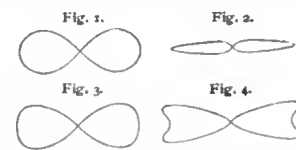


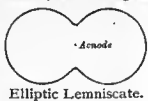
Fig. 1, 8th class ($x^4 + y^4 - 2x^2y^2 - x^2 + y^2 = 0$).
Fig. 2, 8th class ($x^4 + 100x^2y^2 - x^2 + y^2 = 0$).
Fig. 3, 10th class ($x^4 + 8y^4 + x^2 + y^2 = 0$).
Fig. 4, 10th class (fish-tail) ($x^4 + 100x^2y^2 + 100y^4 - x^2 + y^2 = 0$).

and this finite and symmetrical with respect to two axes. [This definition is an attempt to interpret that of certain writers formerly in repute, who say that the lemniscate has the shape of an 8, but who give as the typical form a curve which, having a tacnodal anocoda at infinity, is not a bicircular quartic. Curves satisfying this definition are of the 10th, 8th, and 6th classes. See figures and *Cassinian*.] (c) The locus of the point at which the tangent to a fixed conic is cut by a perpendicular let fall upon it from the center.

Its equation is $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = ax^2 + by^2$. It is a unicursal bicircular quartic. (See *bicircular*.) It has two real and two imaginary bitangents represented by the equation

$$\{3a^2 + (b-a)y^2\} \{3b^2 + (a-b)x^2\} = 0.$$

It is called an *elliptic* or *hyperbolic lemniscate*, according as the fixed conic is an ellipse or a hyperbola; in the former case the central node is an acnode, in the latter a crunode. See the figure. (d) A Cassinian: a misapplication of the word originating in Germany.



Lemniscati (lem-nis-kā'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lemniscatus*, adorned with pendent ribbons: see *lemniscate*.] A group of fishes of ribbon-like form and hyaline appearance, containing the *Leptocephalidae* and similar forms, now known to be the larval stages or young of other fishes.

lemniscatic (lem-nis-kat'ik), *a.* [*< lemniscate* + *-ic*.] Of or concerning lemniscates.—**Lemniscatic coordinates**, a system of conical Cassinians cut orthogonally by equilateral hyperbolas and used as coordinates. See *lemniscatic geometry*.—**Lemniscatic curve**. See *curve* and *lemniscate* (b).—**Lemniscatic geometry**, the geometry of Cassinians. Any conform map-projection which shows every point of the globe twice (except the one thrown to infinity), and on a single sheet, transforms all circles into bicircular quartics, thus affording an easy way of studying the latter curves. If the point thrown to infinity is one of the poles, the parallels of latitude appear as Cassinians, while the meridians become equilateral hyperbolas.

lemniscus (lem-nis'kus), *n.*; *pl. lemnisci* (-i). [L., a pendent ribbon, < Gr. *λεμνίσκος*, a woolen fillet or band; with irreg. inserted *μ* and dim. term. *-ίκος*, < *λίπος* = L. *lanā*, wool.] 1. In *anc. costume*, a woolen fillet or ribbon pendent at the back of the head from diadems, crowns, etc. It was likewise attached to prizes as a mark of additional honor.—2. In *anat.*: (a) One of the minute ribbon-like appendages of the generative pores of some entozoans, as *Echinorhynchus*. See cut under *Acanthocephala*.

The cavity of the body [of *Echinorhynchus*] is filled with a fluid, in which the ova, or spermatozoa, float, and, at its anterior extremity, two elongated oval bodies depend from the parietes, and hang freely in it. These are the *lemnisci*. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 554.

(b) Same as *fillet*, 9.—3. [cap.] In *zool.*, a genus of aculephs. Quoy and Gaimard, 1824.

Lemodipoda (lem-ō-dip'ō-dā), *n. pl.* See *Lemodipoda*.

lemon (lem'on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lemmon*, *limon*, *lemond*; = D. *limoen* = G. *limone* = Dan. Sw. *limon*, *limon*, < F. *limon* = Sp. *limon* = Pg. *limão* = It. *limone*, < ML. *limo(n)-* (also *limonium*), NL. *limonium* = Ngr. *λεμόνι* = Russ. *limonū* = Bulg. *limon* = Serv. *limun* = Hung. *lemonya* = Turk. *limün* = Hind. *nimbū*, *nimbū*, *nimbū* = Pers. *limān*, *limānā*, also *limū*, < Ar. *limān*, a lemon. Cf. *limō*, from the same ult. source.]

I. n. 1. The fruit of the rutaceous tree *Citrus medica*, var. *Limonium*. It is botanically a berry of an ellipsoid form, knobbed at the apex, with a pale-yellow rind whose outer layer is charged with a fragrant oil, and a light-colored pulp, full of an acid well-flavored juice. The latter, together with lime-juice, is the chief commercial source of citric acid. The oil or essence of lemons is extracted from the rind, at present by the method of expression, which yields the best. It is consumed in large quantities as a flavoring essence and a component of perfumes.

A fruit that the inhabitants call Maracocks, which is a pleasant wholesome fruit much like a *Lemon*. Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 123.

It'll be with you in the squeezing of a lemon. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, I. 1.

2. The tree that yields this fruit. It is found wild in the mountainous regions of India, especially in the north. As a cultivated fruit-tree, it was early known and disseminated by the Arabs, but appears not to have been established in Europe till comparatively late, perhaps brought by the crusaders. It is now cultivated widely in subtropical countries, and is grown industrially in Italy and the adjacent islands, in Spain and Portugal, and in Florida, generally in connection with the orange. The common lemon is a tree from 10 to 15 feet high. Unlike the orange, it is of irregular growth and of sparse foliage. The corolla of its flowers is purplish on the outside, and their fragrance is less heavy than that of orange-flowers. Its closest botanical affinity is with the citron, the two being now considered as varieties of the same species. See *Citrus*, 2.

Far off, and where the lemon grove
In closest coverture upspring.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

3. The borhame or sand-sole, a kind of flatfish. See *lemon-sole*. 1.—**Bergamot lemon**. Same as *bergamot*. 1.—**Essential salt of lemon**, the binxalate of potash, or potash combined with oxalic acid, used for removing iron-mold and ink-stains from linen.—**Fingered lemon**, an odd Chinese variety of lemon with very little pulp, in which the segments divide at the apex into five or more cylindrical lobes.—**Sea lemon**. See *sea-lemon*.—**Sweet lemon**, pear lemon, the variety *Lemetta* of *Citrus medica*, a somewhat pear-shaped fruit. The variety also includes the *sweet lime*. They lack the acidity of the common lemon.—**Water lemon**. See *water-lemon*.

II. a. 1. Having lemon as a principal ingredient; impregnated or flavored with lemon: as, *lemon candy*.

He made our Skins as smooth as a Fair Ladies Cheeks, just wash'd with *Lemon Posset*, and greas'd over with *Pomatum*. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 116.

2. Of the color of a lemon; lemon-colored: as, *lemon silk*.

lemonade (lem-ō-nād'), *n.* [*< F. limonade* (= Sp. *limonada* = Pg. *limonada*, *limoada* = It. *limonata*, *limonea*, > Ar. *limūnada*), < *limon*, *lemon*: see *lemon* and *-ade*.] A beverage consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened.

A Persian's heaven is easily made,
'Tis but black eyes and *lemonade*.
Moore, Intercepted Letters, vi.

lemon-balm (lem'on-bām), *n.* A garden-herb, *Melissa officinalis*. See *balm*, 7, and *Melissa*.

lemon-bird (lem'on-bêrd), *n.* The common linnet, *Linota cannabina*: from the yellowish coloration of the male. [West Riding, Eng.]

lemon-cadmium (lem'on-kad'mi-um), *n.* A very pale shade of cadmium-yellow.

lemon-color (lem'on-kul'or), *n.* A yellow resembling the color of a ripe lemon; any proper yellow of a greener tint than gamboge, but not so much so as to suggest the idea of green.

lemon-colored (lem'on-kul'ord), *a.* Having the color of a ripe lemon; of a lemon-color.

lemon-dab (lem'on-dab), *n.* The smear-dab. [Local, Irish.]

lemon-drop (lem'on-drop), *n.* A kind of candy in drops, flavored with lemon-juice or oil of lemon.

lemon-fish (lem'on-fish), *n.* A sort of amberfish, *Sciola stearnsi*, of the Gulf of Mexico. [Louisiana.]

lemon-grass (lem'on-grās), *n.* A sweet-scented East Indian grass, *Andropogon Schenanthus* or *A. citratus*. It is abundant wild and in cultivation in India, and is known in Western greenhouses. An infusion of its leaves is used as a tea, and is considered a good stomachic. The name *lemon-grass* is also given to *A. Nardus* and perhaps to other fragrant species of the genus.—**Lemon-grass oil**, an oil distilled from the leaves of *Andropogon citratus*. It is chiefly sought as a perfume, for which use it is exported from Ceylon and elsewhere in large quantities. It resembles oil of verbena, under which name it often passes. It is more or less confounded with citronella-oil, from a related grass. See *Andropogon* and *citronella*.

Lemonias (lē-mō-ni-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεμόνιας*, a meadow-nymph, < *λεμόνι*, a meadow.] The typical genus of *Lemoniidae*, of which the Linnean *Papilio lemonias* is the type.

Lemoniidae (lem-ō-ni'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemonias* + *-idae*.] A family of butterflies: also called *Erycinidae*. They are characterized by the male having but four perfect feet, and are divided into four subfamilies, *Lemoniinae*, *Euselastinae*, *Nemeobinae*, and *Libythinae*.

lemon-juice (lem'on-jōs), *n.* The juice of the lemon. It is somewhat opaque and turbid and extremely sour, owing its acidity to citric and malic acids. It is much used, especially in the form of lemonade, or combined with potassium bicarbonate, as a cooling and effervescing beverage. Among seamen it is highly esteemed as an antiscorbatic.

lemon-kali (lem'on-kā'li), *n.* A mixture of potassium bicarbonate with lemon-juice. (a) In the form of a powder, the bicarbonate strongly flavored with lemon. (b) An effervescing drink made either by dissolving the powder or by mixing the ingredients fresh. Also *lemon and kali*.

lemon-scented (lem'on-sent'ed), *a.* Scented with lemon, or having a fragrance similar to that of lemon.—**Lemon-scented thyme**. See *lemon-thyme*.—**Lemon-scented verbenā**. See *lemon-verbenā*.

lemon-sole (lem'on-sōl), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Soleidae*, *Solea lascaris*.—2. The smear-dab, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*. [Scotch.] Also *lemon-dab*.

lemon-squash (lem'on-skwoš), *n.* Lemonade. [Eng.]

lemon-squeezer (lem'on-skwē'zēr), *n.* A small hand-press, usually of the lever type, for expressing the juice from a lemon. It is made in a great variety of forms, and is fitted with a strainer to retain the seeds.

lemon-thyme (lem'on-tim), *n.* A lemon-scented garden variety of *Thymus Serpyllum*.

lemon-verbenā (lem'on-vēr-bē'nā), *n.* A garden-shrub, *Lippia (Aloysia) citriodora*, related to the verbenā. Its leaves have a lemon fragrance.

lemon-walnut (lem'on-wāl'nūt), *n.* The butternut, *Juglans cinerea*: so called on account of its fragrance.

lemonweed (lem'on-wēd), *n.* A sea-mat of the family *Flustridae*: so called from its scent.

lemon-yellow (lem'on-yel'ō), *n.* 1. A clear pale-yellow color, like that of the rind of a ripe

lemon. In entomology it is distinguished from *citron-yellow*, which is paler and more greenish.—2. A pigment used by artists, composed of barium chromate. It is of a bright lemon hue and quite permanent, but has little body.

Lemur (lē'mēr), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to its nocturnal habits and stealthy steps, < L. *lemur*, only in pl. *lemures*, a ghost, specter.] 1. The typical genus of *Lemuridae* and *Lemurinae*. It has been more than coextensive with these groups as now understood, but is now restricted to the



Varied Lemur (*Lemur varius*).

typical *Lemuridae* with a long furry tail, fox-like face, and typical dentition, such as the ring-tailed lemur, *L. catta*, and several other species.

2. [i. c.] (a) A member of the genus *Lemur*, in the widest sense; any lemurine, lemuroid, or prosimian. The ring-tailed, red, ruffed, etc., lemurs belong to the genus *Lemur*. Gray lemurs, with the tail as long as the body, belong to *Hapalemur*, as *H. griseus*, which is about 15 inches long. The broad-nosed lemur is *Hapalemur simus*. The rather small lemurs with comparatively short tail belong to *Lepilemur*, as *L. mustelinus*. Mouse-lemurs are small species of *Chiropalemus*. (See cut under *Chiropalemus*.) Dwarf lemurs belong to *Microcebus*. The lemurs of continental Africa are mostly referred to the genus *Galago*. (See cut under *Galago*.) The woolly lemur or indris form the subfamily *Indriniæ*, of the genera *Indris*, *Propithecus*, and *Microrhynchus*; some of these are tailless. The slender lemur or lorix belong to the genus *Loris* or *Stenops* (see cuts under *Loris*); the slow lemurs to *Nycticebus*. These are Indian, extending to Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and Ceylon. The potto is an African lemur of the genus *Perodicticus*. The angwantibo is a tailless lemur of the genus *Arctocebus*. (b) Some animal like a lemur. See *flying-lemur* and *Galeopithecus*.—**Yellow lemur**. Same as *kinkajou*, 1.

Lemuravidae (lem-ū-rav'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemuravus* + *-idae*.] A family of lemuroid mammals with 44 teeth, from the Lower Eocene of Wyoming, representing a generalized ancestral type.

Lemuravus (lem-ū-rāv'vus), *n.* [NL., < *Lemur* + L. *avus*, grandfather.] The typical genus of *Lemuravidae*. O. C. Marsh, 1875.

lemures (lem'ū-rēz), *n. pl.* [L.: see *Lemur*.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, the spirits of the departed considered as evil-disposed specters or ghosts, who were supposed to do mischief at night to the living, and were exorcised annually with a ceremonial ritual by the head of each household, at midnight on May 9th, 11th, and 13th, on which days was celebrated the festival called *lemuralia* or *lemuria*. There were also games and other public observances of the festival. Also called *larvæ*. Compare *Lari*, 1.

The Lars and Lemures moan with midnight plaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 171.

2. [cap.] In *zool.*: (a) Lemurs: equivalent to *Lemuroidea*. (b) A group of noctuid moths. Hübner, 1816.

Lemuria (lē-mū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., fem. sing., < *Lemur*, q. v.] In *zoögeog.*, a supposed former faunal area of the globe, corresponding to some extent to the geographical distribution of the lemurs, and characterized by the abundance and variety of those animals inhabiting it. The existence of any such region or continent is hypothetical, being inferred from, or held to account for, the present peculiar geographical distribution of the lemurs.

Professor Haeckel uses the latter noun [*Lemuria*] . . . as the name of a continent now largely submerged, which he supposes to have been the center of distribution of the lemuroid ancestors of the higher orders of Mammalia, and part of which has persisted, as Madagascar with its remarkable fauna. Paleontological discoveries have, however, shown that America can . . . lay as good a claim to have been the original home of the lemuroids.

Lemuria² (lĕ-mū'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < *Lemur*, *q. v.*] In some editions of Cuvier's system, a subdivision of the *Chiroptera* (which comprised *Bimana* and *Quadrumania*) by which the lemurs, including *Chiromys*, are distinguished collectively from monkeys and man. With some little alteration, the division corresponds to the modern suborder *Prosimia* of the order *Primates*; but the term *Lemuria* is scarcely in use in this sense. See *Prosimia*.

Lemurian (lĕ-mū'ri-ān), *a. and n.* [*Lemuria*¹ + *-an*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the region Lemuria.

II. n. One of the hypothetical human inhabitants of Lemuria, or a person supposed to have lived when the supposed Lemuria was an extensive continent. Compare *Atlantean*, 2.

Lemuridae (lĕ-mū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemur* + *-idae*.] A family of *Prosimia* or *Lemuroidea* formed by the exclusion of the *Tarsiidae* and the *Daubentoniidae*; the lemurs proper. The teeth are of three kinds, and the incisors are not gliriform. There are pectoral as well as inguinal mammae. The fibula is distinct from the tibia, and the bony orbits of the eyes are open behind. The claws of the hind feet are like flattened nails, excepting that of the second toe. These animals are especially characteristic of Madagascar, but many also inhabit Africa, some India and islands further eastward. They are arboreal and quadrumanous, and many of them might be described as fox-like or cat-like monkeys; but their forms are very diverse. Their size ranges from that of a cat to that of a mouse. The family is divided into four subfamilies, *Indrisinae*, *Lemurinae*, *Nycticebinæ*, and *Galagatinae*.

Lemurinae (lĕ-mū'ri-nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemur* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Lemuridae*; lemurs strictly so called. They have more than 30 teeth, usually 36; the tarsus moderate; hind limbs longer than the fore; the tail at least two thirds as long as the body; the ears moderate, with distinct tragus and antitragus, and the anterior portion of the helix folded over; and the spinous processes of the last dorsal and lumbar vertebrae proclivous. The leading genera are *Lemur*, *Haplemur*, *Lepilemur*, and *Chirogaleus*.

lemurine (lĕm'ū-rin), *a. and n.* [*Lemur* + *-ine*.] Same as *lemuroid*.

lemuroid (lĕm'ū-roid), *a. and n.* [*Lemur* + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the lemurs or *Prosimia*, or having their characters; lemuroine; prosimian.

II. n. One of the *Prosimia*; one of the *Lemuridae*; a lemur.

Lemuroidea (lĕm-ū-roi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lemur* + *-oidea*.] **1.** The lemuroids, prosimians, or lemurs at large, a suborder of *Primates*, distinguished from *Anthropoidea*; the strepsirrhine quadrumanous mammals. The *Lemuroidea* are the lower series of *Primates*, having the cerebrum much less developed, leaving the cerebellum much uncovered; the teeth variable, not confined to the breast; the uterus bicornuate; and the clitoris perforated by the urethra. The lacrymal foramen of the skull is outside the orbit of the eye, and the orbit is open behind. The ears are pointed, with indistinct lobules or none. There are three families, *Lemuridae*, *Tarsiidae*, and *Daubentoniidae* (or *Chirognathidae*).

2. A superfamily of *Prosimia*, containing the families *Lemuridae* and *Tarsiidae*, together contrasted with the *Daubentoniidae*.

len¹, *v.* An older and dialectal form of *lend¹*.

len², *v.* A dialectal form of *lend³*.

lena (lĕ'nā), *n.* [L., a procuress (cf. *leno*, a procurer), < *lenire*, persuade, render mild, < *lenis*, smooth, mild; see *lenity*.] A procuress; as, "my lean *lena*," Webster.

Lenaia (lĕ-nā-ī-ā), *n. pl.* [*L. Ἀναία* (se. *ἑπά*), neut. pl. of *ἄναϊος*, pertaining to the wine-press (an epithet of Dionysus, or Bacchus), < *ἄναός*, a wine-vat, wine-press.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, an Athenian festival in honor of Dionysus (Bacchus), celebrated in the ancient temple of that god, called the Lenaia, to the south of the Acropolis. It was the second of the series of Dionysiac festivals, and took place during the month of Gamelion (part of January and February); it was the occasion of a procession, and of dramatic contests in both tragedy and comedy. See *Bacchus* and *Dionysia*.

lencheon (lĕn'chōn), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *ledging*.] In *mining*, a kind of shelf in a shaft. *Halliw. Eng.* [Prov. Eng.]

lend¹ (lĕnd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lent*, ppr. *lending*. [With excrement *-d*, as also in *sound⁵*, *round¹*, etc.; prop. *lene*, or as dial. *len*, < ME. *lencen*, *lencen* (pret. *lende*, pp. *lencel*, *lent*, *lencel*, *ylent*), < AS. *lānan* (= OFries. *lena*, *lenia* = D. *lencen* = MLG. *lencen*, *lencenen*, *lencen* = OHG. *lēhanōn*, MHG. *lēhenen*, G. *lehnen* = Icel. *lāna* = Dan. *laane* = Sw. *lāna*, *lend*, make a loan), < *lān*, *lēn*, a loan; see *loan¹*.] **I. trans.** 1. In a general sense, to give; grant.

Matheu maketh mencion of a man that *lente*
Hus selter to thre manere men and menyng that he
sholde
Chaffare and cheene ther-with in chele and in hete.

Mathew maketh mencion of a man that *lente*
Hus selter to thre manere men and menyng that he
sholde
Chaffare and cheene ther-with in chele and in hete.

Mathew maketh mencion of a man that *lente*
Hus selter to thre manere men and menyng that he
sholde
Chaffare and cheene ther-with in chele and in hete.

Mathew maketh mencion of a man that *lente*
Hus selter to thre manere men and menyng that he
sholde
Chaffare and cheene ther-with in chele and in hete.

Mathew maketh mencion of a man that *lente*
Hus selter to thre manere men and menyng that he
sholde
Chaffare and cheene ther-with in chele and in hete.

To hys lorde he can meene,
And preyed hym that he wolde hym *leene*
Wepyn, armowe, and stede.
MS. *Canab.* Ft. il. 83, f. 75. (*Halliw. Eng.*)

Ihesu, that me lone haat *lende*,
In-to thi lone thou me bringe,
Take to thee al myn entente.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

If God have *lent* a man any manners, he may easily put
it off at court.
Shak., *All's Well*, il. 2. 8.

2. To give the use of without compensation; grant or give (anything) in expectation of a return of the same, or of the like in equal quantity or amount: as, to *lend* a book, a loaf of bread, or a sum of money.

Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto him, and shalt surely *lend* him sufficient for his need. *Deut.* xv. 8.

Book of Riddles! why, did you not *lend* it to Alice Shortcake upon All-hallowmas last?
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, I. I. 210.

3. To give the use of for a consideration; let or grant for hire; yield up on condition of return of the same or an equivalent, and payment for its use: as, to *lend* money on interest.

Thou shalt not . . . *lend* him thy victuals for increase.
Lev. xxv. 37.

Lent privately to my lady Newcut upon her gilt casting-bottle, . . . fifty-five shillings.
Middleton, *Your Five Gallants*, i. 1.

4. To give for a particular occasion or purpose; grant or yield temporarily or specifically; afford; accommodate (with or to): as, to *lend* one's ear to an appeal; to *lend* assistance: often used reflexively: as, to *lend* one's self to a project.

Friends, Romans, countrymen, *lend* me your ears.
Shak., *J. C.*, iii. 2. 78.

A little onward *lend* thy guiding hand
To these dark steps.
Milton, *S. A.*, I. 1.

The facility with which the hair *lends* itself to various methods of treatment.
W. H. Flower, *Fashion in Deformity*, p. 7.

5. To furnish, impart, or communicate; confer; add: as, "distance *lends* enchantment to the view."

Lo! where the heath, with withering brake grown o'er,
Lends the light turf that warms the neighboring poor.
Crabbe, *Works*, I. 5.

And round the roofs a gilded gallery
That *lent* broad verge to distant lands.
Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

Truth is for other worlds, and hope for this;
The cheating future *lends* the present's bliss.
O. W. Holmes, *The Old Prayer*.

To lend a hand. See *hand*.

II. intrans. To make a loan or loans.

Unto a stranger thou mayest *lend* upon usury; but unto thy brother thou shalt not *lend* upon usury.
Deut. xxiii. 20.

I neither *lend* nor borrow
By taking nor by giving of excess.
Shak., *M. of V.*, I. 3. 62.

lend¹ (lĕnd), *n.* [*lend¹*, *v.*] A loan: as, will you give me the *lend* of your spade? [*Colloq.*] For the *lend* of the ass you might give me the mill.
The Crafty Miller (old ballad).

lend² (lĕnd), *v. i.* [ME. *lenden*, < AS. *lendan*, land; see *land¹*, *v.*] To land; arrive; dwell; stay; remain.

They put up pavilions round,
And *lended* there that night.
Quoted in *Religious Pieces* (E. E. T. S.), Gloss., p. 100.

Here is full faire dwelling for vs,
A lykand place in for to *lende*.
York Plays, p. 190.

lend³, *n.* A Middle English form of *land²*.

lendable (lĕn'da-bl), *a.* [*lend¹* + *-able*.] Capable of being lent.

lende¹ (lĕnd), *n.* [ME., usually in pl. *lendes*, *lencdes*, *lyndes*, < AS. *lendenu*, *lentinu*, pl. (in comp. *lenden-*, rarely *lende-*), = OS. *lentli* = OFries. *lenden* = D. *lendenen*, pl., = MLG. *lende* = OHG. *lenti*, *lenti*, MHG. G. *lende*, *loin*, *haunch*, = Icel. *lend* = Dan. *lend* = Sw. *länd*, *loin*. Cf. L. *lumbus*, *loin*, > ult. E. *loin*: see *loin*, *lumber*.] A loin: usually in the plural.

A barmelooth eek as whit as morne milk
Upon hir *lendes*, ful of many a gore.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 57.

lende², *v.* A Middle English form of *land¹*.

lender (lĕn'dĕr), *n.* [*lend¹*, earlier *lener*, *lenere*, *lencere*, < AS. *lānere*, a lender (= OFries. *lener* = D. *lener* = MLG. *lener* = OHG. *lēhanari*, MHG. *lēhanarc*, *lēhanere*, G. *lehener*, a lender, a person holding a fief, = Dan. *laaner* = Sw. *lånare*, a lender), < *lānan*, *lend*: see *lend¹*, *v.*] One who lends; especially, one who makes a trade of putting money to interest: opposed to *borrower*.

The borrower is servant to the *lender*. *Prov.* xxii. 7.

lende³, *v.* A Middle English form of *land¹*.

lender (lĕn'dĕr), *n.* [*lend¹*, earlier *lener*, *lenere*, *lencere*, < AS. *lānere*, a lender (= OFries. *lener* = D. *lener* = MLG. *lener* = OHG. *lēhanari*, MHG. *lēhanarc*, *lēhanere*, G. *lehener*, a lender, a person holding a fief, = Dan. *laaner* = Sw. *lånare*, a lender), < *lānan*, *lend*: see *lend¹*, *v.*] One who lends; especially, one who makes a trade of putting money to interest: opposed to *borrower*.

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The borrower is servant to the *lender*. *Prov.* xxii. 7.

lending (lĕn'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lend¹*, *v.*]

1. The act of making a loan: as, the *lending* of money.—2. That which is lent or furnished; something not one's own; a borrowed article.

Off, off, you *lendings*! come, unhitton here.
Shak., *Lear*, iii. 4. 113.

Thou lost a good wife, thou lost a true friend, ha!
Two of the rarest *lendings* of the heavens.
Marston, *Antonio and Mellida*, II., iv. 5.

lene¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *lean¹*.

lene², *v.* A Middle English form of *lean²*.

lene³, *v.* A Middle English form of *lend¹*.

Than moot another paye for oure cost,
Or *lene* us gold. *Chaucer*, *Shipman's Tale*, l. 19.

lene⁴ (lĕ'nĕ), *a. and n.* [*L. lenis*, neut. *lene*, smooth: see *lenity*.] **I. a.** In *philol.*, smooth; surd and non-aspirate, as *k*, *p*, or *t*.

II. n. A smooth mute or non-aspirate surd, as *k*, *p*, or *t*.

lener, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lender*.

leng¹, *adv.* An obsolete comparative of *long¹*.

leng², **leng¹**, **leng¹**, *v.* [ME., < AS. *lengan* (= D. *lengen*, *lengthen*, = MLG. *lengen*, *lengthen*, post-pone, = OHG. *lengjan*, *lengan*, MHG. *lengen*, G. *längen*, *lengthen*, = Icel. *lengja*, *lengthen*, prolong, = Dan. *længes*, refl., grow longer), prolong, put off, < *lang*, long: see *long¹*, *length*, *linger*.] **I. trans.** To lengthen; prolong.

II. intrans. To linger, dwell, rest, or remain.

Lenge at home pur charyté,
Leve soon, y prey the.
MS. *Canab.* Ft. il. 38, f. 150. (*Halliw. Eng.*)

Listen a little, & *leng* here a while:
Let vs karpe of thies kynges or we cayre ferre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4549.

leng², *n.* A Middle English form of *ting¹*.

lengert, *adv.* A Middle English comparative of *long¹*.

length (lĕngth), *n.* [*ME. lengthe*, sometimes *lenthe*, < AS. *length* (= D. *lengte* = Icel. *lengd* = Dan. *længde* = Sw. *längd*), length; with formative *-th* (cf. *lengu*, length), < *lang*, long: see *long¹*.] **1.** The property of being long or extended in a single direction; also, that which is long.

A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow *length* along.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 157.

2. Distance along a line, as measured, for example, upon the circumference of a wheel that rolls over it: as, the *length* of a road, a river, or the arc of a curve.

When thei aproched nygh thei lete renne and smyte
to-geder so harde that ye myght here the strokes half
a myle of *length*.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), il. 161.

Our Lady streete is very faire, being of a great *length*,
though not so broad as our Cheapside in London.
Coryat, *Criticisms*, I. 30.

Every measuring instrument is liable to change its *length* with temperature. It is therefore necessary, in defining a *length* by reference to a concrete material standard, such as a bar of metal, to state the temperature at which the standard is correct.

J. D. Everett, *Units and Phys. Const.*, p. 17.

3. The magnitude of the greatest principal axis of a body or figure; one of the dimensions of a body, the others being *breadth* and *thickness*. See *dimension*, 1. Thus, the *length* of a stick of timber is not its longest measurement, between opposite angles, but is the shortest distance between the ends. Every body has three principal axes, which are capable of being determined with mathematical precision; and in most cases we can see what they are near enough for practical purposes. The distance between the extremities of the longest of these three axes is the *length* of the body.

& cleymed him for ther chefe of West and of East,
Of North & of South in *length* & in brede.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 19.

Arise, walk through the land in the *length* of it and in the breadth of it.
Gen. xiii. 17.

So stretch'd out huge in *length* the Arch-french lay.
Milton, *P. L.*, l. 209.

4. Reach; power of reaching; extent of range: as, the *length* of one's vision or of a view.

Within my sword's *length* set him; if he scape,
Heaven forgive him too! *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 234.

She . . . holds them dangling at arm's *length* in scorn.
Cowper, *Truth*, l. 164.

5. Extent of or in time; duration; continuance: as, the *length* of a day or a year, or of life; the *length* of a battle or a performance; a discourse of tedious *length*.

He asked life of thee, and thou gavest it him, even *length*
of days for ever and ever.
Ps. xxi. 4.

Now *length* of fame (our second life) is lost.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, p. 480.

6. In *orthoëpy* and *prosody*: (a) The time occupied in uttering a vowel or syllable; quantity. (b) The quality of a vowel as long or short, according to the conventional distinction of long and short in English pronunciation. (c) The quality of a syllable as metrically ac-

cented or unaccented in modern or accentual poetry. See long¹, a.—7. A piece or portion of the extent of anything in space or time; a part of what is extended or elongated: as, a length of rope; a dress-length; to cut anything into short lengths: often used specifically of a definite portion, of known extent, of the thing spoken of, as of an acting drama (namely, forty or forty-two lines): as, an actor's part of six lengths; won by a length (that is, of the horse, boat, etc., engaged in the contest).

Large lengths of seas and shores Between my father and my mother lay. Shak., K. John, i. l. 105. Time glides along with undiscover'd haste, The future but a length behind the past. Dryden, tr. of Ovid.

Ten lengths from the big double he was out of his rider's hand, and going as fast as he could drive. Whyte Melville, Satanella, p. 123.

8. In archery, the distance from the archer to the target he is to shoot at.—A cable's length, a measure of distance in charts and sailing directions, about 100 fathoms (600 feet). The regular length of a chain cable is 120 fathoms (720 feet). See cable's length.—A great length, a long way or distance toward any end or object.—At full length, fully extended; to or in the greatest extension.—At length. (a) To or in the full extent; without curtailment: as, to write a name at length; to read a document at length. (b) After a time; at last; at the end, or at a point of transition: as, at length he came to a spring; at length they were subdued.—Basal-alveolar length. See basi alveolar.—Basinasal length. See basinasal.—Butt's length. See butt².—Focal length. See focal distance (b), under focal.—Iron's length. See iron.—Length of days, long life; prolonged existence.

Length of days is in her right hand. Prov. iii. 16. Length of one's nose. See nose.—On length, away. Draw the to pese with alle thy strength; Fro stryf and bate draw the on lengthe. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

To go to all lengths, to exhaust all means; use extreme efforts or measures to do everything possible without scruple: as, he went to all lengths to compass his purposes.—To go to the length of. (a) To go to; proceed as far as. (b) To go to the extent of; rise to the pitch or height of; commonly used of inordinate action or speech: as, he went to the length of tearing down his house, of denying his identity, or of sacrificing his own interests.—To keep a length, in archery, to maintain the same distance in shooting; shoot uniformly as to distance; shoot the same distance with each arrow.—To march to the length of. Same as to go to the length of (a). He had marched to the length of Exeter. Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

To measure one's length. See measure.—Unit of length. See unit.

length (length), v. t. [ME. lengthen; < length, n.] To extend; lengthen.

"For sche had brought hem of bale bothe," thei seide, "& i-lengthed here lif mani long zere." William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1040. And knowes ful wel life doth but length his paine. Mir. for Maga., p. 264.

And miogled yarn to length her web withall. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, f. 2.

lengthen (leng'thn), v. [*length* + -en¹. Cf. length, v.] I. trans. To make long or longer; extend or elongate in space or in duration; protract or prolong: as, to lengthen a line; to lengthen life; to lengthen a vowel or syllable in pronunciation.

Why do I overlive? Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out To deathless pain? Milton, P. L., x. 774.

The bare white roads Lengthening in solitude their dreary line. Wordsworth, Prelude, xiii.

II. intrans. To grow long or longer; extend in length.

And gasping, panting, fainting, labour on With heavier strides, that lengthen to'ward the town. Pope, Iliad, xxi. 636.

Drags at each remove a lengthening chain. Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 10.

lengthful (length'fúl), a. [*length* + -ful.] Of considerable or remarkable length; lengthy; long. [Rare.]

The driver whirls his lengthful thong. Pope, Iliad, xi.

lengthily (leng'thi-li), adv. In a lengthy manner; at great length.

lengthiness (leng'thi-nes), n. The quality of being lengthy; prolixity.

lengthways (length'wäz), adv. Same as lengthwise.

lengthwise (length'wiz), adv. [*length* + -wise.] In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

lengthy (leng'thi), a. [*length* + -y¹.] Having length; long; especially, of great length; immoderately long, sometimes with the idea of tediousness attached: applied chiefly to discourses, writings, arguments, proceedings, etc.:

as, a lengthy sermon; a lengthy dissertation. [Said by Richardson to have originated in the United States (see the allusions in Southey and Lowell below), but the earliest quotations found are from British authors.]

Sometimes a poet when he publishes what in America would be called a lengthy poem with lengthy annotations, advises the reader in his preface not to read the notes in their places as they occur, . . . but to read the poem by itself at first. Southey, The Doctor, clx.

The word lengthy has been charged to our American account, but it must have been invented by the first reader of Gower's works, the only inspiration of which they were ever capable. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 259.

Next came a body of about one hundred and fifty persons on horseback, each carrying a very lengthy Persians-made rifle. O'Donovan, Merv, x.

lenience (lē'niens), n. [*lenien(t)* + -ce.] Same as leniency.

leniency (lē'niēn-si), n. [*lenien(t)* + -cy.] The quality of being lenient; mildness; gentleness; lenity.

The House has always shown a wise leniency in dealing with improper words blurted out in the heat of argument. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 264.

=Syn. Leniency, Lenity, Clemency, Mercy; humanity, tenderness, forbearance. Clemency is exercised only toward offenders, being especially the attribute of those in exalted places having power to remit or lighten penalty. Leniency, as a word, is much more common and expressive than lenity; leniency or lenity may be practised by any one having authority to lighten or remit penalty or to excuse from tasks: as, the leniency of a judge, a parent, or a teacher. Mercy has a twofold use, expressing clemency toward offenders or great kindness toward the distressed; in either sense it is a strong word.

lenient (lē'niēt), a. and n. [= OF. lenient = Sp. Pg. It. leniente, < L. lenien(t)-s, ppr. of lenire, soften, soothe, < lenis, soft: see lenity.] I. a. 1. Softening; mitigating; assuasive. [Archaic.]

Consolatories writ With studied argument, and much persuasion sought, Lenient of grief and anxious thought. Milton, S. A., l. 659.

Those lenient cares, which with our own combined, By mix'd sensations ease th' afflicted mind. Crabbe, Works, l. 140.

[Old Time] upon these wounds hath laid His lenient touches. Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 8.

2. Relaxing; emollient; lenitive. [Rare.] Oils relax the fibres, are lenient, balsamic. Arbuthnot, Aliments.

3. Acting or disposed to act without rigor or severity; mild; gentle; merciful; element. The law is remarkably lenient towards debtors. E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 124.

A critic should be lenient when considering speculations of this nature. Science, VII. 556.

=Syn. 3. Forbearing, tender. See leniency. II. n. An emollient; a lenitive.

Therefore I do advise the use of lenients, not only by the authority of those ancient and modern chirurgeons, but by my own practice. Wiseman, Surgery, v. 9.

leniently (lē'niēt-li), adv. In a lenient manner; assuagingly; mildly.

Leniently as he was treated by his contemporaries, posterity has treated him more leniently still. Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

lenify (len'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. lenified, ppr. lenifying. [*OF. lenifier, F. lenifier = Pr. Sp. Pg. lenificar = It. lenificare, < L. lenis, smooth, soft, mild, + facere, make: see -fy.*] To assuage; soften; mitigate. [Now rare.]

That sorowe whiche shall assaffe me by reason of your absence I wdl sweten and lenifie with contentation. Barnaby Rich, Farewell to Military Profession.

My Lord Treasurer Clifford, who could not endure I should lenifie my style when a war with Holland was the subject. Evelyn, To Pepys.

All soft'ning simples, known of sov'reign use, He presses out and pours their noble juice; These first infus'd, to lenify the pain, He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain. Dryden, Æneid, xii. 592.

leniment (len'i-ment), n. [= OF. leniment, liniment, < L. lenimentum, a soothing remedy, < lenire, soften, soothe: see lenient, a.] A soothing application; a liniment.

lenitive (len'i-tiv), a. and n. [= F. lenitif = Pr. lenitivu = Sp. Pg. It. lenitivo, < L. as if *lenitivus, < lenitus, pp. of lenire, soften: see lenient.] I. a. Assuaging; palliating.

Those milks have all an scrimony; though one would think they should be lenitive. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 639.

II. n. 1. A medicine or an application that has the quality of easing pain; anything which softens or mitigates.

Thy lenitive appli'de did ease my paine; For, though thou did forbid, twas no restrainte. Marie Magdalens Lamentations (1601). (Nares.)

Address Some lenitives, t' allay the firiness Of this disease. Daniel, Civil Wars, viii.

Their pain soft arts of pharmacy can ease, Thy breast alone no lenitives appease. Pope, Iliad, xvi. 39.

2. Anything which tends to allay passion or excitement; a palliative.

I did apply some lenitives to soften His anger, and prevail'd. Shirley, Brothers, iv. 1.

There is one sweet lenitive at least for evils, which Nature holds out; so I took it kindly at her hands, and fell asleep. Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 43.

lenitiveness (len'i-tiv-nes), n. The quality of being lenitive or emollient. Bailey, 1727.

lenitude (len'i-tūd), n. [= OF. lenitude, < L. lenitudo, softness, mildness, < lenis, soft: see lenity.] Lenity. Blount.

lenity (len'i-ti), n. [*OF. lenite, F. lenité = Sp. lenidad = Pg. lenidade = It. lenità, < L. lenita(t)-s, softness, smoothness, mildness, < lenis, soft, smooth.*] Mildness of temper; softness; tenderness; mercy.

But they now, made worse through his lenitie & gentleness, cast stones at him & brake his head. J. Udall, On Mark xii.

Glorious is the victorie Conquerours use with lenitie. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 104.

=Syn. See leniency.

lennert (len'ert), n. [A dial. var. of linnert¹.] The linnert or linter. [Prov. Eng.]

leno (lē'nō), n. [A corrupt form of F. linon, lawn: see linon.] A very thin linen cloth made in imitation of muslin, and sometimes called linen muslin. It is used for translucent window-blinds, and for other purposes for which a gauzy fabric is needed. "Why, twenty years ago," she exclaimed, "I bought a lot of leno cheap—it was just about going out of fashion for caps then, I think." Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 430.

lenocinant (lē-nos'i-nant), a. [*< L. lenocinān(t)-s, ppr. of lenocināri, flatter, entice, < leno, fem. lena, a pander: see lena¹.*] Given to lewdness.

lenocinium (lē-nō-sin'i-um), n. [L., the trade of a pander, < leno, a pander: see lena¹.] In Scots law, a husband's connivance at his wife's adultery.

lens (lenz), n.; pl. lenses (len'zez). [= Sp. Pg. It. lente (It. also, as E., after L., lens = D. lens = G. linse = Dan. lindse = Sw. lins). < NL. lens, a lens, so called from its shape, < L. lens, a lentil (which is shaped like a double-convex lens); see lentil.] 1. A piece of transparent substance bounded by two curved surfaces (usually spherical), or by a curved surface and a plane. The ordinary use of a lens is to cause pencils of rays to converge or diverge systematically after passing through it. Lenses for optical purposes are usually made of glass; acoustic lenses, of carbon dioxide enclosed between two thin membranes; lenses for action upon electrical radiations, of paraffin or pitch, substances which are transparent to electrical rays, though opaque to light. Optical lenses alone are in common use. Ordinary lenses are distinguished into two classes—convex or magnifying lenses, which are thickest in the center, and concave, which are thinnest in the center. Each class has three varieties, as shown in fig. 1.

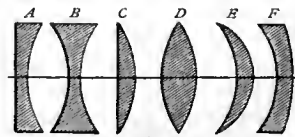


Fig. 1.

To the first belong D, the double-convex or biconvex; C, the plano-convex; and E, the meniscus. The concave lenses are B, the double-concave or biconcave; A, the plano-concave; and F, the concavo-convex, sometimes improperly called concave meniscus. The line which passes through the centers of curvature of the two surfaces is the axis of the lens, and a point on this axis so taken that every line drawn through it pierces parallel elements of the two surfaces is its optical center. A convex lens converges rays which are parallel to its axis, approximately to a point called its principal focus (F in fig. 2). The distance from the optical center to this focus is the same on both sides of the lens, and depends upon the radii of its curved surfaces and the material of which it is made. Rays diverging from a point beyond the principal focus F on either side of the lens are approximately collected to a "real" focus beyond the principal focus on the other

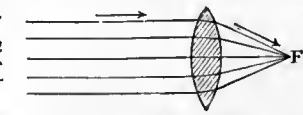


Fig. 2.

side (see fig. 3); but if the source of light is between the lens and its principal focus, the rays after emergence diverge as if they came from a so-called virtual focus behind the luminous point. The luminous point and its focus are interchangeable, and are called conjugate foci, as, for instance, L and l in fig. 3.

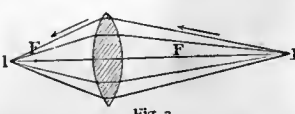


Fig. 3.

(See *focul*, 1.) A concave lens always renders still more divergent rays emanating from a point, and so forms only virtual foci. If the source of light is an extended surface, then the pencil of rays emanating from each point forms its own focus; and the collection of foci constitutes an *image*, which is real and inverted if the foci are real, but virtual and erect if they are virtual. The relative sizes of the object and image are sensibly proportional, if the lens is thin, to their respective distances from the optical center; if the lens is thick, the distances must be reckoned from the two so-called *principal points* of the lens (see *principal point*, under *point*), which lie on the axis on each side of the optical center. An image formed by a single lens is never perfectly distinct, on account of the spherical and chromatic aberrations of the lens. (See *aberration*, 4.) The former is due to the fact that a lens bounded by spherical surfaces converges marginal rays to a point nearer the lens than that in which the central rays meet; the latter, to the fact that rays of different color form their foci at different distances, the focal distance for violet rays being (with a glass lens) nearly a seventh part shorter than that for the red rays. The spherical aberration can be corrected by making the surfaces of forms other than spherical, or by combining two or more lenses properly proportioned; the chromatic aberration, only by combining two or more convex and concave lenses of different materials, usually a convex of crown-glass with a concave of flint-glass.

2. In *anat.*, in the eye, a double-convex body placed in the axis of vision behind the iris between the aqueous humor and the vitreous humor, serving to focus rays of light upon the retina; the crystalline lens. See first cut under *eye*.—3. Figuratively, photography, from the use of lenses in that art.

So thoroughly has this region been set forth by the pen and the pencil and the lens that I am relieved of the necessity of describing it. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII, 255.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Vicieae*. It is distinguished from *Vicia* by having but two ovules instead of many, as is generally the case in *Vicia*. The 8 species enumerated by some are generally reduced to 2, which are low erect or half-climbing herbs with pinnate leaves and small single or racemose pale flowers, natives of the Mediterranean region and eastern Asia. One species, *Lens esculenta*, the seeds of which are called *lentils*, is probably one of the oldest of plants cultivated by man for food. See *lentil*.—**Achromatic lens**. See *achromatic*.—**Actinic lens**, a compound lens so constructed that its chemical and luminous foci coincide.—**Aplanatic lens**, a compound lens in which both chromatic and spherical aberrations are corrected.—**Apochromatic lens**, a microscope-objective made from certain peculiar kinds of glass, by means of which the aberrations can be more accurately corrected than in lenses made of the ordinary crown- and flint-glass.—**Burning-lens**, a convex lens used to concentrate the heat of the sun at its focus.—**Camera-lens**, a combination of lenses used in a camera obscura. See *camera*.—**Capsule of the lens**. See *capsule*.—**Cartesian lens**. See *Cartesian*.—**Coddington lens**, a lens formed from a sphere of glass by cutting a deep and wide equatorial groove around it, and filling the groove with some opaque substance.—**Collimating lens**. See *collimating*.—**Concave lens**, a lens that is thinner at the center than at the edge.—**Condensing-lens**, or **condenser**, a convex lens or a combination of lenses used to concentrate a strong light upon some point or surface, as upon the slit of a spectroscope or a microscope object, or a photographic negative in the process of making an enlarged picture.—**Convex lens**, a lens that is thicker at the center than at the edge.—**Copying-lens**, a photographic lens specially designed for copying engravings, etc.—**Crossed lens**, a glass lens the spherical surfaces of which have radii bearing the ratio of 1 to 6. It has less spherical aberration than any other form of glass lens with spherical surfaces.—**Crystalline lens**. See def. 2, *crystalline*, and *eye*, 1.—**Cylindrical lens**, a lens which has one or both surfaces cylindrical; commonly used in eye-glasses to correct astigmatism of the eye. See *astigmatism*.—**Diamond lens**, a lens made from a diamond.—**Doublet (lens)**, a combination of two lenses separated by a small distance. Sometimes each of the two is itself compound.—**Field lens**. In an eyepiece, the lens which is furthest from the eye, and has the special function of enlarging the field of view.—**Fluid lens**. See *fluid*.—**Fresnel lens**, a lens (bearing the name of its inventor) formed of a central plano-convex lens surrounded by segmental rings, all having the same focus. The separate pieces are cemented to a plane glass or set in a metal frame. (Fig. 4 represents the cross-section of such a lens.) It is used in lighthouses and signal-lamps.—**Immersion-lens**, a microscope-objective which requires a drop of water or other liquid to be put between it and the cover of the object under examination, thus increasing the angle of aperture and obviating loss of light by reflection.—**Landscape lens**, a photographic lens specially adapted to landscape photography.—**Magnifying-lens**, a lens used to increase the apparent size of an object seen through it. A convex lens held near the eye produces this effect when the distance of the object from the lens is less than the principal focal length of the lens.



Fig. 4. Fresnel Lens.

(O F in fig. 5.) The rays from the object A B, after passing through the lens, reach the eye as if they came from the virtual image a b.—**Multiplying-lens**, a plano-convex lens the convex side of which has been worked into a number of plane facets, each of which presents a separate image (virtual, and not magnified) of the object viewed through it.—**Orthoscopic lens**, a form of achromatic doublet

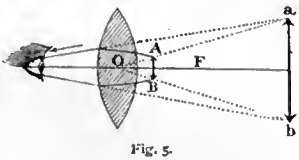


Fig. 5.

giving a very flat and undistorted field of view.—**Periscopic lens**, a lens with a very wide field of view. The name is specially applied to spectacle-lenses which are concave on the surface next the eye; also to some wide-angle photographic lenses.—**Photographic lens**, a lens or combination of lenses adapted for photography. Ordinarily the lens of the photographic camera is a combination of two achromatic lenses of peculiar curves, mounted in a tube with a considerable space between them. (See fig. 6.) The photographic objective of a telescope is like an ordinary achromatic objective, except that its curves are adjusted to bring the blue and violet rays to the most accurate focus possible, rather than the yellow and green rays, which are most effective in vision.—**Polyzonal lens**. Same as *Fresnel lens*.—**Portrait-lens**, a photographic lens specially adapted to the taking of portraits.—**Rectilinear lens**, a photographic lens so constructed that straight lines in the object will not be distorted into curved lines in the picture.—**Side-condensing lens**, a condensing-lens so attached to a microscope as to illuminate an opaque object by side-light.—**Stanhope lens**, a lens of small diameter with two convex faces of different radii, enclosed in a metallic tube.—**Triplet lens**, a combination of three lenses, usually all achromatic. The ordinary form of microscope-objective is a triplet.—**Wide-angle lens**, a photographic lens capable of making a distinct and undistorted picture of objects which subtend angles of 60° to 100° or more as seen from the camera; also, a microscope-objective which admits from each point of the object a pencil of rays of wide angle (often as much as 140° and upward); an objective of large angular aperture. See *aperture*, 4.

Fig. 6. Photographic Lens (Type of Portrait Lens).

lens-cap (lenz'kap), *n.* A cap or cover fitting over the opening of the tube of a lens.

lens-holder (lenz'höl'dër), *n.* A device for supporting a lens, or a combination of lenses, during the adjustment to the focus of an object on an adjustable foreeps or stage below.

lent (lent), *n.* [*< ME. lent, lente*, an abbr. of *lenten*], the final syllable being appar. taken as inflexive; see *lenten*.] An annual fast of forty days, beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed from very early times in the Christian church, in commemoration of Christ's forty days' fast (Mat. iv. 2), and as a season of special penitence and preparation for the Easter feast. The lenten fast is now observed as obligatory by the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, and by the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Lutheran churches, and as a profitable exercise by many members of other churches. It has varied in length at different times and in different parts of the church, and has begun later or earlier according as Sundays only or Saturdays also were excepted from fasting. In the Western Church it begins on Ash Wednesday, forty-six days before Easter; but as the intervening Sundays, called *Sundays in* (not of) *lent*, are (on the ground that Sunday is always a feast-day) not counted part of Lent, the fast lasts only forty days. The first Sunday in Lent is known as *Quadragesima Sunday*, the fourth as *Mid-Lent Sunday*, the fifth as *Passion Sunday*, and the sixth (beginning Holy Week) as *Palm Sunday*. The two weeks and a half preceding Lent, beginning with Septuagesima, following which are Sexagesima and Quinquagesima Sundays, form the pre-lenten season, a transition between the joyful Christmas and Epiphany season and the penitential season of Lent. In medieval times the name *Lent* (or, in Latin, *Quadragesima*) was given to other periods of fasting also. Forty days between Martinus (November 11th) and Christmas Eve were called *St. Martin's Lent* (*Quadragesima S. Martini*), and another Lent preceded St. John Baptist's day (June 24th). In distinction from these, the period between Ash Wednesday and Easter was called *Great Lent* and *Clean Lent*, the last name being probably given on account of the preceding confession and absolution. In the Greek Church Lent (*Τεσσαρακοστή*) begins on the Monday after Tyrophagus (Quinquagesima), and the first, third, and sixth Sundays are called *Orthodoxy Sunday*, *Stavroproskynnesimos* (*Sunday of the Adoration of the Cross*), and *Palm Sunday* respectively.

If it may be, fast
Whole Lent, and pray.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

Great Lent, Great fast, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the lenten fast, as the most important fast of the year, in distinction from other seasons of fasting, to which the name *Lent* (as equivalent to *Τεσσαρακοστή*) is also given by Western writers; namely, that between St. Philip's day (November 14th) and Christmas (Fast of St. Philip or of the nativity), that after All Saints' Sunday, which corresponds to the Western Trinity Sunday (Fast of the Apostles), and that from August 1st to the 14th, the eve of the Repose of Theotocos (Fast of the Theotocos).—**Head of Lent**. See *head*.—**Lent collectors**. See *collector*, 5.—**Lent determination**. See *determination*, 12.

lent² (lent), Preterit and past participle of *lent*¹.

lent³ (lent), *a.* [*< OF. and F. lent = Sp. Pg. It. lento*, pliant, flexible, tenacious, slow, sluggish, easy, ealm, *< L. lentus* (in form as if contr. of *lentus*, pp. of *lenire*, soften), *< lenis*, soft, smooth, gentle, akin to *E. lithe*: see *lenty*, *lenten*, etc., and *leath*¹, *lithe*¹. Hence *relent*.] 1. Slow; gentle; mild.

We must now increase
Our fire to ignis ardens; we are past
Fimus equinus, balnei cineris,
And all those *lenter* heats.
B. Johnson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. In *music*, same as *lento*.

lento (len-tán'dō), *adv.* [*It.*, pp. of *lentare*, make slow, *< lento*, slow: see *lent*³, *a.*] In *music*, slackening; retarding; a direction to sing or play with increasing slowness the notes over which it is written.

lente, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. lente*, *< L. len(t)-s*, a lentil: see *lens*, *lentil*.] A lentil. *Wyclif*.

lenten¹ (len'ten), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. lentin*, rarely *lenton*, *leinten* (also abbr. *lente*, *leinte*, whence mod. *E. lent*), *< AS. lencten*, *lengten*, rarely *lenten* (= *D. lentic = MLG. lente*, *lenten*, *lentic = OHG. lenzin*, *lengizin* (in *lengizimnōth*), also *lenzo*, *MHG. lenze*, *G. lenz*), the spring, later applied esp. to the fast beginning in the spring, called in full *lentenfasten*, i. e. 'spring-fast,' usually derived *< lang*, long (whence also *length* and *lengthen*), "because the days become longer in spring"; see *long*, *a.* This derivation is supported by the var. forms *OHG. langiz*, *MHG. langez*, *langeze* (appar. *< lang*, long); but the deriv. is irreg. in form and thought, and the *OHG. MHG.* var. forms may be due to popular etymology. It is not probable that the word is connected with *long*. In mod. use *lenten* as a noun is abbr. to *lent*, while in attrib. use it remains unchanged, being taken as an adj. in *-en*.] 1. The spring; the season following winter.—2. A fast observed in the spring; same as *Lent*¹ (of which *lenten* is the older form).

To lene ne to lere, ne lentes to faste.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 81.

II. *a.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] 1. Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent: as, *Lenten sermons*; the *lenten fast*.

And perhaps it was the same polittick drift that the Divell whipt St. Jerom in a *lenten* dream, for reading Cicero.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 14.

Hence—2. Characteristic of or suitable for Lent; spare; plain; meager: as, *lenten fare*.

If you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment
the players shall receive from you.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 329.
Who can read
In thy pale face, dead eye, and *lenten* suit,
The liberty thy ever-giving hand
Hath bought for others?

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.
Meanwhile she quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a *lenten* sallad cool'd her blood.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 27.

3. Cold; austere: as, a *lenten* lover. Compare *Lent-lover*. *Cotgrave*.—**Lenten fig**, a dried fig; a raisin.—**Lenten hearse**. Same as *tenebra-hearse*.—**Lenten veil**, a curtain formerly suspended in the Western Church before the high altar during Lent, and said to be still in use in Spain. It was a survival of the primitive *anphithra*, retained in the Greek Church.

lenten² (len'ten), *n.* A dialectal variant of *linden*.

lenten-crab (len'ten-krab), *n.* A fresh-water crab of southern Europe, *Thelphusa fluviatilis*, allowed to be eaten in Lent.

lenthe, *n.* A Middle English form of *length*.

Lentibulariæ (len-tib-ū-lā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), *< Lentibularia* (said to be irreg.) *< L. lens* (*lent-*), a lentil, + *tubulus*, a small pipe or tube), old name for *Utricularia*, + *-æ*.] An order of diotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the cohort *Personales*, distinguished by the one-celled ovary containing a free central placenta. See *Utricularia*.

lenticel (len'ti-sel), *n.* [Also *lenticelle*; *< F. lenticelle*, dim. of *lenticule*, lens-shaped: see *lenticule*.] 1. In *bot.*, a lens-shaped body of cells formed in the periderm or corky layer of bark, which by its enlargement soon ruptures the epidermis, or the older corky layers where such are present. Outwardly lenticels appear in the earliest stage merely as brighter spots, then as oval warts, becoming two-lipped; while in some plants they widen with the growth of the stem into transverse striae. They are produced either beneath a stoma or group of stomata or independently. Their intercellular spaces are in communication with the outer air, and they thus serve the purpose of *cortical pores*, which name they sometimes bear. The outer (not corky) cells of a lenticel are termed *packing* or *complementary cells*; the inner (corky) cells have been called *phellem*. Lenticels occur on the greater majority of stems which produce bark in annular layers, also on the footstalks of many ferns.

2. In *anat.*, one of the small mucous crypts or follicles of the base of the tongue having the shape of a lentil; a lenticular gland.

lenticellate (len-ti-sel'āt), *a.* [*< lenticel* + *-ate*.] Pertaining to or having lenticels.

lenticelle, *n.* See *lenticel*.

lenticula (len-tik-ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *lenticulae* (-lē). [*L.*, a lentil, a lentil shape, a vessel of lentil shape, a freckle: see *lentil*, *lenticule*.] 1. In *optics*, a small lens.—2. In *bot.*: (a) A lenticel. (b) The spore-case of some fungi.—3. A freckle; an epheles.
Also *lenticule*.

lenticular (len-tik'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. *lenticulaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *lenticular* = It. *lenticolare*, < L. *lenticularis*, lentil-shaped, < *lenticula*, a lentil; see *lenticule*, *lentil*.] 1. Resembling a lentil in size or form.—2. Having the form of a double-convex lens, as some seeds.—**Lenticular bone.** Same as *lenticulare*.—**Lenticular fever**, fever attended with an eruption of small pimples.—**Lenticular ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Lenticular gland.** Same as *lenticel*.—2.—**Lenticular mark or space.** In *entom.*, one having the outline of a double-convex lens as seen from the side, bounded by two convexly curved lines which meet in two points.—**Lenticular nucleus**, the lower of the two gray nuclei of the corpus striatum. It is somewhat conical in shape, with base outward toward the insula. It is divided into three parts by medullary layers parallel to the base. The outermost segment is called the *putamen*, the two inner the *globus pallidus*; the innermost is more or less indistinctly divided into two. The lenticular nucleus is separated from the caudate nucleus and from the optic thalamus by the internal capsule.—**Lenticular process** of the incus of a mammal. See *incus* (a).

lenticulare (len-tik'ū-lā-rē), *n.*; pl. *lenticularia* (-rī-ā). [NL., neut. of L. *lenticularis*, lenticular; see *lenticular*.] A bone of the carpus of some reptiles, as crocodiles. It is an oval ossicle situated between the ulnar proximal carpal bone and the second to fifth metacarpals, supporting the third to fifth of these entirely. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 220.

lenticularly (len-tik'ū-lār-li), *adv.* In a lenticular manner; like a lens; with a curve.

lenticule (len-ti-kūl), *n.* [F. *lenticule*, *a.*, lentil-shaped (as a noun, duckweed), = Sp. *lenticula*, < L. *lenticula*, a lentil; see *lentil*.] Same as *lenticula*.

lenticulite (len-tik'ū-līt), *n.* [F. *lenticule*, lentil, + *-ite*.] In *geol.*, a fossil of lenticular shape.

lenticulostriate (len-tik'ū-lō-strī'āt), *a.* [F. *lenticule*, lentil, + NL. *striatus*, furrowed; see *striate*.] Pertaining to the lenticular portion of the corpus striatum of the brain. Specifically applied to one of the anterolateral nutritive arteries from the middle cerebral or Sylvian artery, which from the frequency with which it bleeds is called by Charcot the "artery of cerebral hemorrhage."

lentiform (len-ti-fōrm), *a.* [= F. It. *lentiforme*, < L. *lens* (*lent-*), a lentil, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lens; lenticular: as, the *lentiform* nucleus of the striate body of the brain.

lentigerous (len-tij'ē-rus), *a.* [F. *lentigineux*, a lens, + L. *gerere*, carry, bear.] Provided with a crystalline lens, as an eye: applied to the eyes of some mollusks, as cephalopods, in distinction from *punctigerous*.

lentiginous, *n.* Plural of *lentigo*, 1.

lentiginose (len-tij'i-nōs), *a.* [F. *lentiginosus*, freckled; see *lentiginous*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, covered with minute dots as if dusted or freckled; speckled.

lentiginous (len-tij'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *lentiginoux* = It. *lentiginoso*, < LL. *lentiginosus*, freckled, < L. *lentigo* (*-in-*), a freckly eruption, freckles; see *lentigo*.] Same as *lentiginose*.

lentigo (len-ti'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *lentigo*, a lentil-shaped spot, a freckly eruption, < *lens* (*lent-*), a lentil; see *lentil*.] 1. Pl. *lentiginos* (len-tij'i-nēz). In *med.*, a freckle; abstractly, a freckly condition; the presence of freckles.—2. [*cap.*] In *zool.*, a genus of mollusks.

lentil (len'til), *n.* [ME. *lentil*, < OF. *lentille*, F. *lentille* = Sp. *lenteja* = Pg. *lentilha* = It. *lentichia*, < L. *lenticula*, a lentil, < *lens* (*lent-*), a lentil; see *lens*. Cf. *lenticular*, *lenticule*.] 1. The annual leguminous plant *Lens esculenta*, or its seeds. Its native country is unknown; but it is now widely cultivated in the Mediterranean region and the Orient, having been in use in Egypt and the East from a high antiquity. The small flattened seeds furnish a nutritious food, similar to peas and beans, and are cooked whole or split or ground into meal. The leafy stems of the lentil serve as fodder, and when in blossom the plant is a good source of honey.

2. *pl.* Freckles; lentigo. The root brought into a liniment cureth the *lentils* or red spots. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 21.

3. In apparatus for rectifying alcohol, one of the lentil-shaped bulbs (of which there are generally two, but may be more) placed in the condenser between the coil and the pipe leading from the column of the still. See *still* and *rectification*.—**Water-lentils**, the duckweed *Lemna minor*. [Prov. Eng.]

lentil-shell (len'til-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Ercillia*.

lentinert, *n.* See *lentner*.

lenticus (len-tis'kus), *n.*; pl. *lenticisci* (-sī). [L., the mastic-tree.] Same as *lentisk*.

lentisk (len'tisk), *n.* [Also *lentise*; < ME. *lentiske* = F. *lentisque* = Pr. *lentise* = Sp. Pg. *lentisco* = It. *lentischio*, < L. *lentiscus*, also *lentis-*

cum, the mastic-tree.] The mastic-tree, *Pistacia Lentiscus*. See *mastic-tree* and *Pistacia*.

In this tract all the heathes or com'ons are cover'd with rosemary, lavender, *lentises*, and the like sweet shrubs. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Sept. 30, 1644.

lentitude (len'ti-tūd), *n.* [F. *lenticude* = Sp. *lentitud*, < L. *lentitudo*, slowness, < *lentus*, slow, tenacious; see *lent*, *a.*] Slowness. *Baile*, 1731.

Lent-lily (lent'li'lī), *n.* The daffodil: so named from its time of flowering. Also called *Lent-rose*. [Prov. Eng.]

A silk pavilion, gay with gold
In streaks and rays, and all *Lent-lily* in hue,
Save that the dome was purple.
Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

Lent-lovert, *n.* A cold lover; a lentin lover. See *lentin*, *a.*, 3.

These dolent, contemplative *Lent-Lovers*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 21. (*Davies*.)

lentner, **lentiner** (lent'nēr, len'ti-nēr), *n.* [F. *lenten* + *-er*: "so called because taken during that season" (?).] A kind of hawk.

If I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the . . . Haggard, and the two sorts of *Lentners*, . . . it would be much . . . pleasure to me.
I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, i. 1.

lento (len'tō), *a.* [It., slow; see *lent*, *a.*] In *music*, at a slow tempo. Also *lent*.

lentoid (len'toid), *a.* [F. *lent* (*t-*), a lentil (see *lens*), + Gr. *eidos*, form.] Having the form of a lentil or a double-convex lens; lens-shaped.

When Assyria and Phenicia took the place of Babylonia . . . as civilizing powers, the cylinder made way for the *lentoid* or cone-like aæl.
A. H. Sayce, *Pref.* to Schliemann's *Troja*, p. xx.

lenton, *n.* A Middle English form of *lentin*.

lentor, **lentour** (len'tor), *n.* [= F. *lentour* = Sp. Pg. *lensor* = It. *lensor*, < L. *lentor*, flexibility, pliancy, < *lentus*, pliant, tenacious, also slow, sluggish; see *lent*, *a.*] 1. Tenacity; viscoseness; viscosity, as of fluids.

Some bodies have a kinde of *lentour*, and are of a more deperible nature than others. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 857.

By reason of their clamminess and *lentor* they [arborescent hollyhocks] are banished from our sallet.
Evelyn, *Acetaria*.

2. Slowness; delay; sluggishness. The *lentor* of eruptions not inflammatory points to an acid cause. *Arbuthnot*, *Alimenta*.

lentous (len'tus), *a.* [F. *lentus*, pliant, tenacious, viscous, slow; see *lent*, *a.*] Viscid; viscous; tenacious.

In this [a frog's] spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body are to be discerned many specks.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 13.

Lent-rose (lent'rōz), *n.* Same as *Lent-lily*. [Prov. Eng.]

lent-seed (lent'sēd), *n.* [ME. *lentesced*, *lentesced*; < *lent* + *seed*.] Seeds sown in spring.

Lynne-seed and lik-seed and *lente-seedes* alle Aren nought so worthy as whete.
Piers Plowman (C), xlii. 190.

lenvoyt, **lenvoy**, **lenvoi** (len-voi'; F. pron. loñ-vwo'), *n.* [F. *lenvoy*, *lenvoi*; < OF. *Penvoy*, *Penvoi*; *le*, the; *envoi*, a sending; see *envoy*.] 1. A sort of postscript appended to a literary composition. See *envoy*.

Page, Is not *lenvoy* a salve?
Ar. No, Page, it is an epilogue or discourse, to make plaine
Some obscure precedence that hath tofore bin faine.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, iii. 1. 82 (folio 1623).

2. A conclusion; a result. See *envoy*.

Lenzites (len-zī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1813).] A genus of fungi of the order *Agaricini*. The pileus is sessile, dimidiate in form, and woody or coriaceous; the gills are also coriaceous; and the trama is floccose. The plants are found growing on stumps, etc., and are most abundant in the tropics, where they become woody.

lenzitoid (len-zī'toid), *a.* [F. *Lenzites* + *-oid*.] Resembling in form or structure a fungus of the genus *Lenzites*.

Lenz's law. See *law*.

Leo (lē'ō), *n.* [L., a lion; a constellation; see *lion*.] 1. In *astron.*, an ancient zodiacal constellation, the Lion, containing Regulus, a star of magnitude 1½, and two stars of the second magnitude. It is easily found, for the pointers of the Great Bear point southerly to its brightest star, distant about 45 degrees from the southernmost of them. Four stars in the body of Leo form a characteristic trapezium, and those about the neck and mane make a sickle. It is the fifth sign of the zodiac, its symbol as such being ♌, showing the lion's mane. See cut in next column.

2. In *zool.*, the technical specific name [l. c.] of the lion, *Felis leo*, sometimes taken as a generic name [*cap.*], when the animal is called *Leo africanus*.—**Leo minor**, a constellation between Leo and the Great Bear, first introduced in 1690 by Hevelius.



leodt, *n.* A Middle English form of *lede*.

leoft, *a.* A Middle English form of *lief*.

leoht, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *light*.

leont, *n.* A Middle English form of *lion*.

Leonardesque (lē-ō-nār-desk'), *a.* and *n.* [F. *Leonardo* (see def.) + *-esque*.] 1. *a.* In art, in the manner of Leonardo or Lionardo da Vinci, an illustrious Florentine artist, engineer, and man of letters (1452-1519).

2. *n.* A disciple or an imitator of Leonardo da Vinci; sometimes, a picture of the school of Leonardo.

Also *Lionardesque*.

leoned, *a.* See *lionced*.

leonicito (lē-on-sī'tō), *n.* [A dim. (not in Sp. use) of Sp. *leon*, a lion; see *lion*.] The lion-monkey of Humboldt, a kind of tamarin or marmoset, *Midas leoninus*.

Leonese (lē-ō-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [F. *Leonés*, of Leon, < *Leon*, Leon; see def.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the city, province, or ancient kingdom of Leon in Spain, or its inhabitants.

2. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or an inhabitant, or natives or inhabitants, of the province or city of Leon in Spain.

leonhardtite (lē-on-hār'dīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. K. C. von *Leonhard* of Heidelberg (1779-1862).] A mineral closely related to laumontite, and probably a variety of it, differing only in having lost part of its water.

Leonia (lē-ō-nī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1799), named after D. Francisco *Leon*, who promoted the publication of Ruiz and Pavon's "Flora Peruviana et Chilensis."] A genus of South American trees, belonging to the order *Violariæ* and tribe *Alsodeiæ*. It is distinguished from *Alsodeia*, the type of the tribe, by having the five petals partly connected, the connective of the stamens not produced, and an indehiscent fruit. There are two species, natives of Brazil and Peru. One, *L. glycyarpa*, produces a fruit that is eaten by the Peruvians, who call the tree the *achocón*. This genus was formerly placed in the order *Myrsinæ* (*Myrsinaceæ*), and later made by De Candolle to constitute an order (*Leoniaceæ*) by itself.

Leoniaceæ (lē-ō-nī-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), < *Leonia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of plants, containing only the anomalous genus *Leonia*, now referred to the *Violariæ*.

Leonid (lē'ō-nīd), *n.* One of the *Leonides*.

Leonides (lē-on'ī-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *leo* (*n-*), a lion, the constellation Leo (see *lion*), + *-ides*, pl. suffix; see *-id*, 1.] A name given to the group of meteors observed in the month of November each year, but occurring with extreme profusion about three times in a century: so called because they seem to radiate from the constellation Leo.

leonine (lē'ō-nīn or -nīn), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *leonin*, < OF. *leoin*, F. *léonin* = Sp. Pg. It. *leonino*, < L. *leoninus*, belonging to a lion, ML. also belonging to a person named *Leo* or *Leontius* or *Leontinus* (in which sense it is generally supposed to be used as applied to a form of verse (*versus leontinus*, OF. *vers leonins*, also *leontinime*, *lionime*, f. sing.), the person in this case being identified with *Leo* or *Leontius* or *Leontinus*, a canon of the Order of St. Benedict in Paris in the 12th century, or with other persons who are supposed to have invented or used this form of verse; but the adj. so applied is prob. to be taken literally), < *leo* (*n-*), a lion; see *lion*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling a lion; lion-like: as, *leonine* fierceness or rapacity.

So was he ful of *leony* corage.
Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, l. 656.

We almost see his [Londor's] *leonine* face and lifted brow.
Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 57.

2. In *pros.*, consisting of metrical Latin hexameters or elegiacs (alternate hexameters and pentameters), in which the final word rhymes

with the word immediately preceding the cesural pause or the middle of the line. The correspondence of sound between the terminations of the two halves of the pentameter is frequently imperfect, affecting unaccented syllables only, so as not to amount to a perfect rime. Leonine verses were extensively used in the middle ages, even as early as the eighth century. The following Latin version of "The devil was sick," etc., is a leonine elegiac couplet:

"Dæmon languēbat, monachus tunc esse volebat,
Ast ubi convalescē, mansit ut ante fuit."

Although classical poets avoided in general the use of rime, yet occasional instances of it can be found in their writings, and sometimes even examples of true leonine verses, such as this from Ovid:

"Quot cælum stellas, tot habet tua Roma puellas."

The epithet *leonine* does not properly apply to other meters than those mentioned, nor to other distributions of rime.

3. [*cap.*] Pertaining to a person named Leo, particularly to several popes of that name; more specifically, of or pertaining to Leo I., the Great (pope from 440 to 461), who is said to have added certain words to the Roman canon of the mass, and whom some have even, without good reason, described as the author of the Roman liturgy. A Roman sacramentary extant in a manuscript assigned to the eighth century is known as the *Leonine Sacramentary*.—**Leonine City**, that part of the city of Rome which is west of the Tiber and north of Trastevere. It contains the Vatican, the Castle of St. Angelo, and the district between (known as the Borgo), and is inclosed within a separate line of walls. It was first fortified by Pope Leo IV. (847-55), whence the name.—**Leonine monkey**, the *Macaca leoninus* of Aracan.

II. *n.* A coin illegally imported into England by foreign merchants in the reign of Edward I. It was made of silver, alloyed, and was intended to circulate with the silver pennies then legally current. Probably so called because its obverse type was a lion.

leoninely (lē'ō-nin-li or -nīn-li), *adv.* In a leonine manner; like a lion.

Leonist (lē'ō-nist), *n.* [*<* ML. *Leonista*, said to be so named from one Leo, or from the city of Lyons, F. *Lyon* (*<* L. *Lugdunum*), conformed to lion, L. *leo(n)*-, a lion.] A name sometimes used for a member of the religious body known as the Waldenses.

Leontice (lē-on'ti-sē), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *leontice*, the wild hervil, *<* Gr. *λεοντική*, a plant also called *κακλία*; see *Caecalia*.] A genus of polypetalous herbs of the natural order *Berberidaceæ* and tribe *Berberceæ*. It is characterized by having from 6 to 9 sepals, 6 small spurred petals, 6 stamens, and an indehiscent bladderly capsule. There are 3 or 4 species growing in central Asia, herbs with tuber-bearing rhizomes.

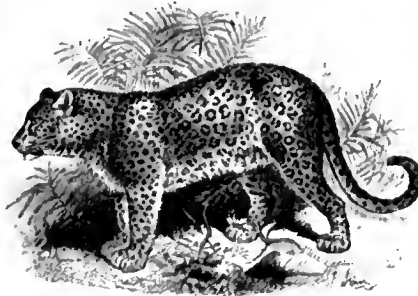
Leontodon (lē-on'tō-don), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), in allusion to the toothed leaves, *<* Gr. *λεων* (*leōn*-), a lion, + *ὄδον* (*ōdon*-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Hypochaeridaceæ*. It is distinguished by the plumose pappus, naked receptacle, and smooth achenia. There are about 40 species. The common hawk-bit or fall dandelion of the northeastern United States is *L. autumnalis*, a native of Europe, naturalized in the United States. Popularly called *lion's-tooth*.

Leontopodium (lē-on-tō-pō'di-um), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown), *<* L. *leontopodium* = Gr. *λεοντοπόδιον*, a plant, lit. lion's-foot, *<* *λεων* (*leōn*-), a lion, + *πούς* (*pod*-) = E. *foot*.] A small genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuloidaceæ* and subtribe *Gnaphaliaceæ*. It is closely related to *Gnaphalium* and was formerly united with it, but is now separated from it on account of the sterile hermaphrodite flowers and undivided style. *L. alpinum* (*Gnaphalium Leontopodium*) is the edelweiss (which see).

Leonurus (lē-ō-nū'rns), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), *<* Gr. *λεων*, lion, + *νύρα*, tail.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeæ*. It is distinguished from *Stachys* by having the rootlets acutely three-angled at the top instead of rounded. There are 10 species, natives of extratropical Europe and Asia. They are erect herbs with cut leaves, having a close whorl of flowers in their axils. One species, *L. Carduica*, is a common weed called *motherwort*, naturalized from Europe in the eastern part of the United States.

leopard (lep'ārd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *libbard*; *<* ME. *lepard*, *lepart*, *lipard*, *leopard*, *leopard*, *leopard*, also *lebard*, *leppard*, *libard*, *libart*, *liberd*, *lyberde*, *lybart*, etc., = D. *luipaard* = G. Dan. Sw. *leopard*, *<* OF. *leopard*, *leopard*, *leopard*, F. *léopard* = Pr. *leopard*, *leopard*, *leopard* = Sp. Pg. It. *leopardo*, *<* L. *leopardus*, *<* Gr. *λεόπαρδος*, *λεοντόπαρδος*, a leopard, *<* *λεων* (*leōn*-), a lion, + *πάρδος*, a pard; see *lion* and *pard*.] 1. The pard or panther, *Felis pardus*, the largest spotted eat of the Old World. It ranks third in size, strength, and ferocity among the Old World *Felidæ*, being exceeded only by the lion and tiger; but it is also inferior to the jaguar and cougar of America. The Himalayn ounce, *Felis irbis*, is about equal to it in size. A good-sized leopard is about 4 feet long without the tail, which is about 3 feet. The skull measures 9 inches in length by 5½ in breadth. The color is tawny, paler or whitish below, and nearly everywhere regularly and profusely spotted with black or blackish, the largest of these spots being cecliated or broken into rosettes. But the animal varies not

less in color than in size. Some individuals are black, though even in these cases of melanism the characteristic studded pattern of coloration may be traced. The leopard is smooth-haired, without mane or beard, agile as well as sturdy, and of somewhat arboreal habits, like the jaguar



Leopard (*Felis pardus*).

and cougar. It inhabits wooded country throughout Africa and across Asia to Japan, Java, and some of the other islands, in this wide range running into many geographical varieties.

It fortune Belphebe with her peers,
The woody Nympha, and with that lovely boy,
Waa hunting then the *Labards* and the *Bearce*,
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 23.

Her foot on one
Of those tame leopards. Kitten-like he roll'd
And paw'd about her sandal. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iii.

2. In *her.*, originally, a lion passant gardant. Thus, the three lions on the shield of England as it existed in the reign of Henry III. are spoken of as leopards. In later heraldry an attempt has been made to discriminate between the lion and the leopard, but the only tenable distinction is when the leopard is represented spotted, which is common in modern heraldry. The practical identity of the two bearings is shown in this, that a leopard rampant is said to be a leopard *lionné*, and a lion passant gardant is said to be a lion *leopardé*.

3. A gold coin, weighing from about 53 to 69 grains, struck by Edward III. and Edward the Black Prince of England, for circulation in



Obverse. Reverse.
Leopard, British Museum.

France, and having on the obverse a lion passant gardant. In French heraldy this representation is described as a lion *leopardé*, whence the name of the coin.—**American leopard**, the jaguar, *Felis onca*.—**Black leopard**. See def. 1.—**Hunting leopard**. See *hunting-leopard*.—**Snow-leopard**, the ounce, *Felis irbis*.

leopard-cat (lep'ārd-kat), *n.* 1. The American ocelot, *Felis pardalis*.—2. A wild eat of India, Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra, *Felis bengalensis*, about 3 feet long including the tail, of a tawny color, white below, striped on the head and back, spotted on the sides.

leopardé (lep-ār-dā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., *<* *leopard* + *-é*, E. *-ed*.] In *her.*, passant gardant: said of a lion. See *leopard*, 2.

leopardess (lep'ār-des), *n.* [*<* *leopard* + *-ess*.] A female leopard.

leopard-fish (lep'ārd-fish), *n.* The lesser wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas minor* or *A. pantherinus*, of the North Atlantic.

leopard-flower (lep'ārd-flon'ēr), *n.* A garden-flower from China, *Belamcanda* (*Pardanthus*) *Chinensis*, of the iris family. The perianth is spotted with purple, and the fruited receptacle resembles a blackberry, whence the plant is also called *blackberry-lily*.

leopard-frog (lep'ārd-frog), *n.* The American shad-frog, *Rana hatercina*: so called from its spotted coloration.

leopard-lily (lep'ārd-lil'i), *n.* A spotted variety of the liliaceous plant *Lachenalia pendula*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

leopard-moth (lep'ārd-mōth), *n.* A large black and white spotted moth of the family *Cossidæ* (*Zeuzera pyrina* or *Z. œculi*), common throughout Europe: an English collectors' name. The larva bores in the trunks of the elm, apple, pear, and plum.

leopard's-bane (lep'ārdz-bān), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Doronicum*.—2. A medicinal plant, *Arnica montana*.—3. Same as *herb-paris*.

leopard-seal (lep'ārd-sēl), *n.* A large spotted seal, *Leptonychotes* or *Leptonychus weddelli*, of the family *Phocidæ* and subfamily *Stemorrhynchinae*, inhabiting Patagonia. Also called *sea-leopard*.

leopard-tortoise (lep'ārd-tōr'tis), *n.* A tortoise, *Testudo pardalis*.

Leopardus (lē-ō-pār'dus), *n.* [L., a leopard; see *leopard*.] A classic name of the leopard, pard, or panther, sometimes used in zoölogy as a generic name of the large spotted cats.

leopard-wood (lep'ārd-wūd), *n.* The wood of *Brosimum Aubletii*. It is mottled with dark blotches, giving a fancied resemblance to the skin of a leopard. See *snake-wood*.

leopard, *n.* A Middle English form of *leopard*.

Leopoldinia (lē-ō-pōl-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1833), dedicated to the Empress *Leopoldine*, wife of Dom Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil.] A genus of Brazilian palms of the tribe *Areceæ* and subtribe *Caryotidæ*. The four species inhabit the northern parts of Brazil. They are ornamental in cultivation and have various economic uses. *L. Piassaba* is one of the best-palms which yield the piassaba-fiber.

leort, *n.* A Middle English form of *leor*.

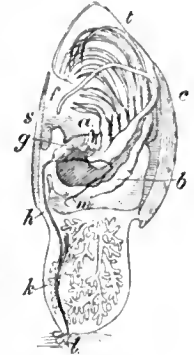
leornt, *v.* A Middle English form of *learn*.

leeset, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *leese*.

lept. An obsolete strong preterit of *leap*. *Chaucer*.

Lepadicea (lep-a-dis'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Lepas* (*Lepad-*) + *-icea*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of two families of his *Nematopoda* (the other being *Bulanoideæ*), containing the cirripods of the genera *Lepas*, *Gymnolepas*, *Pentalepas*, *Polylepas*, and *Litholepas*.

Lepadidæ (lep-pād'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Lepas* (*Lepad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of stalked thoracic cirripeds, typified by the genus *Lepas*, belonging to the order *Thoracica* of the subclass *Cirripedia*; the goose-mussels or barnacles. These crustaceans are free when larval, fixed to submerged objects when adult. Fixure is effected by the modification of the antennæ into a flexible fleshy peduncle, sometimes very short, and sometimes a foot in length. This supports the hard calcareous shell or capitulum, normally of five valves, compressed to a flattened form, whose two sides are drawn together by a single transverse muscle. From the opening between the long, slender, curved, and jointed legs resembling tentacles, which move at will with a sweeping motion. On each side of the body are several filamentous appendages, homologous with the gills of higher crustaceans and supposed to have a respiratory function. The alimentary canal is comparatively simple; there are three pairs of delicate mouth-parts; there is no heart or large blood-vessels. The *Lepadidæ* are mostly hermaphrodite, but in some species the animal of the normal form is strictly female, having one or more males of minute size and more simple organization lodged inside its shell. In others, which, though hermaphrodite, have the male organs less developed than the female, similar males are met with, and are termed *complemental males*.

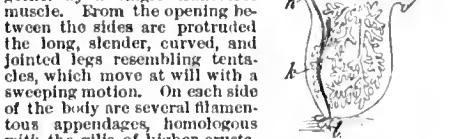


Lepas, in diagrammatic section.
a, the cavity of the sac, lying over the labium; b, prosoma; c, carina; s, scutum; t, tergum; p, penis; g, gut-forming gland; h, duct connecting this with a, cement-duct and glands; l, at bottom of figure, antennæ.

Lepadite (lep'a-dit), *n.* [*<* NL. *Lepadites*, *<* Gr. *λεπάς* (*lepad*-), a limpet (see *Lepas*), + *-ite*.] A fossil supposed to be a kind of barnacle; an aptychus. See *Lepadites*.

Lepadites (lep-a-dī'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *lepadite*.] A spurious genus of supposed fossil barnacles, based on the aptychi of certain fossil cephalopods, as ammonites. See *aptychus*. *Schlotheim*, 1820.

Lepadogaster (lep'a-dō-gas'tēr), *n.* [NL. (Risso, 1810), *<* Gr. *λεπάς* (*lepad*-), a limpet (see *Lepas*), + *γαστήρ*, the stomach.] A genus of gobiesoeiform fishes with an adhesive thoracic



Lateral view.
Ventral view.
Lepadogaster ciliatus.

disk divided into two portions, the posterior of which has a free anterior margin. By means of this organ the fish attaches itself to stones and other objects, and is hence known as *sucker*. Several species occur in European seas; the most common are *L. gouani* and *L. bimaculatus*. Erroneously written *Lepadogaster* (Farrall, 1841) and *Lepadogasterus* (Gouan, 1770).

lepadoid (lep'a-dōid), *a. and n.* [*<* Gr. *λεπάς* (*lepad*-), a limpet (see *Lepas*), + *εἶδος*, shape.]

I. a. Resembling a goose-mussel; of or pertaining to the *Lepadidae*.

II. n. A member of the *Lepadidae*.
lepal (lē'pal), *n.* [**< NL.** as if **lepalum*, **< L.** *lepis*, **< Gr.** *λεπίς*, a scale; the term. conforms to that of *petal, sepal*.] In *bot.*, a barren transformed stamen.

leparti, *n.* An obsolete variant of *leopard*. *Chaucer*.

Lepas (lē'pas), *n.* [**< NL.**, **< L.** *lepas* (*lepad-*), **< Gr.** *λεπίς* (*λεπάδ-*), a limpet, **< λέπας**, a bare rock, **< λέπεω**, strip, peel.] The typical genus of *Lepadidae*; goose-mussels proper. *L. anatifera* is a common species, usually found attached to floating or submerged objects, hanging in the water sometimes to the length of a foot or more. *L. fascicularis* is another well-known species, with a short footstalk. See *barnacle*, 2.

lepet, *v.* A Middle English form of *leap*.

Lepechinia (lep-e-kin'ī-ŷ), *n.* [**< NL.** (Willdenow, 1816), named after John *Lepechin*, a Russian botanist.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineae*, and type of the subtribe *Lepechinieae*. It is distinguished from the other members of the subtribe by having the corolla naked within and by the oblong parallel anther-cells. There are 2 species, natives of Mexico, herbs with small yellowish or white flowers in axillary whorls crowded in dense terminal spikes.

Lepechinieae (lep'e-ki-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [**< NL.** (Benth and Hooker, 1876), **< Lepechinia** + *-ae*.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineae*, based on the genus *Lepechinia*, having a loose campanulate or broadly tubular calyx, a broad tubular and two-lipped corolla, and four perfect stamens. It embraces 3 genera besides the type, *Dekania*, *Sphacela*, and *Hormium*, natives of Mexico, California, South America, the Hawaiian islands, and Europe.

leper¹ (lep'ēr), *n.* [In def. 1 (where also formerly *lepry*, *q. v.*) **< ME.** *lepre*, **< OF.** *lepre*, **F.** *lepre* = **Sp.** *Pg.* *It.* *lepra*, **< L.** *lepra*, **< Gr.** *λέπρα*, leprosy, **< λέπρος**, scaly, **< λέπος**, a scale, **< λέπειν**, strip, peel, = **Russ.** *lupite* = **Lith.** *lypti*, peel. In def. 2, orig. *leprous man*, the form *leper* as applied to a person being more recent, and appar. developed, as seeming noun of agent in *-er*, from *leprous*.] **1**†. Leprosy.

The *lepre* of him was clesid. *Wyclif*, *Mt.* viii. 2.
 When he was in his lustie age, -
 The *lepre* caught in his visage.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, ii.

2. A person affected with leprosy.
 And, behold, there came a *leper* and worshiped him, saying, Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean.

Mt. viii. 2.

leper²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *leaper*. *Piers Plowman*.

leper-house (lep'ēr-hous), *n.* A hospital for the treatment of leprosy.

leperize† (lep'ēr-iz), *v. t.* [**< leper**¹ + *-ize*.] To strike with leprosy.

Moses, by Faith, doth Myriam *leperize*.
Sylvester, *tr.* of Du Bartas's *Triumph of Faith*, iiiii, 7.

leperous (lep'ēr-us), *a.* See *leprous*.
lepid (lep'id), *a.* [= **Sp.** *lépido* = **Pg.** *It.* *lepido*, **< L.** *lepidus*, pleasant; cf. *L. lepor, lepos* (*lepor-*), pleasantness; no verb-root appears.] Pleasant; jocose. [Rare.]

As for the joyous and *lepid* consul, he gives himself no trouble upon any subject.

Sydney Smith, *Peter Plymley's Letters*, vii.

lepidēs, *n.* Plural of *lepis*.

Lepidinea (lep-i-din'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [**< NL.** (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), **< Lepidium** + *-inea*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants distinguished by the usually incumbent or conduplicate cotyledons; the peppergrasses. The tribe embraces 25 genera, of which *Lepidium* is the type.

lepidity†, *n.* [**< lepid** + *-ity*.] Pleasantness; wittiness. *Bailey*, 1731.

Lepidium (lē-pid'i-um), *n.* [**< NL.** (Linnæus), **< L.** *lepidium*, **< Gr.** *λεπίδιον*, a plant, prob. garden-cress, pepperwort, also lit. a small scale, dim. of *λεπίς* (*λεπίδ-*), a scale; see *lepis*.] **1.** A large genus of cruciferous plants, chiefly herbs, of the tribe *Lepidinea*, distinguished by the dehiscent pod, which is almost always two-seeded, and by the white flowers. About 100 species have been enumerated, which may be reduced to from 60 to 80, distributed over the warm regions of the world. They are commonly known as *peppergrasses*.

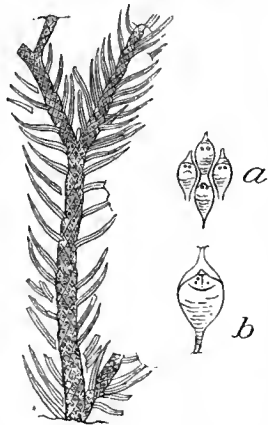
2†. In *zool.*, a genus of thysanurous insects. Also written *Lepidion*. *Menge*, 1854.

lepidly† (lep'id-li), *adv.* [**< lepid** + *-ly*.] Wittily; pleasantly.

lepidocrocite (lep-i-dok'rō-sit), *n.* [**< Gr.** *λεπίς* (*λεπίδ-*), a scale (see *lepis*), + *κρόκος*, crocus, + *-ite*.] A variety of goethite occurring in columnar forms with a scaly or fibrous structure.

lepidodendroid (lep'i-dō-dēn'droid), *a.* [**< L.** *lepidodendron* + *-oid*.] Like plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*; having a scaly bark.

Lepidodendron (lep'i-dō-den'dron), *n.* [**< NL.**, **< Gr.** *λεπίς* (*λεπίδ-*), a scale, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A common fossil plant of the Carboniferous coal-measures, supposed, in some cases at least, to have furnished an important constituent of the coal itself. By most fossil botanists *Lepidodendron* is considered to be closely allied to the club-mosses (*Lycopodiaceae*), now widely spread plants. The fossil club-mosses are, however, not identical in structure or external appearance with any now living, one important difference being the much larger size of the fossil forms. The surface of the stem of *Lepidodendron* is marked by peculiar, prominent, quincuncially arranged, and generally lozenge-shaped "leaf-cushions" (also called "bolsters" and "leaf-bases"), which are sometimes distinctly separated from each other, and sometimes confluent above and below, and which vary greatly in size and shape with the age of the plant to which they belong. The leaf-scars are also usually rhombic (sometimes heart-shaped), and are situated on the upper or central part of the cushion, and marked with vascular impressions or scars, which are usually three in number, the middle one being always the largest. The young twigs were clothed with long narrow leaves. The internal structure of the plant varies considerably with the species, of which great numbers have been described, based chiefly on the differences in form and size of the leaf-cushions and -scars, which are now generally considered as furnishing very unreliable data for specific distinction. The fossil *Lepidodendra* are chiefly casts of the exterior. These plants are very characteristic of the middle and lower divisions of the productive (Carboniferous) coal-measures, and are widely distributed over the world. One species of *Lepidodendron* (*corrugatum*, Dawson) is very characteristic of the Lower Carboniferous in America. In Europe this genus is especially developed in the lower parts of the coal-measures. *Sternberg*, 1820. See *Sigillaria*.



Lepidodendron Brittsii, from the coal-measures of Missouri. *a*, a group of four leaf-scars; *b*, one of the scars on a larger scale.

lepidoganoid (lep'i-dō-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* [**< Lepidoganoidei**, *q. v.*] **I. a.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lepidoganoidei*.
II. n. A fish of the group *Lepidoganoidei*.

lepidoganoidean (lep'i-dō-ga-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *lepidoganoidei*.

Lepidoganoidei (lep'i-dō-ga-noi'dō-i), *n. pl.* [**< NL.**, **< Gr.** *λεπίς* (*λεπίδ-*), a scale, + **< NL.** *ganoideus*, ganoid; see *ganoid*.] In R. Owen's systems, an order or a suborder of ganoid fishes with regular scales instead of plates, as in the *Placoganoidei*. It is an artificial group, represented by the living amiids, lepidosteids, and polypterids, with many extinct relatives. In one of Owen's systems the *Lepidoganoidei* are the second suborder of the third order, *Ganoidei*, of fishes; in another, the first suborder of the eighth order, *Ganoidei*, divided into 8 families. The *Lepidoganoidei* as an order are sometimes divided into 5 suborders or families, *Amiidae*, *Lepidosteidae*, *Lepidopleuridae*, *Crossopterygidae*, and *Acanthodidae*. It is now obsolete.

lepidoid (lep'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [**< Lepidoidei**, *q. v.*] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Lepidoidei*: as, a *lepidoid* fish; a *lepidoid* scale.
II. n. A member of the *Lepidoidei*.

Lepidoidei (lep-i-doi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [**< NL.**, **< Gr.** *λεπίδοειδής*, scale-like, **< λεπίς** (*λεπίδ-*), a scale, + *ειδής*, form.] In Agassiz's classification (1833), a family of fossil ganoid fishes covered with large flat rhomboid enameled scales. It included forms now referred to several different families, as *Acanthodidae*, *Dipteridae*, *Palæoniscidae*, etc.

lepidolite (lep'i-dō-lit), *n.* [**< Gr.** *λεπίς* (*λεπίδ-*), a scale, + *λίθος*, a stone.] Lithia mica. This mineral is found in scaly masses, ordinarily of a violet or lilac color and containing a small percentage of lithia. It is often associated with the lithia tourmalin or rubellite, as at Rozena in Moravia, and Paris, Maine. See *mica*.

lepidomelane (lep'i-dō-me-lān'), *n.* [**< Gr.** *λεπίς* (*λεπίδ-*), a scale, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] A species of the mica group (see *mica*), of a deep-black color, usually occurring in small, rather inelastic scales. It contains a large amount of iron.
lepidophæite (lep'i-dō-fē'it), *n.* [**< Gr.** *λεπίς* (*λεπίδ-*), a scale, + *φαιός*, dusky, + *-ite*.] A soft, scaly variety of wad containing copper.

Lepidophloios (lep'i-dō-floi'os), *n.* [**< NL.** (Sternberg, 1825); prop. **Lepidophloius*, **< Gr.** *λεπίς* (*λεπίδ-*), a scale, + *φλοῖος*, bark.] A genus of fossil plants of the coal-measures, closely related to *Lepidodendron*, with prominent (often very prominent) transverse rhombic leaf-cushions, at the lower end of each of which is a leaf-

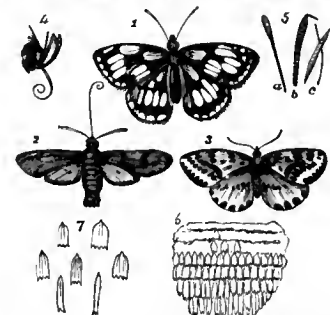
scar of the same shape, together with three smaller punctate vascular scars, the central one being the largest and triangular in form. This genus is found in various parts of Europe, in the United States, and in Canada.

Lepidophyllum (lep'i-dō-fil'um), *n.* [**< NL.**, **< Gr.** *λεπίς* (*λεπίδ-*), a scale, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A supposed genus of fossil plants, to which have been referred leaves, blades, or bracts forming a part of the organs of fructification of *Lepidodendron* and *Lepidophloios*. Some species described under the name of *Lepidophyllum* are fragments of linear leaves of *Lepidodendron*.

Lepidopodidæ (lep'i-dō-pod'i-dō), *n. pl.* [**< NL.**, **< Lepidopus** (-*pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Lepidopus*, embracing scombroids of very elongate compressed form, and with a distinctly developed caudal fin. It includes several deep- and open-sea fishes.

lepidopter (lep-i-dop'tēr), *n.* [**< NL.** *lepidopter*, scaly-winged; see *lepidopterous*.] A lepidopterous insect. Also *lepidopteran*.

Lepidoptera (lep-i-dop'tē-rā), *n. pl.* [**< NL.**, neut. pl. of *lepidopterus*, scaly-winged; see *lepidopterous*.] An order of hexapod insects, or true *Insecta*, with sutorial mouth-parts in the form of a spiral antlia, four similar membranous wings completely covered with scales, a fused prothorax, and perfect metamorphosis. These beautiful insects are known as butterflies and moths, the former being the *Lepidoptera diurna*, or *Rhopalocera*, and the latter the *Lepidoptera nocturna*, or *Heterocera*, respectively constituting the two suborders into which the order is now usually divided. In the adults the mouth is completely haustellate or antliate, the maxillæ being modified into a tubular sucking-proboscis, and the mandibles being rudimentary. The modified maxillæ have a pair of palps. The head is loosely attached to the thorax, and the long slender legs are very freely movable. The fore pair are rudimentary in some butterflies. The body is hairy; the prothorax has a pair of tippets or patagia, and the mesothorax a pair of scales, tegulæ, or pa-



Lepidoptera.

1. Butterfly—*Hipparchia galathea*, marbled white butterfly. **2.** Hawk-moth or sphinx—*Macroglossa stellatarum*, humming-bird hawk-moth. **3.** Moth—*Abraxas grossulariata*, magpie-moth. **4.** Palpi and spiral nooth of butterfly. **5.** Antennæ—*a*, butterfly's; *b*, sphinx's; *c*, moth's. **6.** Portion of wing of cabbage-butterfly, with part of the scales removed. **7.** Scales of same, magnified.

aptera. The pupa is obteched. The larva, known as a *caterpillar*, is mandibulate, having masticatory instead of sutorial mouth-parts, and is provided with from 4 to 10 prolegs or prop-legs besides the 6 true legs. The lip of the larva bears a double-orificed spinneret, a tubular organ through which passes the silk of which the cocoon is fabricated. Caterpillars are almost invariably vegetable-feeders, and often prove highly destructive. A few species are known to be carnivorous. Upward of 50,000 species are described. In the Linnean system, prior to 1753, the *Lepidoptera* consisted of the two genera *Papilio* and *Phalaena*, corresponding to the modern suborders *Rhopalocera* and *Heterocera*, or butterflies and moths; later, in the same system, of the genera *Papilio*, *Sphinx*, and *Phalæna*, corresponding to the Latreillian *Lepidoptera diurna*, *crispicularia*, and *nocturna*. Later writers divided the order into the families *Papilionidae*, *Sphingidae*, *Ægeriidae*, *Zygonidae*, *Bombyciidae*, *Noctuidæ*, *Geometridæ*, *Pyralidæ*, *Tortricidæ*, and *Pineidæ*; and nearly all of these have been further subdivided into other families.

lepidopteran (lep-i-dop'tē-ran), *a.* and *n.* [As *lepidopterous* + *-an*.] **I. a.** Same as *lepidopterous*.

II. n. Same as *lepidopter*.
lepidopterist (lep-i-dop'tē-ris-t), *n.* [**< Lepidoptera** + *-ist*.] One who is versed or engaged in the scientific study of *Lepidoptera*.

lepidopterous (lep-i-dop'tē-rus), *a.* [**< NL.** *lepidopterus*, scaly-winged, **< Gr.** *λεπίς* (*λεπίδ-*), a scale, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] In *entom.*, having scaly wings; specifically, pertaining to the *Lepidoptera*, or having their characters. Also *lepidopteral*, *lepidopteran*.

Lepidopus (le-pid'ō-pūs), *n.* [**< NL.**, **< Gr.** *λεπίς* (*λεπίδ-*), a scale, + *πούς* (*πόδ-*) = *E. foot*.] **1.** In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Lepidopodidæ*, having scale-like appendages in the place of ventral fins, whence the name. *L. argenteus*, of a silvery color, is the true scabbard-fish, a species of wide distribution in many seas.
2. A genus of crustaceans. *Dana*, 1847.

Lepidosauria (lep'i-dō-sā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepidō*), a scale, + *σαύρος*, a lizard.] In some systems, a subclass or suborder of *Reptilia*, including reptiles with scales and plates, with limbs or without, and with the anal cleft transverse and the penis double. The group includes the ophidians and lacertilians, but not the crocodylians nor chelonians. Also called *Ligotremata* and *Squamata*.

Lepidosaurian (lep'i-dō-sā'ri-an), *a. and n. I. a.* Pertaining to the *Lepidosauria*, or having their characters.

II. n. One of the *Lepidosauria*.

Lepidosiren (lep'i-dō-si'ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepidō*), a scale (see *lepis*), + NL. *Siren*, a genus of amphibians.] **I. a.** A genus of dipnoan fishes, typical of the family *Lepidosirenidae* and subfamily *Lepidosireninae*, of an elongate form, as in the amphibian genus *Siren*, but with a scaly body. Formerly the *Protopterus annectens* of Africa was included in this genus, and the name *lepidosiren* is still loosely applied to that fish, though it is more properly restricted to the South American form for which the genus was originally instituted. *L. paradoxa* is the South American mudfish, about 3 feet long, found in the Amazon. *Amphibichthys* is a synonym.



Skull of Mudfish (*Lepidosiren annectens*), side view, the upper in longitudinal vertical section. (Cartilage dotted; membranes and bones shaded in lines.)
A, parieto-frontal bone; As, allisphenoid; Au, auditory chamber; B, superorbital; Br, branchiostegal rays; C, nasal; D, palato-pterygoid; E, vomerine teeth; Eo, exoccipital bone; EtA, ethmoid; Hy, hyoid; L, lacrymal; Mn, mandible; N, nasal sac; Op, opercular plate; Or, orbit; PS, cartilaginous presphenoidal region; Vo, vomer; A, quadrato-mandibular articulation; ch, notochord; x, x, parasphenoid; y, pharyngo-branchial; H, V, VII, exits of optic, trigeminal, and vagus nerves; 1, 2, first and second vertebrae.

II. a. A member of this genus.

Lepidosirenidae (lep'i-dō-si-ren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosiren* + *-idae*.] A family of dipnoan fishes, typified by the genus *Lepidosiren*. The body is eel-shaped; there are teeth in each jaw, a pair of lateral molars with strong cusps supported by vertical ridges and on the vomer a pair of conical ones; the dorsal and anal fins are long and confluent with the caudal; and the ventral and pectoral fins are almost reduced to long filaments. It is a small group of two genera, the South American *Lepidosiren* and the African *Protopterus*. *Amphibichthys* and *Sirenia*, 2, are synonyms.

Lepidosirenidae (lep'i-dō-si-re-nid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosiren* + *-idae*.] An order referred by Melville to the amphibians: same as *Sirenoidea*.

Lepidosirenoid (lep'i-dō-si-re-noid), *a. and n.* [*Lepidosiren* + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Lepidosirenidae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A fish of the family *Lepidosirenidae*.

Lepidosistis (lep'i-dō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepidō*), a scale, + *-sistis*.] *In med.*, scaly disease: applied to ichthyosis, psoriasis, and pityriasis.

Lepidosperma (lep'i-dō-spēr'mā), *n.* [NL. (La Billardière, 1804), < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepidō*), a scale, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of sedges of the tribe *Rhynchosporaceae*, distinguished by having subdistichous glumes and hard eroded seeds. There are about 40 species, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, the Malay archipelago, and southern China. *L. gladiatum*, the sword-sedge of the sea-coast of extratropical Australia, is an important plant for binding sea-sand, and also yields a paper-material said to be as good as esparto.

Lepidosteil (lep-i-dos'tē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Lepidosteus*.] A group of ganoid fishes, founded by Agassiz in 1833: same as *Lepidoidei*.

Lepidosteid (lep-i-dos'tē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Lepidosteidae*. Also *lepidosteoid*.

Lepidosteidae (lep'i-dos-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosteus* + *-idae*.] **1.** A family of rhombogonoid fishes. They have lozenge-shaped scales, and fins with fulera. The dorsal and anal fins are placed far back, close to the caudal. The abdominal part of the spinal column is longer than the caudal part. Opercular gills or pseudobranchiae are present. The *Lepidosteidae* are characteristic of the fresh waters of North America, and are popularly known as *garfishes*, *garpikes*, *bony pikes*, and *alligator-gars*. They are noteworthy for many anatomical peculiarities, and as being the only living representatives of a once large and widely diffused order of fishes. One species has been reported from China.

2. In Huxley's and Zittel's systems, a suborder or order of ganoid fishes, containing the above family, then called *Lepidosteini* or *Ginglymodi*.

Lepidosteoid (lep-i-dos'tē-oid), *a. and n.* [NL., < *Lepidosteidae*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Lepidosteidae*, or having their characters.

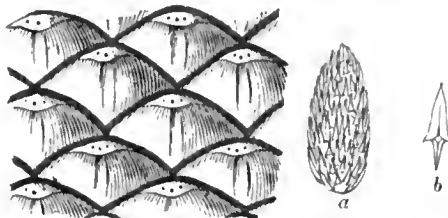
II. n. Same as *lepidosteid*.

Lepidosteoides (lep-i-dos-tē-oi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepidosteus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In Günther's

system, a suborder of ganoid fishes having rhombic scales, generally fulerate fins, numerous branchiostegals, and no gular plate. It embraces the *Lepidosteidae* and numerous extinct forms.

Lepidosteus (lep-i-dos'tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepidō*), a scale, + *ὄστέον*, a bone.] A genus of fishes with rhomboid scales as hard as bone, whence the name. The genus includes the North American garpikes or bony pikes, as *L. osseus*, the common long-nosed, and *L. platydonus*, the short-nosed garpike. The alligator-gar, *L. tristychus*, represents a section of the genus called *Atractosteus*. The genus is typical of the family *Lepidosteidae*. Originally spelled *Lepistosteus* (*Lacépède*, 1803).

Lepidostrobilus (lep-i-dos'trō-bus), *n.; pl. lepidostrobili* (-bi). [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepidō*), a scale, + *στρόβος*, a twisting or whirling round: see *strobile*.] The fruit-cone of plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*. It corresponds closely in structure with the fertile spike of the living *Selaginella*. The



Lepidostrobilus macrolepidotus. (From Weiss's "Flora der Steinkohlenformation.")
Lepidostrobilus hastatus: a, an entire strobilus; b, a single scale.

spore-bearing leaves are attached to a central axis in a crowded spiral arrangement and their outer ends curve over so as to form an imbricated, diagonally arranged pattern, resembling that of the stem itself.

lepidote (lep'i-dēt), *a.* [*Lepidosteus*, sealy, < *λεπίδιον*, make scaly, < *λεπίς* (*lepidō*), a scale: see *lepis*.] *In bot.*, covered with scurfy scales or scaly spots; leprous.

lepidoted (lep'i-dē-ted), *a.* [*lepidote* + *-ed*.] Same as *lepidote*.

Lepidurus (lep-i-dū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepidō*), a scale, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of phyllopodids of the family *Apodidae* (or *Apusidae*), related to *Apus*, but having a spatulate telson; the spoontails. *L. conesi* is a species abounding in pools in Montana, Utah, and elsewhere.

Lepiopomus (lep'i-ō-pō'mus), *n.* [NL., also *Lepomus*, prop. **Lepidopomus*; < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepidō*), a scale, + *πῶμα*, a lid, cover.] Same as *Lepomis*.

lepis (lē'pis), *n.; pl. lepidēs* (lep'i-dēz). [NL., < L. *lepis*, < Gr. *λεπίς*, a scale, rind, husk, flake, < *λέπειν*, peel, strip. Cf. *Lepus*.] **1.** A scale, as that of a fish.—**2.** *In bot.*, a thin flat membranous process or scale, attached by its middle, and having a lacerated irregular margin, such as covers the foliage of the oleaster.

Lepisma (le-pis'mā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1748), < Gr. *λεπίσμα*, that which is peeled off, peel, < *λεπίζειν*, peel, husk, < *λεπίς*, a scale, husk: see *lepis*.] The typical genus of *Lepismatidae*, having three long and four short caudal filaments, very long antennae, and the body flat and sealy. Several species of these bristletails occur about houses in warm or damp places, where they may be seen running swiftly when disturbed. In their movements and general habits they resemble cockroaches. *L. saccharina* is a common household pest in Europe and America, in damp, close rooms. *L. domesticum*, the fish-tail, is another household pest. *L. quadriseptata* is commonly observed on the walls of out-houses. In the United States these insects are commonly called *fish-tail*, *silver-tail*, and *silverfish*. They are fond of the glazed figures in wall-paper, of photographs, the paste of book-bindings, etc., and also injure silks and silk tapestries. They are most abundant where it is a little damp.

Lepismatidae (lep-is-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepisma* (+) + *-idae*.] A family of genuine thysanurous insects of the suborder *Cimura*, having long caudal stylets or filamentous appendages, long filamentous antennae, well-developed jaws and long palps, six legs, slender cylindrical or flattened body covered with metallic scales, and ten-jointed abdomen; the bristletails proper. They are found running swiftly about buildings, under stones, etc., and somewhat resemble cockroaches, though not nearly related to these orthopteran insects. *Lepisma*, *Lepismima*, and *Maehilia* are the representative genera. Also *Lepismidae*.

Lepistemon (lep-i-stē'mon), *n.* [NL. (C. L. Blume, 1826), < Gr. *λεπίς*, a scale, + *στέμων*, a sta-

men.] A genus of convolvulaceous plants of the tribe *Convolvuleae*, distinguished from *Ipomoea* by the dilatation of the base of the filaments into small arched scales. There are 5 species, having cordate three-lobed leaves and small yellowish flowers, all twining herba, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Lepistemonæ (lep'is-tē-mō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Miquel, 1856), < *Lepistemon* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Convolvulaceae*, established for the reception of the genus *Lepistemon*.

lepecyta (le-pos'i-tā), *n.* [NL.: see *lepecyte*.] An infusorian with a cell-membrane: distinguished from *gymnocyta*.

lepecyte (lep'ō-sit), *n.* [*Lepocyta*, < Gr. *λεπός*, a scale, husk, + *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity: see *cyte*.] A nucleated cell with a cell-wall: distinguished from *gymnocyte*.

Lepomis (le-pō'mis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), also *Lepomus*, emend. *Lepidopomus* (Jordan, 1878), prop. **Lepidopoma*; < Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepidō*), a scale, + *πῶμα*, a lid, cover.] A genus of sunfishes of American fresh waters, having the operculum ending behind in a convex black flap, sometimes highly developed. They belong to the family *Centrarchidae*, and are nearly related to the black-bass. Upward of 30 species are described, some of them among the commonest and most familiar fishes of the United States, often called *breem*, as the blue or copper-nosed, *L. gibbosus*. The common sunfish, sunny, or pumpkin-seed is *L. gibbosus*, found from Maine to Florida and in the Great Lake region. The red-spotted sunfish is *L. humilis*, found from Kentucky to Kansas and Texas. *L. cyanellus* of the Great Lake region and thence to Mexico is the blue-spotted sunfish or reboyle. The two species in which the gill-flap is most highly developed are *L. auritus* and *L. megalotis*, both called *long-eared sunfish*.

Leporidae (le-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepus* (*Lepor-*) + *-idae*.] A family of mammals of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires* and suborder *Duplicidentata*; the hares. The *Leporidae*, together with the *Lagomiyidae*, compose the suborder. The dental formula of *Leporidae* is: 2 incisors above and 1 below in each half-jaw, no canines, 3 preincisors in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, and 3 molars above and below in each half-jaw—to all, 28. The milk-dentition is: 1, 3, pm, 3 = 3 x 2 = 18. There are in the adult 2 pairs, and in the young 3 pairs, of upper front teeth, the largest number found in this order. The gnawers are all alike rootless and mostly trillaminate; the skull is large, and noted for its many vacuities or fontanelles among the bones; clavicles are present, but rudimentary; the scapula has a metaconion; the tibia and fibula are united as in murine rodents; the radius and ulna are complete, but fixed; and the epinal column is remarkably long in the lumbar region. The hind limbs are disproportionately long, and the gait is more or less saltatorial. The hind as well as the fore feet are entirely furry, and the whole length of the metatarsus may be applied to the ground. There are 5 digits on the forefeet, 4 on the hind. The head is full and globose, with very long ears, large eyes, and prominent, mobile, cleft upper lip; there are no cheek pouches, and the inside of the month is partly furry. The tail is short and habitually recurved. The male organs are external; the uterus is two-horned, and the mammae are numerous—about 5 pairs. There is but one living genus, *Lepus*, but there are several extinct genera, as *Palaeolagus*, *Panolax*, and *Praotherium*. See *hare*, *rabbit*.



Skull of Arctic Hare (*Lepus timidus*, var. *arcticus*), from specimen in United States National Museum, Washington.

Many of these animals were sold as *leporides* or hybrids, produced by the union of the hare and rabbit; but the most careful experimenters have failed to produce any such hybrid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 193.

leporiform (lep'ō-ri-fōrm), *a.* [*L. lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a hare; resembling a leporide in form; lagomorphic.

leporine (lep'ō-rin or -rīn), *a.* [= *Of*. *leporin*, < L. *leporinus*, of a hare, < *lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare: see *Lepus*.] Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare; lagomorphic.

lepothrix (lep'ō-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπός*, a scale, husk, + *θρίξ*, hair.] The condition of a hair in which the scales of the entele are loosened and partially detached. Such hairs are found in the axilla.

lepped (lept). An obsolete or dialectal (Irish) past participle of *leap*¹. *Spenser*.

lepra (lep'rā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *λεπρα*, leprosy: see *leper*¹, *leproy*.] **1.** *In pathol.*, a chronic and almost uniformly incurable disease, caused by a well-determined bacillus, *Bacillus lepra*. It is characterized anatomically by the formation of nodules

and diffuse masses of leprous tissue, distributed especially to the skin and along the nerves, but occurring elsewhere. Lepra begins slowly and haltingly with the ordinary signs of feeble health, and develops into one or the other of the two recognized types of the disease, or into a mixed form. In one type, *lepra cutanea* or *lepra tuberculosa*, the skin and mucous membranes are the principal places of deposit of leprous tissue, and there is formation of nodules, indolent ulcers, and cicatrices. The other form, *lepra nervorum* or *lepra anaesthetica*, in which the nerves are principally affected, is characterized by pains and anaesthesia in various nerve-regions (the motor paralysis being remarkably scanty), and by various dystrophies consequent upon the nervous lesions, bullous eruptions, spots of pigmentary surplus or deficit, glossy skin, muscular atrophy, and the loss of fingers and toes. Patients with lepra nervorum seem to live longer than those with lepra cutanea. Lepra is unknown among brutes. It is communicated from man to man, but seems usually to require extreme intimacy of association. Lepra has been prevalent in almost all countries of the world. At present it is frequent in many parts of Asia and Africa, and in some of the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans. In Europe it occurs in Scandinavia, in Finland, in Iceland, and there is some in Spain. It prevails in many parts of South America, Central America, and Mexico, and in a number of the West Indian islands. In America north of Mexico there are some points of prevalence in the southern part of the United States, some among the Choctaw of the western coast, and some among the Scandinavian immigrants of the northwest. There are also some infected localities in New Brunswick, in Cape Breton, and in Greenland. Lepra cutanea is also called *lepra Arabum*, *elephantiasis* or *elephantiasis Græcorum*, and *leprosy*. Lepra nervorum is also called *lepra nervosa*, *lepra mutilans*, *dry leprosy*, *joint-evil*, and *non-tuberculated lepra*.

2. One of a class of scaly skin-affections, mostly psoriasis; lepra Græcorum. [Obsolent.]—

3. In bot., a scurfy or mealy matter on the surface of some plants.

Lepralia (le-prā'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Johnston), < Gr. *λεπρός*, scaly; see *leper*¹.] 1. A notable genus of chitomatous polyzoans, of the family *Eschariidae* or *Membraniporidae*, of irregularly branched form with broad flattened divisions. *L. pertusa* is an Adriatic species.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of *Lepralia*. P. P. Carpenter.

lepralian (le-prā'li-än), *a.* [*Lepralia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the genus *Lepralia*, or having its characters.

leprarioid (le-prā'ri-oid), *a.* [*Lepraria* (< Gr. *λεπρά*, leprosy) + *-oid*.] Resembling certain crustaceous lichens of a dust-like or leprose character, formerly considered to compose a genus *Lepraria*.

leprechawn, leprechawn (lep-rē-kān), *n.* [Also *leprechawn*, *leprachawn*, *luprachawn*, etc.; ult. < Ir. *luchorpan*, *lucharban*, *lucharman*, a pygmy sprite (see def.), lit. 'a little body'; < *lu*, little, small, + *corpan*, dim. of *corp*, < L. *corpus*, body; see *corpse*, *corpse*. Cf. Gael. *lucharmunn*, a pygmy, a dwarf, given as < *luch*, a mouse, + *armunn*, a hero, chief, but prob. a form of the Ir. word. The present form of the Anglicized name comes rather < Ir. *leitibhragan*, another name of the same fairy, appar. altered from the earlier name by popular etymology, as if < *leit*, half, + *brög*, shoe, + *an*, a man, this name being accompanied by the legend that the fairy spends his time in mending a single shoe (half a pair).] In Irish superstition, a pygmy sprite, supposed to grind meal, make shoes, and do other services for persons who treat him well, and, if spellbound by a fixed gaze, to give up an inexhaustible fairy purse.

The Ghosts, Gísnts, Pookas, Demons, *Leprechawns*, Banshees, Fairies, Witches, Widows, Old Maids and Other Marvels of the Emerald Isle.

Amer. Antiquarian, X., Index.

lepreyt, lepriet, n. See *leprey*.

leptic (lep'rik), *a.* [*Gr. λεπτικός*, of or for leprosy, < *λεπρά*, leprosy; see *lepra*, *leper*¹.] Of or pertaining to leprosy. Thomas, Med. Diet.

leprosarium (lep-rō-sā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *leprosaria* (-iä). [ML.: see *leproser*.] A hospital for the treatment of leprosy.

leprose (lep'rōs), *a.* [*LL. leprosus*, leprosus; see *leprosus*.] In bot., scale-like or scurf-like; said of some crustaceous lichens whose thallus adheres to trees or stones like a scurf; lepidote.

leproser (lep'rō-se-ri), *n.*; pl. *leproseries* (-riz). [*Gr. leproserie*, F. *leproserie*, < ML. *leprosaria*, *leprosarium*, a hospital for lepers, < LL. *leprosus*, leprosus; see *leprosus*.] A hospital or home for lepers. N. Y. Med. Jour., XI., 275.

leprosied (lep'rō-sid), *a.* [*leprosy* + *-ed*².] Affected with leprosy.

leprosite (le-pros'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *leprosite*, < ML. *leprositat*], leprousness, < LL. *leprosus*, leprosus; see *leprosus*.] 1. The state of being leprosy; leprousness.—2. A scaly condition.

For to say that Nature hsth an intention to make all metals gold, and that, if the crudities, impurities, and le-

prosites of metals were cured, they would become gold— all these are but dreams. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 326.

leprosy (lep'rō-si), *n.* [Formerly also *leprosie*; < OF. *leprosic*, leprosy, < ML. *leprosia* (found only in sense of 'a hospital for lepers'), < MGr. *λεπρωσις*, leprosy, < Gr. *λεπρωσθαι*, become leprosy, < *λέπρα*, leprosy; see *lepra*, *leper*¹, *leprosus*.] A name given to several different diseases. Regarding the leprosy of the Jews nothing certain is known. The term was probably applied to various cutaneous diseases, especially those of a chronic or contagious character. The term is now commonly restricted to lepra cutanea, or elephantiasis Græcorum. See *lepra*.—**Black leprosy**, a form of lepra exhibiting dark, livid patches.—**Dry leprosy**. See *lepra*.

leprosus (lep'rūs), *a.* [Also sometimes *leperous*; < ME. *leprous*, < OF. *leprous*, *lepros*, *lepreux* = F. *lépreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *leproso*, < LL. *leprosus*, leprosus, having leprosy, < L. *lepra*, leprosy; see *lepra*, *leper*¹, 1. The adj. is thus as if < *leper*¹, 1, + *-us*.] 1. Infected with leprosy.

Oure lorde hym comaunderd to make a table, in the name of that table at the whiche he was sette in the house of Symond leprose. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

His hand was leprous as snow.

Ex. iv. 6.

2. Causing leprosy.

In the porches of my ears did pour
The leperous distilment. Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 64.

3. Covered with white scales. (a) In bot., same as *leprose*. (b) In entom., covered with large, loose, irregular whitish scales, as the elytra of certain Coleoptera.—**Leprous inflammation**, inflammation caused by the presence of *Bacillus lepre*, and resulting in the formation of leprous tissue.—**Leprous tissue**, a tissue consisting of round cells, with some fusiform or branched, with scanty fibrillar intercellular substance, and well provided with blood-vessels. It forms nodules up to the size of a walnut, and diffuse masses. It may persist without change, it may ulcerate on violence, or it may atrophy, leaving a scar. It is formed under the influence of *Bacillus lepre*, and these bacilli are found in the tissue.

leprousness (lep'rūs-nes), *n.* The state of being leprous.

lepry (lep'ri), *n.* [Also *lepric*, *leprey*; < ME. *lepry*, *lepric*, < OF. *lepric*, leprosy; see *leper*¹.] *lepry*.

He made the blynde to se & heled some of lepry.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Their breath is contagious, their leprey spreading.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 18.

lepta, n. Plural of *lepton*¹.

Leptadenia (lep-ta-dē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1809), < Gr. *λεπτός*, small, + *ἀδή*, a gland.] A genus of plants of the order *Asclepiadaceæ* and tribe *Ceropegieæ*, characterized by a double crown and a rotate corolla with filiform lobes. There are about 12 species, shrubs or climbers, with filiform leaves and small flowers, natives of tropical Asia and Africa and Madagascar. Endlicher made this genus the type of a further subdivision, *Leptadenieæ*.

Leptadeniæ (lep'tad-ē-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Leptadenia* + *-æ*.] A subdivision of asclepiadaceous plants, embracing the genera *Leptadenia* and *Orphanthera*, now included in the tribe *Ceropegieæ*.

Leptandra (lep-tan'drā), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, slender, small, + *ἀνθή* (*ἀνθός*), male (in mod. bot. stamen).] 1. A former genus of scrophulariaceous plants, now reduced to a section of *Veronica*.—2. [*l. c.*] The rhizome and rootlets of *Veronica* (*Leptandra*) *Virginica*. It is used as a cathartic.

leptandrin (lep-tan'drin), *n.* [*Leptandra* + *-in*².] A bitter glucoside, crystallizing in needles, obtained from *Veronica* (*Leptandra*) *Virginica*, and probably constituting the active principle of the drug leptandra.

Leptidæ¹ (lep'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptis* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Leptis*, founded by Westwood in 1840. They are related to the *Tabanidæ* or horse-flies, but the simple and not annulate third joint of the antennæ has a styliiform bristle. With few exceptions, the species are unable to draw blood. They are about 200 in number, cosmopolitan, of moderate size, and rather sluggish; they sometimes prey on other insects. They are known as *snipe-flies*.

Leptidæ² (lep'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptus*, 1, + *-idæ*.] An old family of harvest-mites, based mainly or wholly on immature forms.

Leptidea (lep-tid'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small.] 1. A genus of butterflies, now called *Leucophasia*. Billberg, 1820.—2. A genus of cerambycid beetles, having a few species natives of southern Europe and western Asia. Mulsant, 1829.

leptiform (lep'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*Gr. λεπτός*, thin, slender, + L. *forma*, shape.] Slender in shape; vermiform.

leptinid (lep'ti-nid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Leptinidæ*.

Leptinidæ (lep-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of elavicorn beetles,

typified by the genus *Leptinus*. They have the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, ventral segments free, tarsi five-jointed (at least one pair of tarsi), mentum transverse with hind angles prolonged, and palpi distant at base.

leptinolite (lep-tin'ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. λεπτός*, thin, fine, small, + suffix *-λίθος*, a stone.] A name given by Barrois to a rock produced by the metamorphic action of granite on the adjacent schists, as seen in the French Pyrenees.

Leptinus (lep-ti'nus), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1817), < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small; see *lepton*¹.] A genus of beetles, formerly of the family *Silphidæ*, now giving name to the *Leptinidæ*. These minute beetles live in the trunks of old trees, under fallen leaves, and in decomposing vegetable matter. *L. testaceus* is common to Europe and North America, though specimens from the latter continent have been described as distinct, under the name *L. americana*.

Leptis (lep'tis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1805), < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, delicate; see *lepton*¹.] The typical genus of *Leptidæ*. The species are of medium size, with short, sparse hair, of a yellowish-red color marked with black or brown. The larvae live in damp earth and in the burrows of May-beetles. About 30 European and 17 North American species are described.

Leptocardia (lep-tō-kār'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Leptocardii*.

leptocardian (lep-tō-kār'di-an), *a. and n.* [As *Leptocardii* + *-an*.] I. A. Pertaining to the *Leptocardii*, or having their characters.

II. A vertebrate of the class *Leptocardii*; a lancelet, branchiostome, or amphioxus.

Leptocardii (lep-tō-kār'di-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small, + *καρδιά* = E. heart.]

The lowest group of true vertebrates; a class or other high division of *Vertebrata*, to which different values have been assigned by naturalists; the lancelets. In the leptocardians the skeleton is notochordal, cranial, and membranocartilaginous; they have no brain, no jaws, contractile pulsating sinuses instead of a heart, colorless blood, confluent respiratory and abdominal cavities, and many branchial clefts through which water enters to be expelled by an opening in front of the vent. In the older systems the group was considered an order of fishes; by Johannes Müller and others, a subclass of fishes; now, it is generally regarded as a separate class of *Vertebrata*. Other names of the same group, in some of its acceptations, are *Cirrostromi*, *Pharyngobranchii*, *Acrania*, *Entomocrania*, *Cephalochorda*, and family *Branchiostomidæ* or *Amphioxidae*. Only about six species are known. Also *Leptocardia*. See cuts under *Branchiostoma* and *lancelet*.

leptocephalic (lep'tō-sef'al'ik or lep-tō-sef'al'ik), *a.* [As *leptocephalus* + *-ic*.] 1. Narrow, as a skull; having a narrow skull; characterized by or exhibiting leptocephaly.—2. In *ichth.*, retaining a long, narrow skull, as certain flat-fishes whose skull does not undergo the special modification characteristic of the pleuronectids; leptocephaloid.

Indeed, there seems good reason to believe that many young flat-fish never undergo this change at all, but, swimming about freely in the open sea, assume that peculiarly elongated and strange form known as the *leptocephalic*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 114.

Leptocephalidæ (lep'tō-sef'al'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptocephalus* + *-idæ*.] 1. A supposed family of fishes of ribbon-like form, with a translucent body, a continuous vertical fin consisting of the united dorsal, caudal, and anal fins, a small head, and lateral branchial apertures. They live in the sea, and are considered to be immature fishes, mostly of the family *Congridæ*. *Leptocephalus morrisii* is the larval or immature form of *Conger vulgaris*. Also *Leptocephalini* (*Bonaparte*, 1837).

2. The family otherwise called *Congridæ*.

leptocephaloid (lep-tō-sef'al'oid), *a. and n. I.* a. Pertaining to the *Leptocephalidæ*, or having their characters.

II. A fish of the *Leptocephalus* kind, as a larval conger.

Leptocephalus (lep-tō-sef'al'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεπτός*, thin, fine, small, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. A spurious genus of eel-like fishes, having a very thin diaphanous body, formerly regarded as a valid generic type and hence giving name to the *Leptocephalidæ*, but now generally considered to be the larval form of a conger.—2. [*l. c.*] The larval or aborted stage of the conger and allied fishes, when the body is much compressed and hyaline and no generative organs are developed.—3. The genus otherwise called *Conger*.

leptocephaly (lep-tō-sef'al'i), *n.* [*Gr. λεπτός*, thin, fine, small, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Narrowness of the skull; the condition of having or the possession of an extremely narrow skull.

Leptoceridæ (lep-tō-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptocerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of eaddis-flies or trichopteran neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Leptocerus*, having long slim antennæ, whence the name. It was founded by Stephens in 1836. They have the palpi strongly hairy, ordinarily

ascending and with the last joint long and simple, and the wings pubescent and generally narrow. The larval cases are tubular and free, and are found in both standing and running water. These insects are found all over the world; about 50 species are European; some exotic ones are among the largest of their tribe.

Leptocerus (lep-tos'e-rus), n. [NL. (Leach, 1817), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + κέρας, horn.] 1. The typical genus of *Leptoceridae*, having the neurulation of the fore wings different in the two sexes. The larvae are slender, and inhabit free tubular cases. There are 16 European species, and the genus is also represented in northern Asia and America.

2. A genus of euryliids, now called *Naupaetus*. *Schönherr*, 1826.

leptodactyl, **leptodactyle** (lep-tō-dak'til), a. and n. [*leptodactylus*, < MGr. λεπτοδάκτυλος, with slender toes (or fingers), < Gr. λεπτός, slender, + δάκτυλος, a finger or toe.] I. a. Having small or slim toes. Also *leptodactylus*.

II. n. A bird or other animal having slender toes.

leptodactylous (lep-tō-dak'ti-lus), a. [*leptodactyl* + -ous.] Same as *leptodactyl*.

Leptodera (lep-tod'e-ri), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + δέρμα, skin, hide.] A genus of vinegar-eels of the family *Anguillulidae*. *L. oxyphila* is the vinegar-eel formerly called *Anguillula aceti*. The same or a very similar species found in sour paste is *L. glutinis*. The form is as simple as possible, being cylindrical and tapering, the mouth a slight opening, and the length less than one twelfth of an inch.

Leptodora (lep-tod'ō-rā), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + δόρα, a skin, hide.] The typical genus of *Leptodoridae*. *L. hyalina* is an example. *Lilljeborg*, 1860.

Leptodoridae (lep-tō-dor'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptodora* + -idae.] A family of daphniaeous crustaceans, of the order *Cladocera*, represented by the genus *Leptodora*. The form is very peculiar; there are six pairs of ambulatory feet; the abdomen is very long and segmented, and there are no respiratory organs. There is a rudimentary shell in the female only. These water-flies grow to an inch in length, and occur in fresh water in both America and Europe.

Leptogaster (lep-tō-gas'tēr), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + γαστήρ, stomach.] 1. A genus of robber-flies or *Asilidae*, founded by Meigen in 1804, having the face very narrow and the abdomen long and slender, whence the name. There are about 12 European and nearly 20 North American species.—2. A genus of reduvioid heteropterous insects, containing one Madagascarean bug, *L. flavipes*. *Signoret*, 1860.—3. A genus of dragon-flies. *Hagen*, 1861.

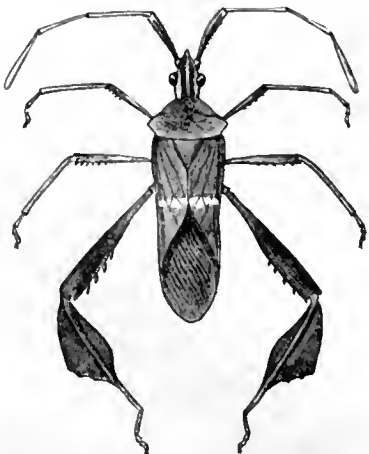
Leptoglossa (lep-tō-glos'gū), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] 1. A division of *Laertilia*, including lizards with slender cleft protrusile tongue: same as *Fissilingua*.—2. In Cope's classification, a suborder of lizards.

leptoglossal (lep-tō-glos'al), a. [*Leptoglossa* + -al.] Having a slender tongue; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Leptoglossa*.

leptoglossate (lep-tō-glos'āt), a. and n. [*Leptoglossa* + -ate.] I. a. Pertaining to the *Leptoglossa*, or having their characters.

II. n. A lizard of the group *Leptoglossa*.

Leptoglossus (lep-tō-glos'us), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] 1. An important genus of coreoid bugs, having



Leptoglossus phyllopus, highly magnified.

the hind tibiae usually expanded, erected by Guérin in 1830. The species are subtropical. *L. phyl-*
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opus is common in the southern United States, where it injures cotton-bolls and oranges.

2. A genus of Australian myzomeline birds. *Swinson*, 1837. See *Acanthorhynchus*, 1.

leptogonidium (lep'tō-gō-nid'i-um), n.; pl. *leptogonidia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + NL. *gonidium*.] Same as *gonidium*.

Leptolepida (lep-tō-lep'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptolepis* + -idae.] A family of extinct amnioid fishes, typified by the genus *Leptolepis*, with the vertebrae ossified, the tail homocercal, the scales eyeloid, the fins without fulera, the dorsal fin short, and teeth in bands mostly minute, but some developed as canines in front. The family flourished in Liassic and Oolitic epochs.

Leptolepis (lep-tol'e-pis), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, small, + λεπτός, a scale; see *lepis*.] The typical genus of *Leptolepida*, containing elupeciform fishes with small scales, whence the name.

leptology (lep-tol'ō-jī), n. [*leptologia*, minute description, also quibbling, < λεπτός, fine, minute, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak; see -ology.] In *rhet.*, minute and detailed description.

leptome (lep'tōm), n. [*leptos*, thin, fine, slender.] Same as *basil*, 2. *Potonié*.

Leptomedusa (lep'tō-mē-dū'sē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, delicate, + NL. *Medusa*.] In Haeckel's classification of hydrozoans, the ealyptoblastic hydromedusans, as the campanularian and sertularian polyps, regarded as an order of *Medusa*. See *Ealyptoblastea*.

leptomedusan (lep'tō-mē-dū'san), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the *Leptomedusa*, or having their characters; ealyptoblastic, as a hydromedusan.

II. n. One of the *Leptomedusa*; a ealyptoblastic hydromedusan.

leptomeninges (lep'tō-mē-nin'jōz), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, + μνίνηξ (μνινγγ-), a membrane; see *meninx*.] In *anat.*, the pia mater and arachnoid.

leptomeningitis (lep-tō-men-in'jī'tis), n. [*leptomeninges* + -itis. Cf. *meningitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid.

Leptomeria (lep-tō-mē'ri-ā), n. [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called from the small delicate flowers; < Gr. λεπτός, small, slender, + μέρος, a part.] A genus of dioecytledonous apetalous plants, of the natural order *Santalaceae* and tribe *Osyrideae*, with minute hermaphrodite flowers crowded in terminal or lateral racemes or spikes, and small drupes, sometimes with a fleshy exocarp. Fourteen species are known, all natives of Australia, broom-like shrubs with angular or roundish twig-like branches, mostly destitute of leaves except on the young twigs. *L. Billardieri* is a pretty shrub, six feet high, with white flowers and greenish-red berry-like drupes, the pulp of which is pleasant, acid, and slightly astringent; the drupes are called *native currants* in New South Wales and Victoria. Remains of plants of this genus occur in considerable abundance in nearly all the deposits of the Tertiary age in Europe.

leptomorphic (lep-tō-mōr'fik), a. [*leptos*, thin, fine, + μορφή, form.] An epithet proposed by Gümbel to designate those mineral constituents of rocks which, although crystalline in structure, are not bounded by their own proper crystalline faces. It is nearly the same in meaning as the "allotriomorphic" of Rosenbush.

lepton (lep'ton), n.; pl. *lepta* (-tā). [*lepton*, a small coin, prop. neut. (see νόμισμα, coin) of λεπτός, thin, fine, slender, small, lit. peeled, stripped, < λέπειν, peel, strip. Cf. *Lepas, lepis*.] The smallest coin of modern Greece, equal to a centime. One hundred lepta make a drachma.

Lepton² (lep'ton), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτόν, neut. of λεπτός, fine, small, delicate.] The typical genus of *Leptonidae*. The shell resembles that of *Kellia*, is often minutely punctured, and has divergent teeth. There are many species. *L. squamosum* and *L. convexum* are British.

Leptonidae (lep-ton'i-dō), n. pl. [*Lepton*² + -idae.] A family of siphonate dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Lepton*. They have the mantle extensible beyond the shell, and furnished with a row of filaments (one of which is enlarged and prolonged in front); a single short siphon; two branchiae, complete and separate; foot thick, tapering, and with a byssal groove; and equivalve subequilateral valves, gaping at the end, with an internal ligament and simple pallial impressions. There is one cardinal tooth on each side of the cartilage-pit (sometimes on one side only); of the lateral teeth there are on each side two or only one.

leptophloem (lep-tō-flō'em), n. [*leptos*, slender, + *phloem*.] A rudimentary phloem:

applied by Vaizey to the phloem of the inner tissue in the seta of some mosses. Compare *leptoxylem*.

Leptophloeum (lep-tō-flō'um), n. [NL. (Dawson, 1862), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + φλοῖς, bark.] A lycopodiaceous fossil plant, allied to *Lepidodendron* and found in the Devonian of Maine, New Brunswick, and the adjacent region of northeastern America, and also in beds of similar age in Australia. The stem is covered with broad rhombic leaf-bases or -caulitions, each with a single small vascular scar a little above its center, and above this a very slight furrow. This is a characteristically Devonian genus.

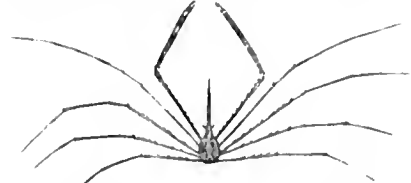
Leptoplana (lep-top'lā-nā), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, delicate, + πλανητής, a wanderer, < πλάνω, wandering; see *planct*.] The typical genus of *Leptoplanidae*. *L. tremettaris* is a Mediterranean species.

Leptoplanidae (lep-tō-plān'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptoplana* + -idae.] A family of digonoporous dendroecelous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Leptoplana*. It contains marine planarians with a flat, broad, and usually very delicate body without distinct cephalic region or tentacles, eyes more or less numerous, mouth usually in advance of the middle of the body, and the genital openings behind the mouth.

leptopod (lep'tō-pod), a. [*leptopoda*.] Slender-footed, as a member of the *Leptopoda*.

Leptopoda (lep-top'ō-dā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + ποδός (ποδός) = *foot*.] A group of rostriferous gastropods with the foot compressed and adapted for leaping, composed of the families *Strombidae* and *Phoriidae*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

Leptopodia (lep-tō-pō'di-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + ποδός (ποδός) = *foot*.] A



Long-legged Spider-crab (*Leptopodia sagittaria*).

genus of spider-crabs, founded by Leach in 1814. They have a small triangular body with a long acute rostrum, and extremely long, slender legs. *L. sagittaria*, whose body is less than an inch broad, has legs nearly a foot long.

leptopodian (lep-tō-pō'di-ān), n. [*Leptopodia* + -an.] A crab of the family *Leptopodiidae*; a spider-crab or sea-spider.

Leptopodiidae (lep-tō-pō'di-ā-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptopodia* + -idae.] In *entom.*, a family of *Heteroptera*, represented by the genus *Leptopus*. Also *Leptopoda*.

Leptopodiidae (lep'tō-pō'di-ā-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Leptopodia* + -idae.] A family of brachiurous deepod crustaceans, named from the genus *Leptopodia*; the spider-crabs.

leptoprosope (lep-tō-pros'ōp), n. [*leptos*, thin, narrow, + πρόσωπον, face; see *Prosopis*.] Narrowness of the face; the possession of or condition of having a long, narrow-faced skull.

leptoprosopic (lep'tō-pros'ōp'ik), a. [*leptoprosope* + -ic.] Having a long narrow face, as a skull.

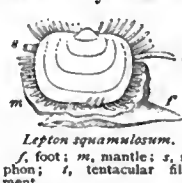
The mid-facial index . . . could be accurately determined in the three Yapanese skulls, in which it is very constant and averages 54.2, making them dolichofacial, or *leptoprosopic*. *Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, XVIII. 23.

Leptops (lep'tops), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, narrow, + ὤψ, face, eye.] 1. A genus of fishes, the mud-eats, of the family *Siluridae* and subfamily *Ictalurinae*, with large flattened head, projecting lower jaw, and peculiar dentition. *L. olivaris* is a large catfish living on muddy bottoms of streams and lakes in the southern and western parts of the United States. *Rafinesque*, 1820.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of snout-beetles, of the family *Curculionidae*, comprising many Australian species of large or medium size, whitish or brown color, with narrow linear vertical eyes and a distinct scutellum. *Schönherr*, 1834.

Leptoptila (lep-top'ti-lā), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + πτερόν, feather.] A genus of American wood-pigeons, containing about a dozen species, whose outer primaries are incised, attenuate, and bistony-like at the end; the pin-wing doves. The tarsi are bare; the tail has 12 feathers; the lining of the wings is chestnut; the neck is iridescent; and there are no metallic spots. The genus is also called *Engyptila*. *L.* or *E. albifrons* is found in Texas and Mexico, *L. jamaicensis* in Jamaica.

Leptoptilus (lep-top'ti-lus), n. [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + πτερόν, feather.] A



Lepton squamosum. f, foot; m, mantle; s, siphon; t, tentacular filament.

genus of storks of Asia and Africa, of the family *Ciconiidae*; the adjutants or marabouts. Also *Leptoptilos*. See cut under *adjutant-bird*.

Leptopus (lep'tō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate, + ποῦς = E. foot.] In *zool.*, a name of various genera. (a) The typical genus of *Leptopidae* or *Leptopodidae*, founded by Latreille in 1809, having the prothorax contracted into a neck, the antennae very slender, and the upper surface of the body often spinous. The species occur in France and Algeria. (b) A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Dolichopodidae*. Also called *Xanthochlorus*. *Halday*, 1857. (c) A genus of scarabaeid beetles. *Dejean*, 1833. (d) A genus of fishes. *Rafinesque*, 1815. (e) A genus of crustaceans. *Lamarck*, 1819. (f) A genus of birds. *Fraser*, 1844.

leptorrhine, leporrhine (lep'tō-rin), *a.* [< Gr. λεπτός, thin, small, slender, + ρίς (rh-), the nose.] 1. Having a small nose or slender snout: specifically applied to a fossil rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros leptorrhinus*.—2. Same as *leptorhinian*.

The average nasal index is 45.8, which places them in the *leptorrhine* group (below 45.0).

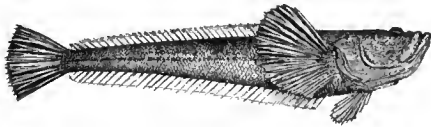
Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XVIII. 22.

leptorhinian, leporhinian (lep-tō-rin'i-an), *a.* [< *leptorrhine* + *-ian*.] Having slender or narrow nasal bones, as a skull.

leptorhinc, leporhinc (lep-tō-rin'ik), *a.* [< *leptorrhine* + *-ic*.] Same as *leptorhinian*.

Leptoscopidae (lep-tō-skop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptoscopus* + *-idae*.] A family of trachinoid fishes represented by the genus *Leptoscopus*. (a) In a restricted sense it includes only fishes with an elongated antrorsiform body, median lateral line, long continuous dorsal and anal fins, and perfect ventrals with one spinous and five soft rays; (b) in a wider sense it is used for trachinoid fishes of the foregoing form with imperfect as well as with perfect ventral fins, and then divided into two subfamilies, *Leptoscopinae* and *Dactyloscopinae*.

Leptoscopus (lep-tōs'kō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr.



Leptoscopus macropterus.

λεπτός, thin, slender, + σκοπεῖν, view.] The typical genus of *Leptoscopidae*. *Gill*, 1859.

Leptosomatidae (lep'tō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptosomus* + *-idae*.] Same as *Leptosomidae*.

Leptosomidae (lep-tō-som'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptosomus* + *-idae*.] A peculiar Madagascar family of picarian birds represented by the single genus *Leptosomus*, related to the *Coraciidae* or rollers. The feet are zygodactyl to some extent, but the outer toe is not completely reversed. The pterylosis is remarkable for the development of a pair of pygal powder-down patches. The plumage is aftershafted, and the loreal plumules form a tuft over each side of the base of the beak. The nostrils are median. The sexes are diverse.

Leptosomus (lep-tō-sō'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + σῶμα, body.] 1. The typical genus of *Leptosomidae*. *L. discolor* is the kirumbo. *Vicillot*, 1816. Also *Leptosoma*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.—2. A genus of euculionids, now called *Rhandinotomus*. *Schönherr*, 1826.



Kirumbo (*Leptosomus discolor*).

leptosperm (lep'tō-spēr'm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + σπέρμα, seed.] A tree of the genus *Leptospermum*.

Leptospermeae (lep-tō-spēr-mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1828), < *Leptospermum* + *-ae*.] Originally, a suborder, now reduced to a tribe of plants of the order *Myrtaceae*, based on the genus *Leptospermum*, chiefly characterized by the loculicidally dehiscent capsule. It embraces 33 genera, among which are *Eucalyptus*, *Melaleuca*, and *Metrosideros*.

Leptospermum (lep-tō-spēr'mum), *n.* [NL. (G. Forster, 1776), < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of plants, the type of the tribe *Leptospermeae* of the order *Myrtaceae*. It is distinguished by the generally staminate leaves, the stamens not exceeding the corolla, and the numerous ovules. There are about 25 species, shrubs or rarely small trees, with small rigid one- to three-nerved leaves and white flowers, natives of Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and the Indian archipelago. See *tea-tree* and *sandstay*.

leptosporangiate (lep'tō-spō-ran'ji-āt), *a.* [< Gr. λεπτός, slender, + NL. *sporangium* + *-ate*.]

In *bot.*, having sporangia formed from a single epidermal cell, as in the true ferns and in the *Sabiniaceae* and *Marsileaceae*. Compare *eusporangiate*.

Leptotraca (lep-tōs'trā-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, small, + δστρακον, a shell.] An order of *Crustacea* formed by Claus for the reception of the genus *Nebalia* and related extinct forms.

Leptothrix (lep'tō-thriks), *n.* [< Gr. λεπτός, slender, + θρίξ, hair.] 1. A group of bacteria originally regarded as a genus, comprising those having the form of an unbranched non-spiral filament, consisting of cylindrical cells joined end to end. *L. buccalis*, so called, lives on the mucous membrane, and in the fur of the teeth, under some conditions becoming parasitic on the teeth and causing decay. 2. [l. c.] Any bacterium having this form.

leptoxylem (lep-tō-zī'lem), *n.* [< Gr. λεπτός, slender, + E. *xylem*.] In *bot.*, a rudimentary xylem.

Leptura (lep-tū'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, slender, + ὄψα, the tail.] A large genus of longicorn beetles of the family *Cerambycidae*. Some 75 species occur in North America north of Mexico. *L. canadensis*, about one half of an inch long, is brownish-black with yellow on the antennae and red on the elytra.

Lepturæ (lep-tū'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Lepturus* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of grasses founded on the genus *Lepturus*, having one or two stiff empty glumes much longer than the hyaline flowering ones. It embraces four genera besides *Lepturus*, all natives of the warmer parts of the Old World.

lepturid (lep'tū-rid), *n.* A member of the *Lepturidae*.

Lepturidae (lep-tū-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptura* + *-idae*.] A family of longicorn insects, typified by the genus *Leptura*. They have the head narrowed to a neck behind the eyes, which are rounded and do not envelop the base of the antennae; the front coxae conical; and the stridulating plate on the mesonotum divided by a smooth portion or by a furrow. These insects occur on flowers. Also written *Lepturadæ*, *Lepturetæ*, *Lepturida*, *Lepturites*.

Lepturinae (lep-tū-ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leptura* + *-inae*.] The lepturids rated as a subfamily of *Cerambycidae*.

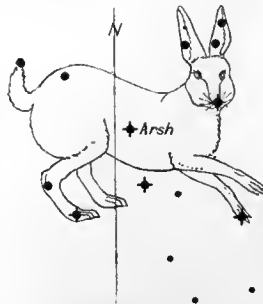
Lepturus (lep-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < Gr. λεπτός, slender, + ὄψα, tail (from the slender spikes).] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Hordeae* and type of the subtribe *Lepturæ*, characterized by the one- to two-flowered spikelet having one or two rigid outer glumes inclosing the thin pointless flowering glumes. There are about 6 species, natives of northern Europe and Africa, temperate Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Pacific. They are generally known as *hard-grass*, and also as *snake's-tail*.

Leptus (lep'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate; see *Lepton*?] 1. A generic name under which six-legged larval forms of various mites, chiefly of the family *Trombididae*, but also of *Tetranychidae*, have been grouped. *L. autumnalis*, a young tetranychid, is the cause of a cutaneous disease in man. *L. americanus* is a young trombidid. See *harvest-tick*. *Latreille*, 1806.

2. A genus of beetles of the family *Cucujidae*: same as *Sylvanus*. *Dufschmidt*, 1825.

Lepus (lē'pus), *n.* [NL., < L. *lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare. Cf. Gr. (Æolie) λεπρός, (Italic) λεβρός, a hare.] 1. The representative and only extant genus of *Leporidae*. There are about 30 species, of most parts of the world except Australia. South America has but one, the tapeti, *L. brasiliensis*. India and Africa have several, and North America the largest number. *L. timidus* is the common hare of Europe. *L. cuniculus* is the common rabbit, the original of the domestic varieties. The polar hare, white in winter, is *L. timidus*, var. *arcticus*. Several other species also turn white. *L. americanus* is the common varying hare of North America. *L. campestris* is the northern prairie-hare. *L. callotis* and *L. californicus* are two large southern hares of the same continent. *L. aquaticus* is the swamp-hare of the southern United States. *L. palustris* is the marsh-hare. The common wood-rabbit or molly cotton-tail of the United States is *L. sylvaticus*, of which there are several varieties in the West. See cuts under *cottontail*, *hare*, and *jack-rabbit*.

2. An ancient southern constellation, situated south of Orion and east of Canis Major. Its brightest star, of 2.7 magnitude, is in a line from the middle star of Orion's belt through the sword of Orion.



The Constellation Lepus.

Lepyridæ (lē-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lepyryus* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Lepyryus*. *Kirby*, 1837.

Lepyryus (lep'i-ryus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεπυρός, in a rind or shell, neut. λεπυρόν, a rind, shell, < λέπος, a scale, rind: see *lepis*.] A genus of weevils or *Curculionidae*, having the rostrum subangulate and carinate below, and the legs rounded, not sinuate. They are rather large yellowish or grayish beetles, living upon various trees. The species are numerous, and belong to the northern portions of both hemispheres. *L. colon* is an ashy-gray species, about one third of an inch long, found in Europe and British America, especially upon willows.

leret. An obsolete form of *lear*¹, *leer*¹, *leer*³.

Lernæa (lēr-nē'ā), *n.* [NL., with ref. to the Lernæan hydra, < L. *Lernæa*, fem. of *Lernæus*: see *Lernæan*.] The typical genus of *Lernæidae*, formerly regarded as belonging to the group of nematoid intestinal worms. The male of *L. branchialis* is 2 or 3 millimeters long, the female twice as large. Also *Lernæa*.

Lernæan, Lernean (lēr-nē'an), *a. and n.* [< L. *Lernæus*, < Gr. Λερναῖος, Lernean, < Λέρνα, Λέρνη, > L. *Lerna*, *Lerne*, a locality in Argolis.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the marshy district and the lake and fountain called Lerna, in the region of Argolis in Greece, or to the ancient sacred grove in this district.

Opened the eye of his conscience to the hundred-headed injustice in the Lernean Marsh of Modern Society.

Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons on Religion.

2. [l. c.] Same as *lernæoid*.—**Lernæan hydra**, in *Gr. myth.*, a monstrous nine-headed serpent inhabiting the Lernean marsh, killed by Hercules. See *hydra*, 1, and *Hercules*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Lernæidae* or *Lernæoidea*.

Lernæidae (lēr-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lernæa* + *-idae*.] A family of degraded parasitic crustaceans (fish-lice), of the order *Siphonostoma*, or giving name to a different order, *Lernæoidea*. The females of these fish-lice resemble worms rather than crustaceans. The body is unsegmented; there are processes upon the head; the mouth-parts are piercing, with a suckorial tube; and there are four pairs of small swimming-feet. They are found on the eyes, mouth, gills, and skin, and sometimes in the flesh of fishes. The small males are parasitic upon the females, and resemble crustaceans more than do the females. There are several genera, as *Lernæa*, *Lernæocera*, *Lernæonema*, *Penella*, *Hæmobophes*, etc. Also *Lernæade*.

lernæiform, lerneiform (lēr-nē'i-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *Lernæa* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or characters of the *Lernæoidea*; resembling crustaceans of the genus *Lernæa*.

Lernæodea (lēr-nē-ōd'ē-ā), *n. pl.* Same as *Lernæoidea*.

lernæoid, lerneoid (lēr-nē-ōid), *a.* [< NL. *Lernæa* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lernæoidea*. Also *Lernæan*.

Lernæoidea (lēr-nē-ōi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lernæa* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] An order of *Épizoa*, containing those most degraded parasitic crustaceans whose bodies are worm-like and whose limbs are rudimentary, as in the families *Chondracanthidae*, *Lernæidae*, and *Lernæopodidae*. The limbs, when present, are simple inarticulate processes, serving only to fix the parasite on its host. The thorax is inarticulate and the abdomen usually rudimentary. These fish-lice, especially the females, exhibit the extreme of degradation and distortion of form. Also *Lernæodea*.

Lernæopoda (lēr-nē-ōp'ō-dā), *n.* [NL., < *Lernæa* + Gr. ποῦς (pod-) = E. foot.] The typical genus of *Lernæopodidae*.

lernæopodian (lēr-nē-ō-pō'di-an), *n.* [< *Lernæopoda* + *-ian*.] A fish-louse of the genus *Lernæopoda*, or some similar species.

Lernæopodidae (lēr-nē-ō-pō'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lernæopoda* + *-idae*.] A family of degraded parasitic crustaceans, of the order *Siphonostoma* or *Lernæoidea*. The body consists of head and thorax with rudimentary abdomen, and there are no swimming-feet. The mouth-parts consist of mandibulate and suckorial parts, the maxillipeds attaining some size and serving in the female for attachment. The dwarfed males have clasping-feet, but no swimming-feet. There are several genera of these grotesque fish-lice, as *Lernæopoda*, *Achtheres*, *Anchorella*, *Brachiella*, etc.

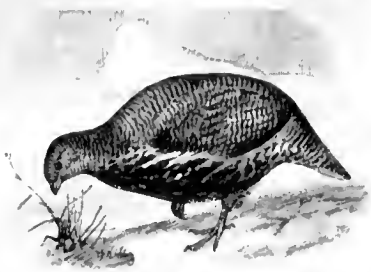
Lernæa, Lernean, etc. See *Lernæa*, etc.
lerot (lē'rot), *n.* [F. *lérot*, dim. of *loir*, < L. *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse: see *Glis*.] The garden-dormouse, *Myoxus* or *Eliomys nitela*, one of the larger dormice of southern Europe, about 6 inches long.

lerp (lērp), *n.* [Australian.] A manna said to be a secretion from an insect, found on the leaves of *Eucalyptus dumosa* when very small.

lerruck (lē'ruk), *n.* A dialectal form of *laverock*, for *lar*¹. [Orkney Isles.]

lerry, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *lear*¹, *n.*] Learning; lesson. *Middleton*, *Blurt*, *Master-Constable*, iii. 3.

Lerva (lér'vî), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1837, as *Lerva*; Blyth, 1849, as *Lerva*), from a native name.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of the family *Tetraonidae*; the snow-partridges. *L. niv-*



Himalayan Snow-partridge (*Lerva nivicolata*).

cola, the only species, ranges along the Himalayas into Tibet and China, at an altitude of from 7,000 to 14,000 feet, breeding near the snow-line. The plumage is variegated with chestnut-red, buff, black, and gray; the male is spurred, and weighs about 20 ounces. See *snow-partridge*. Also called *Tetraoperdia*.

les[†], *adv.* An obsolete form of *less*.

les^{2†}. A Middle English preterit of *leese* 1.

Lesbia (les'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., so called with reference to their brilliant metallic color; < *L. lesbias* or *lesbia*, a precious stone found in Lesbos; see *Lesbian*.] 1. A genus of *Carabidae* founded by Latreille in 1804. As now restricted, the genus enters the tribe *Lesbiini* of the subfamily *Harpalinae unisetae*, and is characterized by having short tibial spurs, distinct antennal scrobes, the first three joints of the antennae glabrous, and the head constricted behind the eyes. A great many species of rather small size occur in all parts of the globe, but they are especially numerous in the tropical and subtropical parts of the New World. Most of them are either of brilliant metallic color or beautifully variegated with bright contrasting colors. They are usually met with during the daytime on trees and low plants.

2. A genus of humming-birds, or *Trochilidae*, with long forked tail, containing such species as *L. sylphii* or *L. gonldi*.

Lesbian (les'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *L. Lesbius*, < *Gr. Λέσβιος*, < *Λέσβος*, > *L. Lesbos*, Lesbos.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Lesbos in the Aegean sea, which belonged in ancient times, together with the adjoining part of the coast of Asia Minor, to the district called *Æolis*, and was the home of a famous school of lyric poets, including *Alexus*, *Sappho*, and others. From the reputed character of the inhabitants and the tone of their poetry, *Lesbian* is often used with the implied sense of 'amatory' or 'erotic.' — **Lesbian cyma**. See *cyma*, 1.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Lesbos.

lesche (les'kē), *n.* [< *Gr. λέσχη*, a place for conversation, a public portico, club-room, etc., also conversation, discussion, < *λέγειν*, speak; see *legend*.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a building or covered portico frequented by the people for conversation or the hearing of news. Such edifices were numerous in Greek cities, and their walls were often decorated with historical and patriotic subjects by celebrated painters, as notably at Delphi.

Lescopteris (les-ki-rop'tē-ris), *n.* [NL., named after *Leo Lesquereux*, a Swiss-American paleobotanist.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Schimper (1869), which is related to *Odontopteris* by the mode of attachment of the lateral veins, and to *Neuropteris* by their direction, but differs from all the forms of the Carboniferous by its peculiar nervation. It occurs in the coal-measures of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

lese^{1†}. A Middle English form of *leasc* 1, etc., and *leese* 1.

lese^{2†}, *v. t.* [ME. *lesen*, < AS. *lisan*, *lësan*, *lësan*, loose, release, < *leās*, loose; see *loose*, -*less*.] To loose; deliver; release.

lese-majesty (lēz'maj'es-ti), *n.* [< F. *lèse-majesté*, < ML. *lesa majestas*, high treason: *L. lesa*, fem. of *lesus*, pp. of *ludere*, hurt (see *lesion*); *majestas*, majesty; see *majesty*.] In *jurisprudence*, any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; treason. The Latin *crimen lese majestatis* denoted a charge brought against a citizen for acts of rebellion, usurpation of office, or general misdemeanors of a political character, which were comprehended under the title of offenses against the majesty of the Roman people. In the reign of Tiberius, according to Suetonius, it was lese-majesty to flog a slave or to change one's clothes in the presence of any image of the emperor. It also was lese-majesty to take into a latrine a ring or a piece of money bearing the effigy of Caesar. Also spelled *leze-majesty*.

lesion (lē'zhon), *n.* [< F. *lésion* = Sp. *lesion* = Pg. *lesão* = It. *lesione*, < L. *lesio(n)-*, an injury, < *ludere*, pp. *latus*, hurt. Cf. *collide*, *elide*, *illide*, *collision*, *elision*, *illusion*.] 1. A hurting; hurt; wound; injury. — 2. In *civil law*, the loss

or injury suffered in a commutative contract by the party who does not receive an equivalent for what he gives. When the inequality amounts to more than one half of the value of what the party gives, it is called in French law *lésion d'outre moitié du juste prix*, in Spanish law *lesión enorme*, and, if very much more, *lesión inordinada*. When the inequality amounts to from one third to one quarter of the value of what the party gives, it is called in French law *lésion du tiers au quart*.

3. In *pathol.*, any morbid change in the structure of organs. The term is not restricted to visible anatomical changes, but may be applied to such as are revealed solely by a disturbance of function.

When it [peritonitis] arises from a wound, it is probably not the simple injury to the peritoneum that causes the lesion. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1131.

Focal lesion. See *focal*.

lesk, **lisk** (lesk, lisk), *n.* [ME. *leske*, < Dan. *lyske* = Sw. *ljumske* = MD. *liesche*, flank.] The groin or flank. [Prov. Eng.]

The laste was a litle name that lalde was be-nethe, His leskes laye alle lene and latheliche to schewe. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3280.

Leskea (les'kē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Johann Hedwig, 1782), named after N. G. *Leske* (1757-86).] A genus of mosses, the type of the tribe *Leskeae*. It is marked by the narrowly lanceolate teeth of the outer peristome, the narrow and linear segments of the inner, the absence of cilia, and the oblong capsule, which is erect or somewhat arcuate. *L. sericea*, sometimes called *golden moss*, is very common in England, forming silky yellowish-green patches on ash-trees.

Leskeae (les-kē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (W. P. Schimper, 1860), < *Leskea* + *-ea*.] A tribe of pleurocarpous *Bryaceae* or true mosses, embracing *Leskea*, its type, and a few other genera.

Leskia (les'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830), named after N. G. *Leske*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidae*. They are rather large bristly flies of dark-yellowish or greenish color, confined to Europe and Asia. The larvae are internal parasites of other insects. *L. aurea* of Europe infests the larvae of moths of the genus *Sesia*, and *L. sericaria* of Japan affects the silkworm of commerce with the disease known as *uji*. The latter species has been placed in a genus *Ujimyia*. See *uji*.

2. A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins having the mouth closed by triangular converging plates, as in *L. mirabilis*. *J. E. Gray*, 1851. Also called *Palavostoma*.

Leskiidae (les-ki'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leskia* + *-idae*.] A family of spatangoid sea-urchins named from the genus *Leskia*. Also *Leskiada*.

Leskiinae (les-ki-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leskia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Spatangidae*.

Lesleya (les'le-yä), *n.* [NL., named after J. P. *Lesley*.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Lesquereux (1880). It is related to *Neuropteris* by some of its characters, and to *Megalopteris* by others. It differs from *Glossopteris* in that its venation is dichotomous and not reticulate. Two species have been described, one from the base of the Chester limestone in Illinois, the other from the bituminous coal of Kansas.

Leslie's cube. See *cube*.

Lespedeza (les-pē-dē'zä), *n.* [NL. (A. Michaux, 1803), named after D. *Lespedez*, the Spanish governor of Florida in the time of Michaux.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Hedyosarceae*, distinguished by the generally one-seeded and one-jointed pod and the pinnately trifoliate leaves without stipules. See *hoopkoopplant*, and *Japan clover* (under *Japan*).

less¹ (les), *a. compar.* [ME. *lesse*, *lasse*, < AS. *læssa* (= OFries. *lessa*), less, smaller, for **læssa*, compar. (with superl. *læstast*, *læstest*, *læst*, > E. *least*¹, *q. v.*), from a positive prob. appearing in a deriv. form in Goth. *læstus*, weak (see *lass*², *lazy*), but associated in meaning with the unrelated *lytel*, little, small; see *little*. Cf. *less*¹, *adv.* Hence *lest*¹, *unless*, *less*².] 1. Not so much or so large; of smaller quantity, amount, bulk, or capacity; inferior in dimensions, extent, or duration: as, *less* honor or reward; *less* profit or possessions; *less* time; *less* distance; *less* scope or range; the reward is *less* than he deserves; a man of *less* courage or ability; an article of *less* weight or value.

It is like a grain of mustard-seed, which . . . is less than all the seeds that be in the earth. Mark iv. 31.

Thou . . . wouldst . . . teach me how To name the bigger light, and how the less, That burn by day and night. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, l. 2. 335.

More glory will be won, Or less be lost. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 854.

The sea having lost to the north, and also to the west, on the side of the ancient causeway to the island, is the reason why the eastern port [of Pharos] at present is the less. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 3.

Even so late as less than half a century ago this region was still . . . most attractive. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, l.

2. Not so great, considerable, or important; of smaller scope or consequence; lower in the

scale: as, St. James the *Less*; his honors are *less* than his deserts.

But he that is *lessee* in the kyngdom of hevenes is more than he. *Wyclif*, Mat. xl. 11.

Whan thise [tidings] were told to *lesse* & to more. *William of Paterno* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4768.

Look for no *less* [punishment] than death. *Shak.*, W. T., ill. 2. 92.

What power shall stand in that frightful time when rebellion hath become a *less* evil than endurance? *Macaulay*, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Great tracts of wilderness, Wherein the beast was ever more and more, But man was *less* and *less*, till Arthur came. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

= *Syn.* *Smaller*, *Less*, *Fewer*. *Smaller* is rather more exact than *less*, but is used freely of persons and of things both concrete and abstract: as, a *smaller* man, aoul, size. *Less* is not used of persons: as, *less* trouble, happiness, size, degree; *less* of an evil. With reference to size and number, the proper words are *smaller* and *fewer*. "This apple is *less* than that," "There were *less* people there than I expected," are inelegant and erroneous, although similar expressions are often used both in speech and in writing. While the latter, however, is inexcusable, the former may be used sparingly without offense in certain collocations, especially in poetry. The allusion to the mustard-seed in Mark iv. 31 appears to be the only example in the Bible of the use of *less* in the sense of 'smaller in size.' In Shakspeare's plays the word occurs more than two hundred times, and in Milton's poems more than a hundred; in the former it is used only four or five times and in the latter three times in the sense of 'smaller in size,' and never in that of 'fewer.'

The razor's edge invisible, Cutting a *smaller* hair than may be seen. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 258.

Of harmes two the *lesse* is for to chese. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, ll. 470.

If we are mark'd to die, we are enow To do our country loss; and if to live, The *fewer* men the greater share of honour. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 3. 22.

less¹ (les), *adv. compar.* [ME. *lesse*, *les*, *las*, < AS. *læs* (= OS. *les*), compar. *adv.*, associated with *lessa*, *adj.*: see *less*¹, *a.*] In a smaller or lower degree; to an inferior extent, amount, etc.; in a decreased or abated way or manner: as, *less* prudent; *less* carefully executed; to exaggerate *less*; to think *less* of a person.

Sche changyd hyr colour *lesse* and more. *The Horn of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 24).

His guide now led the way into another valley, where he would be *less* exposed to danger. *Irring*, Granada, p. 95.

My life I value *less*. *Whittier*, *Mogg Megone*, l.

Than yonder fool his gandy dress.

less^{1†} (les), *v.* [ME. *lessen*, *lessen*, < *lesse*, *less*; see *less*, *a.* Cf. *lessen*.] 1. *trans.* To make less; lessen.

If we thus do . . . we shal . . . with this unsmert flnde our hartes lighted, and thereby the griefe of our tribulation *lessed*.

Sir T. More, *Cumfort against Tribulation* (1573), fol. 58.

II. *intrans.* To become less; lessen.

The day is gon, the moneth passid, Hire love encreseth and his *lesseth*. *Gower*, (*Hallivell*).

Lessen gan his hope and ek his myght. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v. 1438.

less^{2†} (les), *conj.* [An aphetic form of *unless*.] *Unless*. *B. Jonson*.

And the mute Silence hist along, *Less* Philomel will deign a song. *Milton*, *Il Penseroso*, l. 56.

-less. [ME. *-les*, *-leas*, < AS. *-lēds* = OS. *-lōs* = OFries. *-las* = D. *-los* = MLG. LG. *-los* = OHG. MHG. *-lōs*, G. *-los* = Tecl. *-lauss* = Dan. Sw. *-lös* = Goth. *-laus*, a suffix meaning 'free from, without,' orig. an independent word. AS. *lēds*, etc., free, loose, governing the genitive, as in *drædama lēas*, without joys, but becoming a mere suffix, as in *endeleds*, without end, endless, *scamleds*, without shame, shameless. See *leasc*², *loose*, *a.*] A common English suffix forming, from nouns, adjectives meaning 'without' (lacking, wanting, void of, destitute of) the thing or quality denoted by the noun: as, *childless*, without a child; *fatherless*, without a father; *endless*, without end; *hopeless*, without hope; *leafless*, without leaves; *shameless*, without shame; so *motherless*, *penitless*, *faithless*, *godless*, *graceless*, *lawless*, *scitless*, *remedless*, *tasteless*, etc. It is applicable to any noun of which absence or destitution may be asserted. It is opposed to *-ful*, and is usually equivalent to the negative *un-* 1 prefixed to an adjective in *-ful*, *-y*, *-ing*², or *-ed*², as *unhopeful*, *unwitty*, *unending*, *unmatched*, etc., equivalent to *hopeless*, *witless*, *endless*, *matchless*, etc. It is in some cases attached to a verb, or to a word rare as a noun while common as a verb, as in *careless*, *doless*, *fadless*, *relentless*, *repenitless*, *shunless*, etc.

lessee (lē-sē'), *n.* [OF. *lessé*, pp. of *lessor*, let, lease. F. *laisser*, let, leave; see *leasc*², *v.*] The

person to whom a lease is granted; a tenant taking an estate by lease.

One [personage] is the *lessee* of the fishery, whose good will is of special importance.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 340.

lesseeship (le-sē'ship), *n.* [*lessee* + *-ship*.] The condition or state of being a lessee.

lesselt, *n.* Same as *leffel*. Bailey.

lessen (les'n), *v.* [*less* + *-en*. Cf. *less*¹, *v.*]

I. intrans. 1. To become less; contract in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; decrease; diminish; shrink.
Naught was 'twixt the sea and him at last,
Except a lessening belt of yellow sand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 178.

2. To come to appear less from increase of distance.
In mounting up in antiquity, like hawks, they did not only lessen, but fly out of sight, even beyond the ken and cognizance of any record.
Fuller, Worthies, xvi.

A rustling as of wings in flight,
An upward gleam of lessening white,
So passed the vision, sound and sight.
Whittier, The Watchers.

II. trans. 1. To make less; diminish; reduce in number, size, degree, or quality.
Wickedness is by being acknowledged lessened, and doth grow by being hid.
Quoted in Hooker's Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Well, we shall then know more; and Buckingham
Shall lessen this big look.
Shak., Hen. VIII., I. 1. 119.

2. To degrade; reduce in dignity; depreciate; disparage.
The making of new Lords lessens all the rest.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 63.

3. To cause to appear less from increase of distance; specifically, in *falconry*, to soar above or beyond.
St. Paul chose to magnify his office when ill men conspired to lessen it.
Bp. Atterbury.

Our two sorrows
Work, like two eager hawks, who shall get highest;
How shall I lessen thine? for mine, I fear,
Is easier known than cur'd.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 1.

lessening (les'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lessen*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of making or becoming less. Specifically—2. In *falconry*, a soaring flight.
A flight of madness, like a falcon's lessening, makes them the more gaz'd at.
Collier, Eng. Stage, p. 73.

lesser (les'er), *a.* [*less*¹ + *-er*³. This is the compar. *less*¹, with the reg. compar. *-er*³ superfluously annexed.] Less; smaller; minor.
God made . . . the lesser light to rule the night.
Gen. i. 16.

This is some monster of the isle with four legs. . . I'll pull thee by the lesser legs.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 108.

[*Lesser* is not so common as *less*, but it is almost always used after the definite article, and in antithesis to *greater*, as well as in certain specific uses, as in *lesser Armenia*.—*Lesser appoggiatura*, in *music*, the short appoggiatura.—*Lesser barbiton*. Same as *kitt*.—*Lesser Dionysia*, Eleusinia, excommunication, George, etc. See the nouns.—*Lesser line*, the lesser of two lines whose squares are incommensurable, and the sum of whose squares is rational, while the rectangle is medial.—*Lesser litaney*. See *litany*.—*Lesser sixth*, *third*, etc., in *music*, a minor sixth, third, etc.

lesser† (les'er), *adv.* [*lesser*, *a.*] 1. In a smaller degree; less.
Some say he's mad; others that lesser hate him
Do call it valiant fury.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2. 13.

2. To less purpose.
I was an ear-witness
When this young man spoke lesser than he acted,
And had the soldier's voice to help him out.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

lesses (les'ez), *n. pl.* [*ME. lesses*, *< OF. (F.) laissées*, dung, lit. leavings, *< laissé*, pp. of *laisser*, leave: see *lease*², *v. t.*] In *hunting*, the ordure or excrement of the boar, wolf, or bear.
And gif men speke and aske hym of the fumes, he shal clepe fumes of an hert croteyng, of a bukke and of the roo-bukke, of the wilde boor, and of blake beestys, and of wolves, he shal clepe it *lesses*.
MS. Bodl., 546. (Halliwell.)

lessness (les'nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being less; diminution; abatement; inferiority; insignificance; meanness. [Rare.]
In the original it hath no such relation to *lessness* or greatness of person.
Sir T. Wyatt, To the King, Feb. 3, 1540.

lesson (les'n), *n.* [*ME. lessoun*, *lessun*, *lescun*, *< OF. leçon*, *F. leçon* = *Sp. lección* = *Pg. leção* = *It. lezione*, *< L. lectio(n)-*, a reading, *< OF. (F.) pp. lectus*, read: see *legend*. Cf. *lection*, a doublet of *lesson*.] 1. A reading; a part of a book or writing read (originally aloud) at one time for information or instruction.
Of the worthi wedding was bi-fore granted
Bi-twene the mycde Meliors & the prince of Grece;
Now listenes, lef lordes, this *lessoun* thus I ginne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1929.

Specifically—2. A portion of Scripture or other sacred writing appointed to be read during divine service. Lessons were used in the very early days of the Christian Church, being taken at first from the Old Testament, but to these were soon added selections from the New Testament, and later from the homilies of the fathers and from the Acts of Martyrs and Saints. In the Anglican Church the first lesson at morning or evening prayer is taken from the Old Testament (with inclusion of the books called the Apocrypha), and the second lesson from the New Testament. Those of the Roman Catholic Church include also lessons from the Acts of Martyrs and Saints, read on their memorial days. Also called *lection*.

3. Something to be learned at one time; a task assigned for study and recitation; a division of a text-book, or a particular portion of knowledge of any kind, constituting a single exercise for a pupil.
When baith bent down ower a braid page,
Wi' ae buk on our knee,
Thy lips were on thy *lessoun*, but
My *lesson* was in thee.
Motherwell, Jeanie Morrison.

One *lesson* from one book we learn'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxix.

4. Instruction conveyed to a pupil at a set time: as, to give *lessons* in drawing or music.
"Tom, you needn't go; I'm sure you won't be called up at first *lesson*." Tom felt that he would risk being floored at every *lesson* for the rest of his natural school-life, sooner than go; so sat down.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 6.

5. Something learned, or that may be learned; a special piece of knowledge gained or imparted; an inculcation serving for guidance or for warning.
I lerned amonge Lumbardes and Jewes a *lessoun*,
To wey pens [pence] with a peys, and pare the heyest.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 242.

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself.
Eccles. ix. 1.

O learn to love; the *lesson* is but plain.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 407.

The historian of true genius will choose for the employment of his genius scenes from history that may read good and noble *lessons* to the world that reads him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 99.

6. Severe admonition; reproof; rebuke.
She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late.
Sir F. Sidney.

lesson (les'n), *v. t.* [*lesson*, *n.*] To give a lesson or lessons to; teach; instruct; prompt.
As you were *lesson'd*?
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 185.

Spenser . . . on this occasion hurt the pride of Leicester, too haughty or too mortified to be *lessoned* by his familiar dependant.
I. Disraeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 123.

The boy is *lessoned* in good behaviour from his earliest years.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 45.

Lessonia (le-sō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after R. P. Lesson, a French naturalist.] 1. A genus of South American muscivorous flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*. *L. nigra* and *L. orcas* compose the genus. Swainson, 1831.—2. A genus of coelenterates. Eydoux and Souleyet, 1848.—3. A genus of seaweeds belonging to the *Laminariaceae*, closely allied to *Macrocystis* and *Nereocystis*. Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1829.

lessor (les'or), *n.* [*OF. lessor*, *< lesser*, lease: see *lease*², *v. t.*] One who grants a lease; the person who lets to a tenant.

lessow†, *n.* and *v.* A variant of *leasow*.

lest¹ (lest), *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *least*; *< ME. leste*, *les the*, *< AS. thý læs the*, the less that; *thý*, instr. of *that*, the, that; *læs*, adv. less; *the*, conj., that: see *the*², *less*¹, *that*.] For fear that; that . . . not; so that . . . not; as, he fled *lest* (or for fear that) he should be killed; take heed *lest* you fall (that you fall not).
I rede thee hence remove,
Least thou the price of my displeasure prove.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, *lest* ye die.
Gen. iii. 3.

lest^{2†}, **lest**^{3†}, etc. A Middle English form of *last*², *least*¹, *list*¹, *list*², and *lust*.

Lestes (les'tez), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ληστής* (Ionic *ληστής*, Doric *λαστής*), a robber, *< ληΐζειν*, carry off as booty, *< ληΐς*, equiv. to Ionic *λεία*, *ληΐη*, booty, plunder. Cf. *Leistes*.] A genus of beautiful dragon-flies, of the family *Agrionidae*, established by Leach in 1817. They have a large oblong pterostigma, two antecubital transverse venules, broken fourth apical sector, simple postcostal space, and forcipated appendages in the male. *L. eurina* is blue, green, and violet.

Lestodon (les'tō-don), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ληστής*, a robber, + *ὄδοντος* (ὄδοντ-) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of large extinct sloths, related to *Mylodon*. Gervais, 1855.

Lestornis (les-tōr'nis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ληστής*, a robber, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of large

odontornithic birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, related to *Hesperornis*. The type is *L. crassipes*. Marsh, 1876.

Lestrinidæ (les-tri-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Lestris* (*Lestrid*)- + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Lestris*; the jagers or skuas.

The bill is epignathous, as in *Larinus*, but its covering is discontinuous, the upper mandible being saddled with a kind of cere beneath which the lateral nostrils open. The tail is nearly square, with the central rectrices long-exserted. The œca are long, the sternum is single-notched, and the pterylosis is peculiar in some respects. The leading genus is *Lestris*, from which *Stercorarius* or *Megalestris* is now often separated. The species are few, chiefly inhabiting sea-coasts and large inland waters of the northern hemisphere. They are rapacious and voracious birds, which attack and harass others, especially gulls and terns, to make them disgorge or defecate in order to feed upon the droppings. The subfamily is also called *Stercorariinæ*.

Lestris (les'tris), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), *< Gr. ληστρίς*, piratical, *< ληστής*, a robber: see *Lestes*.] The typical genus of *Lestrinidæ*, either held to be conterminous with the subfamily or restricted to the smaller species like *L. pomatorhinus* and *L. parasiticus*.

let¹ (let), *v.*; pret. and pp. *let*, ppr. *letting*. [*ME. leten*, *laten* (pret. *let*, *leet*, *læt*, pp. *leten*, *laten*, *ileten*), *< AS. lætan*, ONorth. *lêta* (pret. *lêt*, *leót*, *leórt*, pl. *lêton*, pp. *læten*) = OS. *lātan* = OFries. *lêta* = D. *laten* = MLG. *lāten* = OHG. *lāzan*, *lāzzan*, MHG. *lazzen*, G. *lassen* = Icel. *lata* = Dan. *lade* = Sw. *lâta* = Goth. *lêtan*, let; a reduplicating verb, as shown in the earliest forms of the pret. (AS. *leórt*, Goth. *lailōt*); prob. akin to *late*¹, and the related *L. lassus*, weary, faint, orig. **ladtus*, in form a pp. from the root **lad*: see *late*¹. *Let*¹ is thus ult. related to *let*², which is a causal verb from *late*¹.] **I. trans.** 1. To permit or allow (to be or to do), either actively or passively; grant or afford liberty (to): followed by an infinitive without *to*: as, to *let* one do as he pleases; to *let* slip an opportunity.

Pharaoh said, I will let you go. Ex. viii. 23.
The queen did let no man come in . . . but myself. Esth. v. 12.

Who *lets* so fair a house fall to decay?
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

My Shakespeare's curse on clown and knave
Who will not *let* his ashes rest!
Tennyson, To —, after reading a Life and Letters.

One that manures his ground well, but *lets* himselfe lie fallow and vntill'd.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plaine Country Fellow.

2. Hence also much used as a kind of imperative auxiliary, with following infinitive, to form imperative first and third persons: as, *let* him be accursed (literally, allow him to be accursed); *let* them retire at once; *let* us pray; *let* me be listened to when I speak.

Dedications and panegyrics are frequently ridiculous, *let* them be addressed where they will.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Now *late* vs *leue* all this as for a space.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 568.

And God said, *Let* there be light: and there was light.
Gen. i. 3.

Follow me; and *let* the dead bury their dead.
Mat. viii. 22.

Don't *let* na ascribe his faults to his philosophy.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

3. To furnish with leave or ability by direct action or agency; enable, cause, or make to do (or to be): followed by an infinitive without *to* (except in the passive), or by a definitive adjective or adverb (with ellipsis of *go*, *come*, or *get* before the adverb): as, I will let you know my decision; *let* me understand your claim; to *let* a person in (come in or enter); to *let* a man out of prison.

In that mene tyme Alexander sent a lettre tille Olympas, his moder, and tille his mayster Arestotle, *latand* thame witte of the batelles and the dysses that they suffred.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 46. (Halliwell.)

There's a letter for you, sir, . . . if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 6. 11.

4†. To leave; allow to remain or abide; suffer to continue or proceed.
And in that lawe thel leyue and *leten* hit for the beste.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 999.

That heart only which is ready to do, or *let* undone, all things for his neighbour's sake, is a pleasant thing in the sight of God.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 102.

But *let* me to my fortune and the caskets.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 39.

5†. To leave the care or control of; commit or intrust; resign; relinquish; leave.
So high doctrines I *lete* to divines.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

If thou can stede welle ryde,
Wyth me thou shalt be *lete*.
MS. Cantab. F. i. 38, f. 92. (Halliwell.)

Christ had power to let his life and to take it again.
Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 233.

But to her mother Nature all her care she letta.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 16.

6. To leave or transfer the use of for a consideration; put to rent or hire; farm; lease: often with *out*: as, to let a house to a tenant; to let out boats or carriages for hire.

Making great spoyle, and letting them out to farms to such as would giue most for them.

Stow, William Itufus, an. 1083.

They have told their money, and let out
Their coin upon large interest.

Shak., T. of A., III. 5. 107.

This house is to be let for life or years;
Her rent is sorrow, and her income tears.

Quarles, Emblems, II. 10. Epig.

7. To cause: with an infinitive, without *to*, in a quasi-passive use (the original subject of the infinitive being omitted): as, to let make (cause to be made); to let call (cause to be called). It is sometimes joined with *do*, without change of meaning.

The white toone the queene Symyramus
Leet dichen al about and walles make
Ful hye.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 709.

The Juge answered "Of this in his absence
I may not geve diffynyve sentence;
Lat do hym call, and I wol gladly heree."

Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, I. 173.

Faate by is Kyng Hieroudes Hows, that leet see the In-
nocentea.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 89.

Than thei lete crie and enquere yef the man that hadde
broght the lettere were yef in the town.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 290.

8. To allow or hold to be; regard; esteem.

Lo! he that leet hymselfen so kennyng,
And scorned hem that loves pynes dryen,
Was ful unwar that Love hadde his dwellyng
Withinne the subtille stremes of hir eyen.

Chaucer, Troilus, I. 302.

Let alone (imperative), to say nothing of; not to men-
tion; leaving out of question.

He told me that I should meet two men whom I am cu-
rious to see—Lord Plunket and the Marquess Wellesley:
let alone the Chancellor, who is not a novelty to me.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 113.

I wouldn't turn out a badger to you, let alone a man.

Laurence, Guy Livingstone, xvii.

Let be (imperative). (a) Cease; leave off. Also formerly
labbe. [Arehaic.]

O had your tongue, ye lady fair,
Lat a' your folly be.

The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 172).

Let be therefore my vengeance to dissuade,
And read where I that faytour false may find.

Spenser, F. Q., III. II. 13.

The reat said, Let be, let us see whether Elias will come
to save him.

Mat. xxvii. 49.

Forgive me,
I waste my heart in signs: let be.

Tennyson, Princess, vii.

(b) Leave alone; do not trouble or meddle with.

Freyre lordea, lete be the Quene, and go youre wey quyte,
for I can you good thanke for that ye haue of hir pite,
and gramercy for that curtesie.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 591.

Let her rip, let it run its course, or do its best or worst.
[Slang, U. S.]

"Lordy massy," ses he, "ef she don't do nothin' mere'n
take a walk 'long-side on him now an' then, why, I say, let
'er rip—sarves him right." *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 607.*

Let me or us see, or let's see, let me or us consider or
reflect.—Let seet. Same as let me (or us) see.

"Now let se," quod Merlin, "what ye will do, for now is
ther on lesse." *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 357.*

Quod the world to the child, "how many foolde
Hast thou brozgt richesse? now late se:
Thou schuldist deie for hunger and cooide
But y lente meete & clothe to thee."

Hymns to Virgyn, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

To be let blood. See blood.—To let abe. See abe.—
To let alone, to leave to himself or itself; leave undis-
turbed; avoid.

Ephraim is joined to idola: let him alone. *Hos. iv. 17.*

To let blood. See blood.—To let down. (a) To allow to
descend; lower; give down: as, to let down a rope or a lad-
der.

He carryeth with him a long chayne, which hee letteth
doone. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 79.*

The steps of a fine belozenged carriage were let down
with a bang. *Thackeray, Newcomes, xlv.*

There's ne'er such a cow l't Riding, if she'll only behave
hersel'. She's a bonny lass, she is; let down her milk,
there's a pretty! *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.*

(b) To bring down; cause to be depressed or lowered.

Every outlet by which he (Shaffesbury) can creep out of
his present position is one which lets him down into a
still lower and fouler depth of infamy.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

(c) In metal-working, to lower the temper of, as a tool or
spring of steel which has been made flint-hard. The tem-
per is reduced by heating, the attainment of the required
degree of hardness being indicated by the color.—To let
drive. See drive.—To let fall. (a) To drop; allow or
cause to drop, droop, or hang down: as, to let fall a boat's
oars (into the water, preparatory to rowing).

And therewith the Duke lete fall the ryng in to the see,
the proesse and the cerymonyes wherof war to long to
wryte. *Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 12.*

The goose let fall a golden egg. *Tennyson, The Goose.*

(b) To allow to escape one, as an expression; utter care-
lessly or incidentally.

Least of all would Mrs. D. have willingly let fall a hint
of the aerial castle building which she had the good taste
to be ashamed of. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, ix.*

To let fly. See fly, v. i.—To let go. (a) To loosen the
hold upon; cease holding; cast loose: often (colloquially)
followed by *of*: as, to let go a hammer; let go of my hand.
Also, colloquially, leave go. (b) To pass by or disregard.

But to let go the name, and come to the very nature of
that thing which is thereby signified.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 2.

To let go amain. See amain.—To let in. (a) To admit;
allow to enter. (b) To take in; cheat; swindle; in-
volve in something undesirable: as, he let me in for ten
dollars. [Slang.]

The farmer . . . persists in trying to convince himself
that he was let in when he made himself liable for the
tithes. *Nineteenth Century, XXII. 262.*

To let into, to admit to knowledge of; trust with.

As we rode side by side through the town, I was let into
the characters of all the principal inhabitants whom we
met in our way. *Addison, The Tory Foxhunter.*

Lady Teazle has lately suspected my views on Maria;
but she must by no means be let into that secret.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To let light off, to make light of; despise.

Whane the gonerance goth thus with tho the hous gie
shulde,
And letith lyghte of the lawe and lesse of the peple,
And herkeneth all to honour and to eae eke.

Richard the Redeless, III. 281.

To let loose, to set free; release from restraint.

Thy master has let loose the boy I look'd for.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

To let off. (a) To allow to go; excuse from service, task,
or penalty: as, to let off a servant or a rogue. (b) To dis-
charge with an explosion, as a fire-cracker.

I cannot bear people to keep their minds bottled up for
the sake of letting them off with a pop.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxix.

To let one's self loose, to launch out unreservedly;
indulge in unrestrained speech or conduct. [Colloq.]—
To let out. (a) To allow to pass out, as a prisoner.

And [he] seide than to the porter, "Lette oute, for it is
tyme;" and the porter seide thei stode not oute of the
yates till the kynge hadde commaunded.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 206.

(b) To allow to escape, as a confined fluid or a secret.

A spere thoru myn herte gan hoore,
& leete oute the derwortheist ofte that enere was.

Hymns to Virgyn, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

(c) To extend by lessening a seam or a tuck, as a garment
or a sail. (d) To make narrower, as a seam; remove wholly
or in part, as a tuck.—To let slide. (a) To leave out
of consideration; pay no attention to. [Slang.]

Let the world slide: sessa! *Shak., T. of the S., Ind., I. 1.*

(b) To allow to slip away or escape; suffer to be lost.
[Slang.]

If California was going to cost the Union so much, it
would be better to let California slide.

Quoted in Bartlett's Americanisms.

To let slip, to allow to escape; lose sight of.

The Duke of Newcastle, who never let slip an opportu-
nity of being absurd, took it up as a ministerial point, in
defence of his creature the Chancellor.

Walpole, Letters, II. 42.

To let the cat out of the bag. See cat.—To let well
(or well enough) alone, to refrain from trying to improve
that which is already tolerable; leave matters as they are.

=Syn. 6. Rent, Lease, etc. See hire 1.

II. intrans. 1. To permit or allow something
to be done, occur, etc.: in certain colloquial
phrases. See below.—2. To be rented or
leased: as, this house lets for so much a year.

—To let in, to leak; allow something to enter, as water.

—To let on. (a) To allow (a matter) to be known; be-
tray one's knowledge; followed by a clause with *that*, or
used, by ellipsis, absolutely: as, if he asks you, do not let
on that you were there. [Colloq.]

A weel-stockit mailen, himsel' for the laird,
And marriage aff-hand, were his proffers;
I never loot on that I kenn'd it, or ear'd,
But thought I might ha'e war offers.

Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

I saw the signal, for as quick as she was, but I never let
on I saw it.

C. Reade, Love me Little, xiv.

(b) To pretend; feign; affect: as, let on that you did not
hear. [Local.]—To let out. (a) To speak out; make some-
thing known. [Colloq.]

You bile the pot, and when I have had a sneke, I'll let
out, but not afore.

Western Scenes.

(b) To strike out. [Colloq.]

At length, in a sort of frenzy, he took off his coat and be-
gan letting out at everybody around him, no matter whe-
ther his victims were on his side of the question or not.

Lester Wallack, Memories, p. 101.

(c) To be dismissed or concluded: as, school lets out at
three. [Rural, U. S.]

Tom whispered to Barbara that he would go and see if
the horse was all right, and would meet her at the door of
the Mount Zion tent when meeting should let out.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, x.

To let up, to cease; intermit; hold up; pause; rest: as,
the rain is beginning to let up; will that scold never let up?
[Colloq., U. S.] Also used imperatively.

The man lets up on his watchfulness.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XII. II. 5.

let¹ (let), n. [*< let¹, r.*] A letting for hire or
rent. [Colloq., Eng.]

Till this coach-house . . . gets a better let, we live here
cheap. *Dickens, The Chinese, II.*

let² (let), r. [*< ME. letten, < AS. lettian (pret. lettete),* make late, hinder (= OS. lettian = OFries. letta = D. letten = MLG. letten = OHG. lezzan, lezzan, lezzan, MHG. lezzen, letzen, hinder (ef. G. ver-letzen, hurt, injure), = Icel. letja, hinder, = Goth. latjan, tarry), < let, late, slow; see late¹. Cf. let¹.] I. trans. To delay; re-
tard; hinder; prevent; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Byeause of his siknesse,
Which letted him to doon his btynesse.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 660.

The Duchesse Dowager was absolute in the lands of her
dowrie, and hee could not let her to dispose of her own.

Bacon, Hen. VII., p. 129.

By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets me!

Shak., Hamlet, I. 4. 85.

Sir King, mine ancient wound is hardly whole,
And lets me from the saddle.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II. † intrans. 1. To delay; hesitate; waver;
be slow.

"I may no lenger lette," quod he, and iyarde he pryked,
And went away as wynde, and there-with I awakid.

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 349.

There was a proud & very profane yonge man, . . . and
[he] did not let to tell them that he hoped to help to east
halfe of them over board before they came to their jureys
end. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 75.*

2. To forbear; cease; leave off.

Ne truly for my dethe I shal not lette
To ben her trewest servaunt and her knyght.

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, I. 186.

When Collatibe unwisely did not let
To praise the clear unmatched red and white.

Shak., Inerece, I. 10.

3. To be a hindrance; stand in the way.

He who now letteth will let, until he be taken out of the
way. *I Thea. II. 7.*

let² (let), n. [*< let², r.*] A retarding; hindrance;
obstacle; impediment; delay: now currently
used only in the tautological phrase "without
let or hindrance."

Whereto when as my presence he did spy
To be a let, he bad me by and by
For to alight. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. II. 17.*

It had been done ere this, had I been counsil;
We had had no stop, no let.

B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 3.

The conference with these Witches is one of the greatest
letts to the proceeding of the Gospell amongst them.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 883.

-let. [*< ME. -let, < OF. -let, m., -lette, f., prop. -el-et,* being dim. -el + dim. -et. See examples.] A
diminutive suffix, as in *bracelet, hamlet, rivulet*,
etc., and other words from or based upon
the French. It is also used as a purely English forma-
tive, as in *armlet, kinglet, nolet, ringlet*, etc., being often
merely humorous. In *eyelet* and some other words the
termination -let is not original.

let-alone (let 'a-lon'), a. and n. I. a. Passive;
inactive: as, a let-alone policy; the let-alone
treatment in medicine.

II. n. Forbearance. [Rare.]

The let-alone lies not in your good will.

Shak., Lear, v. 3. 79.

letch¹ (lech), r. t. [Also leach (and leche: see
leach²); < ME. *leccen, < AS. leccan (= OIIG.
leken, lechen, MHG. lecken), wet, moisten: see
leak, r.] Same as leach².

letch¹ (lech), n. [*< letch¹, r.*] Same as leach².

letch² (lech), n. [Var. of leach², leche², ult. of
lake¹, q. v.] An almost stagnant ditch. [Prov.
Eng.]

letch³ (lech), n. [*< *leleh, lech, r.*] Strong de-
sire; an itching; a crotchet. [Rare or prov.
Eng.]

Then will the Earl take pity on his thralls,
And pardon us our letch for liberty.

Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., II. 6.

Some people have a letch for unmasking impostors, and
for avenging the wrongs of others.

De Quincey.

letchery, letchery†, n. Obsolete forms of lecher,
lechery.

letchy (lech'i), a. [*< letch¹ + -y.*] Same as
leachy.

letet. Same as lait², let¹, and lethe¹.

letent. An old past participle of let¹. *Chaucer.*

letgamet, n. [ME., < let², v. + obj. game¹.] A
spoil-sport; a hinderer of pleasure.

Dredeles it clere was in the wynde
Of every ple, and every lette-game.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 527.

lethal (lē'thal), *a.* [= Sp. *letal* = Pg. *lethal* = It. *letale*, < L. *letalis*, improp. written *lethalis*, mortal, deadly, < *letum*, death, improp. written *lethum*, as associated with Gr. *λήθη*, forgetfulness: see *lethe*¹, *Lethe*².] Pertaining to or capable of causing death; deadly; fatal.

Thou wrapp'st his [man's] eyes in mists, then boldly lays Thy *lethal* gins before thy crystal gates.
Quarles, *Emblems*, ii. 3.

All persons who . . . are found in possession of . . . any *lethal* weapon.
Lindsay Act (1862), quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants* [and *Vagrancy*, p. 365.

Starvation carried off all whom the *lethal* climate spared.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 825.

lethality (lē-thal'i-ti), *n.* [*F.* *léthalité* = It. *letalità*; as *lethal* + *-ity*.] The quality of being lethal; deadliness.

The certain punishment being preferable to the doubtful *lethality* of the fetich, *Atkins*, *Voyage to Guinea*, p. 104.

letharget, *n.* An obsolete form of *lethargy*¹.

lethargia (lē-thär'ji-ä), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ληθαργία*, lethargy: see *lethargy*¹.] In *veg. pathol.*, a sluggish condition of buds or seeds which still possess vitality. It may sometimes be overcome by close pruning in the case of buds, or by the application of hot water or weak acids in the case of seeds.

lethargic (lē-thär'jik), *a.* [*F.* *léthargique* = Sp. *letárgico* = Pg. *lethárgico* = It. *letárgico*, < L. *lethargicus*, < Gr. *ληθαργικός*, drowsy, < *λήθη*, forgetful, *ληθαργία*, lethargy: see *lethargy*¹.] 1. Affected with lethargy; morbidly sluggish or drowsy; dull; torpid.

Sparta, Sparta, why in slumbers
Lethargic dost thou lie?

Byron, tr. of Greek War-Song.

The exiles of a year had grown familiar with the favorite amusement of the *lethargic* Indians; and they introduced into England the general use of tobacco.

Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 83.

2. Marked by lethargy or languor; manifesting sluggishness or apathy: as, *lethargic* movements; a *lethargic* government.

All the company are sitting in *lethargic* silence round the table.
Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, lviii.

The *lethargic* character of their ambassador here gives a very unhopeful aspect to a treaty on this ground.
Jefferson, *Correspondence*, I. 294.

3. Producing lethargy; causing languor or apathy; stupefying.

Too long Jove lull'd us with *lethargic* charms,
But now in peals of thunder calls to arms.

Pope, *Iliad*, xv. 876.

lethargical (lē-thär'ji-kal), *a.* [*<* *lethargic* + *-al*.] Same as *lethargic*. [Rare.]

Distracted persons, *lethargical*, apoplectical, or any way senseless and incapable of human and reasonable acts, are to be assisted only by prayers.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, v. 4.

lethargically (lē-thär'ji-kal-i), *adv.* In a lethargic or sluggish manner; torpidly.

Here in the gloom the pimper'd sluggards lull
The lazy hours, *lethargically* dull.

Fawkes, *Voyage to the Planets*.

lethargicalness (lē-thär'ji-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lethargic; unnatural drowsiness or sluggishness.

That thou mayest be the more effectually roused up out of this tepidity and *lethargicalness*.

Dr. H. More, *Epistles to the Seven Churches*, ix.

lethargicness (lē-thär'jik-nes), *n.* Same as *lethargicalness*.

A grain of glory, mixt with humbleness,
Cures both a fever and *lethargicness*. *G. Herbert*.

lethargize (leth'är-jiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lethargized*, ppr. *lethargizing*. [*<* *lethargy*¹ + *-ize*.] To render lethargic; stupefy. Also spelled *lethargise*.

The *lethargized* is not less sick because he complains not so loud as the aguish. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 353.

All bitters are poison, and act by stilling, and depressing, and *lethargizing* the irritability. *Coleridge*.

lethargogenic (lē-thär-gō-jen'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ληθαργος*, *lethargy*, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*, *-genic*.] Giving rise to lethargy.

lethargus (lē-thär'gus), *n.* [NL. use of L. *lethargus*, *lethargy*: see *lethargy*¹.] Negro lethargy. See *lethargy*¹.

lethargy¹ (leth'är-ji), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lethargie*, < ME. *letharge*, *litarge*, < OF. *letharge*, *lethargie*, *litarge*, F. *lethargie* = Sp. *letárgia* = Pg. *lethárgia* = It. *letárgia*, < LL. *lethargia*, < Gr. *ληθαργία*, drowsiness, < *λήθη*, forgetful (as a noun, *ληθαργος*, > L. *lethargus*, > It. Sp. *letargo*, *lethargy*), < *λήθη*, oblivion (see *Lethe*², *n.*), + *άλγος*, pain (*άλγ-* altered to *αργ-* to avoid recurrence of *λ*).] 1. A state of prolonged inactivity or torpor; inertness of body or mind; sluggishness; dullness; stupor.

He is fallen into a *litarge*, which that is a comune sykenesse to heres that ben desceyuyd.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, i. prose 2.

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*. *Bp. Atterbury*.

What means this heaviness that hangs upon me?
This *lethargy* that creeps through all my senses?

Addison, *Cato*, v. 1.

In a state of *lethargy* or inattentiveness a greater force of stimulus is needed to arouse the attention.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 88.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, a disorder of consciousness, which consists of prolonged and profound sleep, from which the patient may be momentarily aroused, but into which he quickly sinks again. *Quain*.—3. The hibernation or winter sleep of an animal, or any other state of complete repose, as a period of summer lethargy observed in many insect-larvæ, the repose of many tropical animals during the dry season, etc.—Negro or African *lethargy*, a disease prevailing on the west coast of Africa, affecting negroes almost if not quite exclusively, and terminating after a course of some months almost invariably in death. It is characterized by fits of somnolence increasing in intensity and gravity, by enlargement of the lymphatic glands, and by more or less edema. Also called *sleeping-sickness*, *sleeping-dropsy*, *netawan*, and *lethargus*.

lethargy¹ (leth'är-ji), *v. t.* [*<* *lethargy*¹, *n.*] To make lethargic or dull. *Churchill*.

Either his notion weakens, [or] his discernings
Are *lethargied*. *Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 4. 249.

lethargy², *n.* Same as *litharge*.

lethe¹, *n.* [Also *lete*; < L. *lethum*, improp. spelling of *letum*, death. Cf. *lethal*.] Death. [Poetical.]

Here did'st thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy *lethe*.

Shak., *J. C.*, iii. 1. 206.

What more remains t' accomplish our revenge?
The proudest Nation [Troy] that great Asia nurs't
Is now extinct in *lethe*. *Heywood*, *Iron Age*, ii. 3.

Lethe² (lē'thē), *n.* [*<* L. *Lethe* (def. 1), < Gr. *λήθη*, forgetfulness, oblivion (*λήθης ἵδιον*, water of oblivion, name of a river in Lusitania; but no river called *λήθη* is mentioned by Greek writers), < *λαθάνειν*, *latheîn*, forget, akin to L. *latere*, lie hid: see *latent*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*: (a) The personification of oblivion, a daughter of Eris. (b) The river of oblivion, one of the streams of Hades, the waters of which possessed the quality of causing those who drank of them to forget their former existence.

Your goodness is the *Lethe*
In which I drown your injuries, and now five
Truly to serve you.

Far off from these a slow and silent stream,
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watery labyrinth. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 583.

2. A draught of oblivion; forgetfulness.

The conquering wine hath steep'd our sense
In soft and delicate *Lethe*. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, ii. 7. 114.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, with one species, *L. europa*, from the Malay archipelago. *Hübner*, 1816.

lethe³, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *lithe*¹.

Lethean (lē-thē'an), *a.* [*<* L. *Letheus*, < Gr. *ληθαίος*, of forgetfulness, < *λήθη*, forgetfulness: see *Lethe*².] Pertaining to the river Lethe; inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

The soul with tender luxury you fill,
And o'er the sense *Lethean* dews distill.

Falconer, *Shipwreck*, iii.

Lethe'd (lē-thē'd), *a.* [*<* *Lethe*², *q. v.*, + *-ed*.] Caused by or as if by a draught from Lethe; Lethean; oblivious: used only by Shakspeare, originally in the form *Letheid*.

Epiceuan cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite;
That sleep and feeding may prerogue his honour
Even till a *Lethe'd* dullness. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, ii. 1. 27.

letheon (lē-thē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λήθη*, forgetfulness (see *Lethe*²), + *-ον*, for *-one*.] Ethyl ether when used as an anesthetic.

letheonize (lē-thē-on-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *letheonized*, ppr. *letheonizing*. [*<* *letheon* + *-ize*.] To subject to the influence of letheon.

lether, *a.* See *lither*.

lethiferous (lē-thif'ē-rus), *a.* [= F. *léthifère* = Sp. *letífero* = Pg. *lethífero* = It. *letifero*, < L. *lethifer*, improp. spelled *lethifer*, deadly, < *letum*, death, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Deadly; bringing death or destruction.

Those that are really *lethiferous* are but excrescences of sin.
J. Robinson, *Eudoxa* (1658), p. 161.

Lethrus (leth'rus), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777); supposed to be for *Olethrus*, < Gr. *ὀλεθρος*, ruin, destruction, death.] A genus of scarabæoid

beetles, of the family *Aphodiidae*, confined to eastern Europe and western Asia. They are noted for climbing up plants to cut off leaves and twigs, which they carry into their burrows to eat.

lethy¹, *a.* See *lithy*.

lethy² (lē'thi), *a.* [*<* *Lethe*² + *-y*¹.] Causing oblivion or forgetfulness; Lethean. [Rare.]

Thou dost upon a divell, not a woman,
That has bewitcht thee with her sorcerie,
And drown'd thy soul in *lethy* faculties.

Marston, *Insatiate Countess*, iv.

letifical (lē-tif'i-kal), *a.* [*<* **letifice* (< L. *letificus*, making glad, < *letus*, glad, + *facere*, make) + *-al*.] Making glad. *Bailey*, 1731.

letificate (lē-tif-i-kāt), *v.* [*<* L. *letificatus*, pp. of *letificare* (> It. *letificare* = Sp. *letificar*), make glad, cheer, rejoice, < *letificus* (> Pg. *letificio*), make glad: see *letifical*.] I. *intrans.* To rejoice; be glad. *Bailey*, 1731.

II. *trans.* To make glad; gladden; cheer. *Nares*.

letification (lē-tif-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*<* *letificate* + *-ion*.] The act of rejoicing; festivity.

The last year we shew'd you, and in this place,
How the shepherds of Christ by thee made *letification*.

Candlemas Day (1512), *Int.*

Leto (lē'tō), *n.* [*<* Gr. *Λητώ*; cf. L. *Latona*.]

1. In *Gr. myth.*, the mother by Zeus of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), to whom she gave birth on the island of Delos. She was a personification of the night and of the darkness, which is a necessary antithesis to the great twin deities of light, her children. She was called by the Romans *Latona*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of hepialid moths, with one species, *L. vnus*, of South Africa. *Hübner*, 1816.

let-off (let'ōf), *n.* [*<* the phrase *let off*: see *let*¹, *v.*] 1. An outlet; a vent.

Ah, the poor horses! how many a brutal kick and stripe they got, . . . just as a *let-off* for the angry passions of their masters. *Religious Herald*, June 2, 1887.

2. In *power-loom weaving*, any one of a variety of devices for feeding or letting off the warp from the beam or yarn-roll of a loom, as required by the winding of the cloth on the cloth-beam.

let-pass (let'pās'), *n.* 1. A passport or permit to pass, or to go or be abroad.

Three men found wandering without a *let-passe* were to be sent to the fleet to serve His Majesty.

A. H. A. Hamilton, *Quarter Sessions*, p. 218.

2. A pass or paper furnished to a vessel in order to prevent detention by a ship of war; a safe-conduct.

Lett (let), *n.* [*<* Lett. *Latvi*.] A member of a branch of the Lithuanian or Lettic race, inhabiting chiefly the Russian provinces of Courland, Livonia, and Vitebsk. The Letts call themselves *Latvis*. See *Lithuanian*.

letter¹ (let'er), *n.* [*<* *let*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who lets or permits.

A provider slow
For his own good, a careless *letter-go*.

B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's *Art of Poetry*.

2. One who lets for hire. [Rare.]

Aston, who calls her [Mrs. Bracegirdle] "the Diana of the Stage," says, "The most received Opinion is that she was the Daughter of a Coach Man, Coach maker, or *Letter* out of Coaches in the Town of Northampton."

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 25.

letter² (let'er), *n.* [*<* ME. *lettere*; < *let*² + *-er*.] One who lets, retards, or hinders.

letter³ (let'er), *n.* [*<* ME. *lettre*, *letre*, < OF. *lettre*, *letre*, F. *lettre* = Sp. *letra* = Pg. *letra* = It. *lettera*, < L. *littera*, *littera*, a letter, alphabetic character, in pl. a letter, epistle, also literature, history, letters; origin uncertain; perhaps, with formative *-ter*, from the root **li* of *linere*, pp. *litus*, smear, spread, or rub over (see *limiment*), meaning a character graven (with a style) on a tablet 'smeared' with wax (the letters being, when necessary, erased by rubbing the wax with the end of the style), or a character 'smeared' or spread (with a reed or pencil) on parchment. (Cf. *obliterate*.) Hence also (from L. *littera*, *littera*) E. *literal*, *literary*, *literate*, *litterate*, *alliterate*, *obliterate*, *transliterate*, etc.] 1. A mark or sign used to represent a sound of the human voice; a conventional representation of one of the primary elements of speech; an alphabetical character.

And than he brought hym a bref all of brode *letteres*,
That was comly by craft a clerke for to rede.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 794.

He . . . from the cross-row plucks the *letter G*.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, I. 1. 55.

Primitive picture ideograms have passed through the successive stages of phonograms and syllabic signs till they finally developed into *letters*.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 13.

2. In *printing*, a type bearing an alphabetical character: as, an initial *letter*; broken *letters*.—3. Alphabetical representation in general; characters used in writing or printing collectively; hence, in *printing*, movable type as constituting complete fonts: as, black-*letter* (either in manuscript or impression, or as type); plenty or scarcity of *letter*.

It [the Samaritan Pentateuch] seemed to me to be much later than that of Sir John Cotton's Library with us, because it was of a much smaller *Letter*, and more broken in the Writing, which was all I am capable to Judge by.

Letter, Journey to Paris, p. 132.

4. A missive communication made by the use of letters. Specifically—(a) A written message, notice, or other expression of thought sent by one person to another; an epistle; formerly in the plural with reference to a single communication.

Furst the Sowden sent his *letters* owt.
With messengers as fast as they cowde ride,
To kynges and to princes all about.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 1891.

Lo, heer the *lettres* seted of this thing,
That I mot bere with al the haste I may.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 638.

I have a *letter* from her,
Of such contents as you will wonder at.

Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 12.

(b) An official or legal document granting some right, authority, or privilege to the person or persons addressed or named in it: as, *letters patent*; *letters of administration*.

5f. An inscription.

In al that lond magicien was noon
That coude expoune what this *lettre* mente,
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 218.

Be wryting of wees that wist I in dede,
With sight for to seche, of hom that suet after,
To ken all the craftes how the case felle,
By lokyng of *lettres* that lette were of olde.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 25.

6. Literal or exact meaning; un glossed signification; that which is most plainly expressed by the words used: as, to adhere to the *letter* of the text.

Who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament; not of the *letter*, but of the spirit: for the *letter* killeth, but the spirit giveth life.

2 Cor. iii. 6.

By the *letter* and written word of God, we are without exception in the state of death.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 57.

The special abuse of reverence is idolatry, which is worshipping the *letter* instead of the spirit.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 165.

7. *pl.* Literaturo in general; hence, knowledge derived from books; literary culture; erudition: as, the republic of *letters*; a man of *letters*.

Pericles was an able minister of state, an excellent orator, and a man of *letters*.—*Swift*, Nobles and Commons, ii.

But the valuable thing in *letters* . . . is, as we have often remarked, the judgment which forms itself insensibly in a fair mind along with fresh knowledge.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Int.

It [teaching] was wise in this, that it gave its pupils some tincture of *letters* as distinguished from mere scholarship.

Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8 1886.

8. In *musical notation*, same as *letter-name*.—*Ancillary letters*. See *ancillary*.—*Apostolic letters*. See *bull*, 2.—*Ascending letter*, in *printing*. See *ascending*.—*Body letter*, that kind of type in which the main portion of a book or paper is printed. *E. H. Knight*.—*Cacuminal letter*. Same as *cerebral letter*.—*Canine letter*, canonical letters, capital letters, cerebral letter, characteristic letter, circular letter, commendatory letters, commercial letter, criminal letters. See the adjectives.—*Communicatory letters*. See *commendatory letters*, under *commendatory*.—*Condensed letter*, in *printing*. See *type*.—*Dead letter*, dead-letter office. See *dead*.—*Descending letters*, dismissory letter, dominical letter. See the adjectives.—*Double letters*, in *printing*, the characters ff, fl, fl, and fl cast as single types, to prevent the breaking of the back of the f, which when used separately interferes with every following ascending letter. The diphthongs *ae* and *oe* are also cast as double letters.—*Ecclesiastical letters*. See *ecclesiastical epistles*, under *ecclesiastical*.—*Extended letter*, in *printing*. See *extend*.—*Inferior letter*, in *printing*, a small letter printed at the bottom of the line.—*Initial letter*. See *initial*.—*Kerned letter*, a type in which some portion of the face overhangs the body, as the upper part of the letter *f*. Nearly all the long letters in italic and script fonts are kerned. *E. H. Knight*.—*King's letter*. Same as *brief*, 2(d).—*Letter dismissory*. Same as *dimissory letter*.—*Letter missive*. (a) A letter of an official character sent to or intended for different persons about some matter concerning all of them; specifically, among Congregationalists, an identical letter issued by a church, by a member or members of a church feeling aggrieved, or by persons desirous of forming a church, calling a council of churches for advice or aid upon the subject or subjects mentioned in the letter.

The council, being assembled as invited, is organized by being called to order by one of its older members, who reads the *letter missive* which is the authority for their procedure.

H. M. Dexter, Congregationalism, lii. § 1.

(b) In *Eng. law*: (1) A letter of courtesy written by the lord chancellor to any peer, peeress, or bishop against whom a bill is filed, informing the party of the complaint and requesting an appearance, sent in lieu of summons. (2) A letter from the sovereign addressed to a dean and chapter, naming the person whom they are required to elect as bishop. Also called *royal letter*. See *extract* under *royal letter*.—*Letter of allotment*, *attorney*, *bailiery*, *credit*, *il-*

cence. See *allotment*, etc.—*Letter of credence*. See *credence*, 2.—*Letter of marque*. See *marque*.—*Letter of mart*. Same as *letter of marque*.—*Letter of orders*. See *order*.—*Letter of recommendation*. See *recommendation*.—*Letters advocacy*. See *advocacy*.—*Letters clause or close*, in *Eng. law*, letters in the name of the sovereign closed or sealed up with the royal signet or privy seal.—*Letters of administration*, the instrument by which the court having jurisdiction of intestates' estates authenticates the appointment of an administrator and authorizes him to proceed in the settlement of the estate.—*Letters of administration with the will annexed*, letters of administration in a case where there is a will but no executor, as where the will omits to provide one, or the one designated does not accept the trust, and it therefore becomes necessary to appoint an administrator to carry the will into effect.—*Letters of caption*. See *caption*.—*Letters of collection*, or *letters of special administration*, letters issued for the temporary purpose of enabling some one to collect and hold the assets, pending a controversy as to the right to have letters of administration or letters testamentary.—*Letters of election, of exculpation, of fire and sword, or of horning, of legitimization*. See *ejection*, *exculpation*, *fire*, etc.—*Letters of intercommuning*. See *intercommune*.—*Letters of open doors*. See *open*.—*Letters overt*. Same as *letters patent*.—*Letters patent*, an open letter under the seal of the state or nation, granting some property, right, authority, privilege, or title; more specifically, in *modern law*, such letters granting the exclusive right to use an invention or design. Letters patent are so called because they were commonly addressed by the sovereign to all subjects at large, and were not sealed up like a secret commission, but open, ready to be shown to whom it might concern.

By the story of dyvers *letters patentes* or charturs granted and confirmed by dyvers kynges of Yngland.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 528.

With the exception of a few gaps in the reigns of John and Henry III., the *letters-patent* extend without break or flaw from the year 1200 to our own day. Unlike the close rolls, they are unsealed and exposed to view, hence their name.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 311.

Letters rogatory, an instrument by which a court of one nation informs a court of a foreign nation that a certain claim is pending in the first-mentioned court, in which the testimony of certain witnesses who reside within the jurisdiction of the foreign court is required, and the foreign court is requested to take their depositions, or cause them to be taken, in due course and form of law, for the furtherance of justice, usually adding to the request an offer on the part of the court making it to do the like for the other in a similar case. *Benedict*.—*Letters secret*, letters or documents closed and sealed, and not for general perusal: opposed to *letters patent*.

Two different methods of sealing documents, either closed or open for inspection, are recorded in the legal terms *letters secret* and "letters patent."

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 586.

Letters testamentary, the instrument by which a court of probate authenticates the appointment of an executor under a will, and authorizes him to proceed in the administration of the will.—*Lingual letter*. Same as *cerebral letter*.—*Man of letters*. See *man*.—*Monitory, movable, nundinal, etc., letter*. See the adjectives.—*Open letter*, a letter designed for several or many persons; a letter to be passed from hand to hand, or to be published; especially, a letter of private or personal import intended for general perusal.—*Pacifical letter*. See *commendatory letters*, under *commendatory*.—*Proof before letter*. See *proof*.—*Provincial letter*. See *provincial*.—*Registered letter*, a letter the address of which is registered at a post-office for a special fee, in order to secure its safe transmission, a receipt being given to the sender and by each postmaster and employe through whose hands it passes. In the United States the receipt of the person addressed is forwarded to the sender.—*Ribbon letter*, an ornamental type or character whose design is taken from a ribbon laid in the shape required, with its doublings, folds, etc.—*Royal letter*. Same as *letter missive* (b) (2).

The *royal letters* are a thing of course,
A king, that would, might recommend his horse (to be bishop),

And deans, no doubt, and chapters, with one voice,
As bound in duty, would confirm the choice.

Cowper, Troilus, l. 1416.

Signet letter. See *signet*.—*Sunday letter*. Same as *dominical letter*. See *dominical*.—*Superior letter*, in *printing*, a small letter printed at the top of the line.—*Synodal letter*. See *bull*, 2.—*To expedite letters*. See *expede*.—*To gain or lose letters*, in *teleg.*, in A B C instruments, to indicate letters in advance of or behind the proper letter of the alphabet: said of the index when it is out of adjustment and points to the wrong part of the dial. The error may be continually one or more letters in advance or one or more letters behind the proper position, or it may be a varying one due to the index failing to make the proper steps.—*To run one's letters*, in *Scots law*, to exercise the right an accused person has (under certain restrictions) of having his case tried before the circuit court sittings in the locality in which the applicant is imprisoned. (See also *drop-letter*.)

*letter*³ (let'ér), *v. t.* [*letter*³, *n.*] To impress or engrave letters on; mark or stamp with a title or an inscription: as, to *letter* a book; a *lettered* stone or print.

And ye talk together still,
In the language wherewith Spring
Letters cowslips on the hill?

Tennyson, Adeline.

letter-balance (let'ér-bal'ans), *n.* A machine for weighing letters, printed matter, or small packages, for mailing.

letter-board (let'ér-bórd), *n.* 1. In *printing*, a strong movable board upon which types are placed for distribution or for temporary stowage.—2. The broad smooth board on the out-

side of a railroad-car, above the cornice and windows, on which is painted the name of the road or other legend. Also called *frieze*.

letter-book (let'ér-bük), *n.* A book in which letters are filed, or in which copies of letters are made, for preservation.

letter-box (let'ér-boks), *n.* A box to receive letters. (a) A locked box fastened to a wall or post in a public place, or conveniently placed for public use in a post office, in which letters are dropped to be collected and mailed at regular hours by the post-office carriers or clerks.

The lion's head which served as a *letter-box* has been immortalized in that paper (the "Guardian"). It was in imitation of the famous lion at Venice.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, l. 221.

(b) One of a number of rented boxes in a post-office, in which letters are placed by the postmaster or clerk to be collected by the owners of the boxes at their convenience. More commonly called simply *box*.

Any body hesitates a little in reference to going behind the *letter-boxes* and assisting in sorting the mails.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 218.

(c) A box to receive letters, affixed at the entrance of a dwelling or place of business, usually upon the inside of the door, with a slit through which letters may be thrust in from without.

letter-carrier (let'ér-kar'i-ér), *n.* A man who delivers or collects letters in postal service; a postman.

letter-case (let'ér-kās), *n.* 1. A case for containing letters; hence, a portable writing-desk or portfolio.—2. In *printing*, a type-case. See *case*, 2, *n.*, 6.

letter-clip (let'ér-klip), *n.* An implement, consisting of a pair of plates opening and closing on a spring, by means of which papers may be clasped firmly, so as to be hung up or kept together.

letter-cutter (let'ér-kut'ér), *n.* One who cuts letters in or upon a surface, as of stone or metal; specifically, in *type-founding*, a punch-cutter.

letter-drop (let'ér-drop), *n.* On a postal or mail railroad-car, a plate with an opening closed by a hinged flap, for receiving letters for the post along the route of the train.

lettered (let'éréd), *a.* [*letter*³ + -ed². Cf. *literate*.] 1. Literate; educated; versed in literature or science.

Lere it thus, lewede men, for *lettred* hit knoweth,
Than treuthe and trewe loue ys no tresour bettere.

Piers Plowman (C), ll. 135.

Arn. Monsieur, are you not *lettered*?
Moth. Yes, yes; he teaches boys the horn-book.

Shak., L. L., v. 1. 48.

2. Of or pertaining to learning; marked by or devoted to literary culture: as, *lettered* ease or retirement.

And he, who to the *lettered* wealth

Of ages adds the fore unpriced.

Waltier, Last Walk in Autumn.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, marked as if with letters; having spots which look like letters, or make the surface seem to be written over: as, the *lettered tortoise* (*Emys scripta*); the *lettered chinamark* (*Diasemia literalis*, a small brown British moth).

letterer (let'ér-ér), *n.* One who letters; one who marks or cuts the letters of an inscription, a title, or the like: as, a book-*letterer*.

letter-file (let'ér-fil), *n.* A device for holding letters for reference. It may be a rod or pointed hook of metal mounted on a stand, or a clip, case, box, or folio, with or without some arrangement to facilitate reference.

letter-founder (let'ér-foun'dér), *n.* Same as *type-founder*.

Our printing-house often wanted sorts, and there was no *letter-founder* in America. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 159.

letter-founding (let'ér-foun'ding), *n.* Same as *type-founding*.

letter-foundry (let'ér-foun'dri), *n.* Same as *type-foundry*.

letter-head (let'ér-hed), *n.* 1. A printed form of address or advertisement at the head of a sheet of letter-paper. Also called *letter-heading*.—2. A sheet of letter-paper so headed.

He drew up a note upon the "tavern" *letter-head*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 649.

letter-heading (let'ér-hed'ing), *n.* Same as *letter-head*, 1.

lettering (let'ér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *letter*³, *r.*] 1. The act of stamping or marking with letters.—2. The letters impressed or marked upon anything; any inscription, as on a sign-board, coin, or tombstone.

lettering-box (let'ér-ing-boks), *n.* A small case in which are kept the types used by bookbinders for *lettering* books.

lettering-tool (let'ér-ing-töl), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a small box of brass mounted on a handle

of wood, in which types are fastened by means of a side-screw, used by the finisher in the lettering of books.

letterize (let'er-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *letterized*, ppr. *letterizing*. [*< letter³ + -ize.*] To write letters or epistles. *Lamb.* [Rare.]

letterleaf (let'er-léf), *n.* An orchid of the genus *Grammatophyllum*: so named from its figured leaves. Also called *letter-plant*.

letterless (let'er-les), *a.* [*< letter³ + -less.*] Unlettered; illiterate; not learned.

A meer daring *letterless* commander can, in a rational way, promise himself no more success in his enterprise than a mastiff can in his contest with a lion.

Waterhouse, Apology (1853), p. 125.

There was an illiterate generation, and a *letterless* race to be educated. *The Century*, XXVIII, 157.

letter-lichen (let'er-li'ken), *n.* A lichen of the genus *Opographa*. The apothecium assumes irregularly stellate or radiate forms, suggesting written characters. Also called *scripture-wort*.

letterling (let'er-ling), *n.* [*< letter³ + -ling¹.*] A little letter. *Imp. Dict.*

letter-lock (let'er-lok), *n.* A form of permutation-lock, in which the combinations are indicated by particular arrangements of pieces marked with letters.

lettern (let'ern), *n.* See *lectern*.

letter-name (let'er-nám), *n.* In *musical notation*, the alphabetic name or symbol of tones, of keys of the keyboard, of degrees of the staff, or of notes placed upon such degrees and representing such tones or keys. See *keyboard, notation, staff.* Also *letter*.

letter-office (let'er-of'is), *n.* A place for the deposit and distribution of letters; a post-office.

letteroni, *n.* An obsolete form of *lectern*.

letter-ornament (let'er-ór-ná-ment), *n.* A decoration made up of the forms of letters. In some letter-ornaments the letters are complete and legible, and usually, though not necessarily, forming words, as is common in Russian art and in modern art of the Levant, as on metal-work. In others the letters are modified or wholly changed for decorative effect, or parts only of the letters are given, as sometimes in Byzantine art and in European imitations of it, and also in early northern decoration, Anglo-Saxon, etc.

letter-paper (let'er-pá'pér), *n.* Paper for writing letters on; specifically, paper of an intermediate size between note-paper and foolscap, usually quarto, as distinguished from the octavo form of note-paper.

letter-perfect (let'er-pér'fékt), *a.* Perfect to the letter in committing anything to memory; having a part or a speech thoroughly memorized: used especially of actors.

letter-plant (let'er-plant), *n.* Same as *letter-leaf*.

letterpress (let'er-pres), *n.* and *a.* [*< letter³, type, + press¹, print.*] *I. n.* Letters or words impressed on paper or other material from printing-types; printed text: so called when subordinate to or in contrast with illustrations.

The *letterpress* with which the illustration is accompanied is no less interesting than the plate, and furnishes much valuable information. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II, 360.

II. a. Consisting of, relating to, or employed in printing from types: as, *letterpress printing*.

letter-press (let'er-pres), *n.* [*< letter³, a writing, + press¹, printing-machine.*] A press for copying letters by transfer; a copying-press.

letter-punch (let'er-punch), *n.* A steel punch on the end of which a letter is engraved. Such punches are used for making matrices for printing-type, as well as for making an impression on metal, etc., when applied against the surface and struck with a hammer.

letter-rack (let'er-rak), *n.* *1.* A tray divided into small compartments in which large types of wood are ranged.—*2.* A rack or small frame, usually ornamented, in which letters, arranged as answered and unanswered or otherwise, are kept.

letter-scale (let'er-skāl), *n.* Same as *letter-balance*.

letter-stamp (let'er-stamp), *n.* A stamp used in a post-office for canceling postage-stamps, or for stamping on letters or packages various notices or remarks, such as the place of mailing, instructions for the carrier, etc.

letterure, **letturure**, *n.* [ME., *< OF. letterure, lettrure, letreüre, < L. litteratura, literatura, learning, letters, literature: see literature.*] *1.* Learning; letters; literature.

Al conne he *letterure* or conne he noon,
As in effect he shal fynde it al oon.

Chaucer, Prolog to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 293.

2. Writing; scripture.

"Lo!" seith holy *letterure*, "whiche lordes beth this shrewes!" *Piers Plowman* (B), x, 27.

letter-winged (let'er-wingd), *a.* Having the wings marked as if with letters: specifically said of a kite, *Elanus scriptus*. *P. L. Selater.*

letter-wood (let'er-wúd), *n.* The heart-wood of the South American tree *Brosimum Aubletii*. It is extremely hard, of a beautiful brown color with black spots, which have been compared to hieroglyphs; hence the name, which is also applied to the tree. Being rare and costly, the wood is used in cabinet-work for veneering only.

letter-writer (let'er-rí'tér), *n.* *1.* One who writes letters; specifically, one whose profession it is to write letters for others.

The same desire impels thousands of people to write letters to the newspapers; but these *letter-writers* are not usually journalists. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1883, p. 43.

2. A book containing rules and examples for the use of persons unskilled in the writing of letters.

Lettic (let'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Lett + -ic.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Letts or their congeners; related to the Letts: as, the *Lettic* language; the Samogitians are a *Lettic* people. *Lettic* race is a general term for the Letts, Lithuanians, and Berussians or Old Prussians.

II. n. Same as *Lettish*.

lettice¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lettuce*.

lettice², *n.* An obsolete form of *lattice*.

lettice³ (let'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lettice*; *< OF. letice, letisse, laitice, an animal of a very white color, supposed to be an ermine, also a white fur, < F. lait, < L. lac (lact-), milk: see lettuce.*] A kind of fur, white or very light-colored, in use as late as the middle of the sixteenth century.

You shall charge your selmes with many [furs], . . . as good martens, miniuers, otherwise called *Lettis*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 298.

lettice-cap¹, *n.* [Perhaps *< lettice² + cap¹*, in allusion to *lettice-cap²*.] A soporific in which lettuce is supposed to have been a leading ingredient.

Bring in the *lettice-cap*. You must he shaved, sir; And then how suddenly we'll make you sleep!

Pletcher, Monsieur Thomas, lii, 1.

lettice-cap², *n.* [*< lettice² (?) = lattice* (see quot. from Nares), or *lettice³, + cap¹*.] A kind of cap.

A *lettice-cap* it wears and beard not short.

Shippe of Safegarde (1569).

A *lettice-cap* was originally a lattice-cap—that is, a net cap which resembles lattice work.

Nares.

Lettish (let'ish), *a.* and *n.* [*< Lett + -ish¹.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the division of the Lettic or Lithuanian race distinctively called Letts: as, the *Lettish* language; *Lettish* customs.

II. n. The language spoken by the Letts, a branch of the Indo-European family, closely related to Slavonian or Slavic. Also *Lettic*.

lettre-de-cachet (let'r-dé-ka-shā'), *n.* [Fr.: *lettre, letter; de, of; cachet, seal: see letter³, de², cachet.*] See *cachet*.

letturure, *n.* See *letterure*.

Lettsonia (let-sō'mi-ā), *n.* [NL. (W. Roxburgh, 1824), named after J. C. Lettson, an English naturalist.] A genus of plants of the tribe *Convolvuleæ*, distinguished by the fruit, which is a soft, several-seeded berry. There are 32 species, found in eastern India, southern China, and the Malay archipelago, twining or climbing vines with alternate leaves and dense corymbose cymes in the axils. Some of the species are used medicinally. *L. grandiflora* is an evergreen shrub cultivated in greenhouses under the name of *Lettson's tea-plant*.

lettsonite (let'som-ít), *n.* [After W. G. Lettson, an English mineralogist.] A basic sulphate of copper, of a bright-blue color: same as *cyanotrichite*.

lettuce (let'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lettice*; *< ME. letuce, < OF. *laituce, letuce, usually laitue, letue, F. laitue (> D. latuw) = Sp. lechuga = It. lattuga = AS. lactuce = OHG. latuh, lattouch, lotoch, latohha, MHG. lateche, latech, latech, G. lattich = Sw. Dan. laktuk, < L. lactuca, lettuce, so called from its milky juice, < lac (lact-), milk: see lactate.*] *1.* A garden-herb, *Lactuca sativa*, a hardy annual, extensively cultivated for use as a salad. It is believed by some to be derived from *L. Scariola* (including *L. virosa*). There are many varieties of the garden-plant, which may be grouped as *cabbage-lettuces*, low forms with depressed cabbage-like heads, and *Cos lettuces*, erect-growing varieties having the head long and tapering downward.

The bason then being brought up to the bishop, he often dipped a large *lettuce* into it, and several times sprinkled all the people. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II, l. 18.

These are creeping *Lettuces* of a very milky Juice, like their Name. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus*, l. 302.

Lettuce of lac derived is perchance;
ffor mylk it hath or yeveth abundance.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

2. Any plant of the genus *Lactuca*; also, a plant having some resemblance to *Lactuca*.—*Blue*

lettuce, a plant of the section *Mulgedium* of the genus *Lactuca*, with blue flowers. [U. S.]—*Cabbage-lettuce, Cos lettuce.* See def. 1.—*Drumhead lettuce*, a variety of cabbage-lettuce.—*False lettuce.* Same as *blue lettuce*.—*Frog's lettuce*, a species of pondweed, *Potamogeton densus*. [Prov. Eng.]—*Garden-lettuce.* See def. 1.—*Indian lettuce*, the American columbo, *Frasera Carolinensis*; also, the false wintergreen, *Pyrrola rotundifolia*.—*Lamb's lettuce*, corn-salad, *Valerianella* (which see).—*Loafed lettuce.* See *loaf¹*.—*Prickly lettuce, Lactuca Scariola.*—*Sea-lettuce*, the seaweed *Ulva Lactuca*. Also called *lettuce-laver*. [Eng.]—*Wall-lettuce, Lactuca muralis.* [Eng.]—*Water-lettuce, Pistia Stratiotes* of the tropics.—*White lettuce, Prenanthes alba* or kindred species. Also called *lion's-foot, rattlesnake-root, etc.*—*Wild lettuce.* (a) In England, *Lactuca Scariola*. (b) In America, *Lactuca Canadensis*. Also called *trumpetweed* and *trumpet-milkweed*. (c) Sometimes the same as *blue lettuce*.

lettuce-bird (let'is-bérd), *n.* The thistle-bird or common American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris tristis*. [Local, U. S.]

lettuce-opium (let'is-ō'pi-um), *n.* *Lactucarium*.

lettuce-saxifrage (let'is-sak'si-frāj), *n.* A plant of the Alleghany mountains, *Saxifraga erosa*, the leaves of which have sharply crose teeth.

letuary, *n.* See *electuary*.

let-up (let'up), *n.* [*< let up, verb phrase under let¹, v.*] A cessation of restraint or obstruction; release; relaxation; intermission, as of labor. [Colloq., U. S.]

Our little *let-up* Wednesday afternoons . . . is sure to come, while the *let-ups* we get other days, . . . you can't be sure whether you're going to get them or not.

The Century, XXVIII, 588.

leu (lā), *n.*; pl. *lei* (lē). [Rumanian.] A modern silver coin of Rumania, the unit of the monetary system, equivalent to the French franc, or about 19 United States cents.

Leucadendron (lū-ka-den'drŏn), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1809), irreg. *< Gr. λευκός, white, + δένδρον, a tree.*] A genus of plants of the order *Proteaceæ* and tribe *Proteeæ*, distinguished by having the regular dioecious flowers in heads in both sexes. There are about 70 species, shrubs and trees, natives of South Africa. *L. argenteum*, the silver-tree or witteboom, is native only on a slope of the Table Mountain near Cape Town, and has been nearly exterminated for fuel. Its white silvery leaves make it highly ornamental, and they are much used in Christmas decorations. Other species also are cultivated.

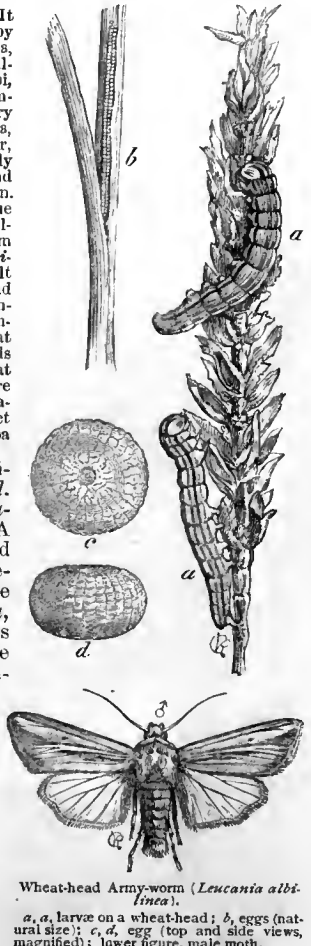
leucæmia, leucæmic. See *leucemia, leucemic*.

Leucania (lū-kā-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λευκός, white: see leucous.*] A genus of noctuid moths

founded by Hübner in 1816. It is characterized by full hairy eyes, smooth front, well-developed palpi, strong tongue, simple antennæ, hairy unarmed legs, rounded collar, quadrate slightly tufted thorax, and untufted abdomen. *L. unipuncta* is the adult of the well-known army-worm (which see). *L. albilinea* is the adult of the wheat-head army-worm, an insect which occasionally appears in great numbers and feeds upon heads of wheat and rye. There are two annual generations, and the insect hibernates as pupa underground.

Leucaniidæ (lū-kā-nī-ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Leucania + -idæ.*] A group of noctuid moths, represented by the genus *Leucania*, and regarded as a family. There are about 20 genera, widely distributed. Also called *Leucanidæ*.

leucaniline (lū-kan'i-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. λευκός, white, + E. aniline.*] A white crystalline substance (C₂₀H₂₁N₃) forming color-



less salts, prepared by treating fuchsine salts with zinc-dust and hydrochloric acid. It yields rosaniline by oxidation.

Leucanthemum (lū-kān'thō-mum), *n.* [*L.*, also *leucanthemis*, < Gr. λευκάνθημον, the camomile, < λευκός, white, + άνθημον, flower.] A section of the genus *Chrysanthemum*, embracing the species *C. Leucanthemum* (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), the oxeye daisy or whiteweed. It was retained as a genus by A. P. de Candolle (1837), with 20 species.

leucanthous (lū-kān'thus), *a.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + άνθος, flower.] In *bot.*, having white flowers.

Leucaster (lū-kas'tēr), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Choisy, 1849), < Gr. λευκός, white, + αστήρ, a star.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Nyctaginaceae* and type of the tribe *Leucastereae*, distinguished by having but two stamens. The only species, *L. caniflorus*, is a native of Brazil, and is a half-twining shrub with entire alternate leaves, and white flowers in axillary cymes.

Leucastereae (lū-kas-tō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Leucaster* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Nyctagineae*, distinguished by a subglobose achenium, which is free and inclosed by the base of the perianth, and a short curved or annular embryo. It includes the genera *Leucaster* (type of the tribe), *Andradea*, and *Cryphaocarpus*, tropical American trees or shrubs with alternate leaves.

leucaugite (lū-kā'jīt), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκός, bright, light, white, + αὐγίτης, see *augite*.] An aluminous variety of pyroxene, allied to augite, but containing very little iron, and hence of a white or grayish color.

leucemia, leucæmia (lū-sē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λευκός, white, + αἷμα, blood.] A disease characterized by a large excess of the white corpuscles of the blood, with hypertrophy of the spleen or the lymphatic glands, or changes in the bone-marrow. It is usually fatal. Also called *leucocythemia*.

leucemic, leucæmic (lū-sē'mik), *a.* [*L.*, < *leucemia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with leucemia.

With one exception, that of *leucæmic* blood (Scherer), no gluten has as yet been found in the fluids of the body. *Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 22.*

leuch (lyō'h). A Scotch preterit of *laugh*.

leuchtenbergite (loiēh'ten-bērg-it), *n.* [Named after the duke Maximilian von *Leuchtenberg*.] A kind of chlorite of a white or greenish-white color, occurring in hexagonal plates or crystals.

leucin (lū'siu), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + *-in*.] A white pulverulent substance, amido-caproic acid (C₉H₁₁O₂NH₂), obtained by treating muscular fiber with sulphuric acid, and afterward with alcohol. It crystallizes in shining scales. It is one of the principal products of the decomposition of nitrogenous matter, and occurs normally in various tissues and fluids of the body, being also a product of the pancreatic digestion of the proteids. Also called *aposepidin*.

leucisciform (lū-sis'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L.*, < NL. *Leuciscus* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form of a fish of the genus *Leuciscus*; resembling a dace.

Leuciscina (lū-si-si'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leuciscus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the eighth group of *Cyprinidae*. They have the air-bladder divided into anterior and posterior portions; pharyngeal teeth developed in single or double series; the anal fin short or of moderate length (not extending forward to below the dorsal), with from 8 to 11 branched rays; the lateral line when complete running in or nearly in the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin short, without osseous ray. The species are very numerous, and include the majority of the most familiar European and North American cyprinoid fishes, as the dace and roach.

Leuciscinae (lū-si-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leuciscus* + *-inae*.] In Jordan's ichthyological system, a subfamily of *Cyprinidae*, with the air-bladder next to the roof of the abdominal cavity, the dorsal fin short, median, and spineless, and the lower jaw normal. It embraces partly or wholly the *Leuciscina* and *Abramidina* of Günther; and by far the greater portion of the American as well as Eurasiatic cyprinoids belong to it.

leuciscine (lū'si-sin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Leuciscinae*, or having their characters; leucisciform.

II. *n.* One of the *Leuciscina* or *Leuciscinae*. **Leuciscus** (lū-sis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λευκίσκος, the white mullet, < λευκός, white: see *leucous*.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes to which various limits have been assigned, typical of the subfamily *Leuciscinae*. *L. rutilus* is the European roach. See *ent* under *dace*.

leucism (lū'sizm), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκός, white: see *leucous* and *-ism*.] In *zool.*, whiteness resulting from lack or loss of coloring; albinism, partial or complete: a technical term, correlated with *melanism* and *crythrism*. See *albinism*.

leucite (lū'sit), *n.* [So called from its whiteness; < Gr. λευκός, white, + *-ite*.] A mineral originally found in the recent volcanic rocks of southern Italy, especially at Vesuvius, disseminated through the lavas in crystals, usually trapezohedrons, or in irregular masses. It has also been observed similarly associated in some other regions, as the Eifel in Rhenish Prussia, the Leucite Hills of Wyoming, etc.; but it is in general of very limited occurrence. It is a silicate of aluminum and potassium, and has a white or grayish color. It was very early called *white garnet*, from its similarity to garnet in crystalline form; and it is also called *amphigene*. Leucite has excited much interest because of the phenomenon of double refraction which its crystals exhibit, this being at variance with the usually accepted isometric form. On account of these "optical anomalies," and because also of certain variations in external form, it has been referred to the tetragonal (or orthorhombic) system. Recent investigations have shown, however, that at a temperature of 500° C. it becomes isotropic, and hence it is inferred that when formed it was normally isometric, and that the observed variations in form and optical character have resulted from subsequent molecular changes.—**Leucite rocks**, a series of rocks closely allied to basalt, but containing leucite in the place of feldspar. These rocks are for the most part, so far as known, of very modern origin. They are particularly well developed in southern Italy and the Eifel. See *leucitophyre*, *phonolite*, and *tephrite*.

leucite-basalt (lū'sit-bā-sālt'), *n.* A rock closely resembling leucitophyre, but less coarsely granular in texture. Rosenbusch divides the leucite rocks into leucite-basalts and leucitites, the chief difference being that the former contain olivine, while the latter do not.

leucitic (lū-sit'ik), *a.* [*L.*, < *leucite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to leucite; containing or resembling leucite.

leucitite (lū'si-tīt), *n.* [*L.*, < *leucite* + *-ite*.] The name given by Rosenbusch to varieties of leucite rock containing no olivine. Rocks of this type have been found in various parts of Italy, in the Cordilleran regions of the United States, and in the East Indies. Their composition is extremely variable, and they have not yet been fully worked out.

leucitoid (lū'si-tōid), *n.* [*L.*, < *leucite* + Gr. εἶδος, form: see *-oid*.] In *crystal.*, a tetragonal trisectahedron, or trapezohedron: so called as being a common form of the mineral leucite.

leucitophyre (lū-sit'ō-fir), *n.* [*L.*, < *leucite* + Gr. φῑρεν, mix.] A crystalline-granular rock, differing from ordinary basalt chiefly in the presence of considerable leucite. The essential ingredients of leucitophyre are leucite, augite, olivine, and magnetite, the crystals of the first-named being sometimes as much as an inch in diameter.

leucoblast (lū'kō-blāst), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + βλαστός, germ: see *blastus*.] A germinal leucocyte, or the germ of a leucocyte.

leucocarpous (lū'kō-kār'pus), *a.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + καρπός, fruit.] Having white fruit.

leucocholyt (lū'kō-kol-i), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + χολή, bile: see *cholict*. Cf. *melancholy*.] "White bile": a nonce-word, opposed to *melancholy*, "black bile."

Mine . . . is a white Melancholy, or rather *Leucocholy* for the most part; which, though it seldom laughs or dances, nor ever amounts to what one calls Joy or Pleasure, yet is a good easy sort of a state. *Gray, Letters, I. 113.*

Leucocoryne (lū'kō-kōr'i-nē), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1839), in allusion to the white flowers of some species, mounted on scapes; < Gr. λευκός, white, + κορυνή, a club.] A genus of liliaceous plants of Chili, of the tribe *Allieae*, or onion family. Three or four species are known, having narrowly linear, channeled, radical leaves, and simple leafless scapes bearing few white or blue flowers in terminal umbels. They are called *white club-flowers*.

leucocyte (lū'kō-sīt), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + κύτος, a hollow.] A white or colorless corpuscle of the blood or lymph.

leucocythemia, leucocythæmia (lū'kō-si-thō'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λευκός, white, + κύτος, a hollow, + αἷμα, blood.] Same as *leucemia*.

leucocytic (lū'kō-sit'ik), *a.* [*L.*, < *leucocyte* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to leucocytes.—2. Pertaining to an excess of leucocytes; leucemic.

leucocytogenesis (lū'kō-si-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < *leucocyte* + Gr. γένεσις, production: see *genesis*.] The production of leucocytes, or white blood-corpuscles.

leucocytosis (lū'kō-si-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *leucocyte* + *-osis*.] The presence of an excessive number of white corpuscles in the blood, especially when merely the result of temporary causes and not produced by grave disease.

leucodermia (lū'kō-dēr'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λευκός, white, + δέρμα, skin: see *derm*.] Abnormal lack of pigment in the skin. Also written *leucoderma*, *leukoderma*, *leukodermia*.—**Leucodermia acquisita**, vitiligo.—**Congenital leucodermia**, albinism.

leucodermic (lū'kō-dēr'mik), *a.* [As *leucodermia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting leucodermia.

leucethiop (lū-sē'thi-op), *n.* Same as *leucoethiops*.

leucoethiop (lū'kō-ē'thi-op), *n.* [Also *leucoethiop*; < *leucoethiops*.] Same as *leucoethiops*.

leucoethiopic (lū'kō-ē-thi-op'ik), *a.* [*L.*, < *leucoethiops* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a leucoethiops or albino; pertaining to leucopathy.

leucoethiops (lū'kō-ē'thi-ops), *n.*; *pl.* *leucoethiopes* (lū'kō-ē-thi'ō-pēs). [*L.*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + Αἰθιοψ, an Ethiop, a negro: see *Ethiops*, *Ethiop*.] An individual of a dark-skinned race exhibiting albinism or a want of coloring matter in the skin and epidermic formations.

leucoindophenol (lū'kō-in-dō-fē'nol), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + E. *indophenol*.] Indophenol which has been reduced by glucose and caustic soda. It is a commercial article, forming a white paste soluble in pure and in acidified water. It is used in dyeing indigo-blue shades. Sometimes called *indophenol white*, or *indophenol preparation*.

Leucium (lū'kō'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < *L. leucium*, < Gr. λευκίον, name of several plants, the wallflower, snowflake, etc., lit. 'white violet,' < λευκός, white, + ἰον, violet.] A genus of plants of the family *Amaryllidaceae* and tribe *Amarylleeae*, distinguished by the long filaments and the equal segments of the perianth. There are 9 species. *L. aestivum* is the summer snowflake, and *L. verinum*, a smaller and earlier plant, the spring snowflake.

leucol (lū'kol), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + *-ol*.] An organic base obtained from coal-tar, isomeric with chinoline.

leucoline (lū'kō-lin), *n.* Same as *leucol*.

leucoma (lū'kō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λεῖκομα, a white spot in the eye, < λευκός, whiten, < λευκός, white: see *leucous*.] In *pathol.*, a white opacity of the cornea of the eye, the result of inflammation. Also called *albugo*.

leucomaine (lū'kō-mān), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + E. (*ptomaine*).] A nitrogenous organic base or alkaloid produced in living animal tissues as a result of their activity; distinguished from a *ptomaine*, which is an alkaloid produced in the putrefactive decay of a dead tissue.

leucomatous (lū-kōm'ā-tus), *a.* [*L.*, < NL. *leucoma*(t) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting leucoma.

leucomelanous (lū'kō-mel'ā-nus), *a.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + μέλας (μελαν), black.] Having a fair complexion with dark hair.

Leuconaria (lū'kō-nā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Leucon*(es) + *-aria*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a tribe of heterocæalous *Calcispongiae*, embracing recent and fossil forms whose canal system is of the eurypylous rhagonate type, divided into two families, *Leuconidae* and *Filhardidae*.

leuconate (lū'kō-nāt), *a.* [*L.*, < *Leucon*(es) + *-ate*.] Pertaining to the *Leucones*, or having their characters; as, a *leuconate* canal system; *leuconate* type of structure.

Leucones (lū'kō-nēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λευκός, white: see *leucous*.] A group of the chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiae*, characterized first by great thickening of the ectodermal syncytium, so that the inhalent pores, such as exist in *Ascones*, lengthen into canals which may variously branch and anastomose, and secondly by final restriction to these canals of the endodermal cells, which at first form a continuous layer.

leucopathia (lū'kō-pā'thi-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *leucopathy*.] Same as *leucopathy*.

leucopathy (lū'kō-pā'thi), *n.* [*L.*, < NL. *leucopathia*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + πάθος, affection: see *pathos*.] 1. The condition of being an albino; albinism.—2. Same as *chlorosis*.

leucophane (lū'kō-fān), *n.* [*L.*, < MGr. λευκοφανής, appearing white, < Gr. λευκός, white, + φανής, < φαίνεσθαι, appear.] An imperfectly crystallized mineral, of a pale greenish or wine-yellow color. It is a fluosilicate of beryllium, calcium, and sodium, and is found in Norway. Also called *leucophanite*.

Leucophasia (lū'kō-fā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λευκός, white, + φάσις, appearance: see *phase*.] A genus of pierian butterflies of the family *Papilionidae*. Also called *Leptidea*. *L. sinapis* is a British species.

leucophilous (lū'kō-fī'i-lus), *a.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκός, white, + φίλος, loving.] Fond of light; light-loving; heliophilous.

leucophlegmacy (lū'kō-fleg'mā-si), *n.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκοφλεγματία (also λευκόν φλέγμα), the dropsy, < λευκοφλέγματος, suffering from white phlegm, < λευκός, white, + φλέγμα, phlegm: see *phlegm*.] In *pathol.*, an inferred tendency to a dropsical state, as indicated by paleness, flabbiness, or redundancy of serum in the blood.

leucophlegmatic (lū'kō-fleg-mat'ik), *a.* [*L.*, < Gr. λευκοφλέγματος, suffering from white phlegm:

see *leucophlegmacy*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with leucophlegmacy.

leucophyll, **leucophyll** (lū'kō-fil'), *n.* [*Gr.* λευκός, white, + φύλλον, leaf.] A chromogen believed to exist in the white corpuscles of an etiolated plant, which, under appropriate conditions, will give rise to chlorophyll. *Sachs.*

Leucophyllea (lū-kō-fil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Benth and Hooker, 1876), < *Leucophyllum* + *-ea*.] A tribe of scrophulariaceous plants, typified by the genus *Leucophyllum*, and embracing also the genera *Heteranthia* and *Ghiesbreghtia*. They are herbs and shrubs of Texas, Mexico, and Brazil, with alternate leaves and bell-shaped corollas with the tube short.

Leucophyllum (lū-kō-fil'um), *n.* [*NL.* (Humboldt and Bonpland, 1809), < *Gr.* λευκός, white, + φύλλον, leaf.] A genus of plants of the family *Scrophulariaceae*, type of the *Leucophyllea*.

leucoplasia (lū-kō-plā'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* λευκός, white, + πλάσις, anything flat and broad.] In *pathol.*, the occurrence of chronic white patches on the tongue and buccal mucous membrane. There is inflammation of the corium, with hypertrophy and perversion of growth of the epithelium. Also called *ichthyosis lingua*, *tylosis lingua*, and *psoriasis lingua*.

leucoplast, **leucoplastid** (lū'kō-plast, lū-kō-plas'tid), *n.* [*Gr.* λευκός, white, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form.] Same as *amyloplast*.

leucopterous (lū-kop'te-rus), *a.* [*Gr.* λευκός, white, + πτερόν, a wing, = *E.* feather.] Having white wings. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

leucopyrite (lū-kō-pi'rit), *n.* [*Gr.* λευκός, white, + *E.* pyrites.] A mineral (Fe₃As₄) of a color between white and steel-gray and of a metallic luster, consisting chiefly of arsenic and iron. It is related to loellingite (FeAs₂) and arsenopyrite (FeAs or FeAs₂, FeS₂).

Leucorhamphus (lū-kō-ram'fus), *n.* [*Gr.* λευκός, white, + ῥάμφος, beak, bill.] A genus of toothed cetaceans, of the family *Delphinidae*, having no dorsal fin. These dolphins have hence been called *Delphinapterus*, but that name belongs to another genus. There are two species; *L. peroni* of the western coast of South America, black above and white below, with 44 teeth on each side of each jaw; and *L. borealis* of the same coast of North America, called the *right-whale dolphin*. See *Delphinapterus*, *Delphinus*.

leucorrhœa, **leucorrhœa** (lū-kō-rē'ā), *n.* [*NL.* *leucorrhœa*, < *Gr.* λευκός, white, + ῥοία, a flowing, < ῥέω, flow.] In *pathol.*, a mucous or mucopurulent discharge of a white color from the vagina; fluor albus; the whites. Also called *blemnellyria* and *colporrhœa*.

leucorrhœal, **leucorrhœal** (lū-kō-rē'al), *a.* [*Gr.* λευκός, white, + ῥοία, a flowing, < ῥέω, flow.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of leucorrhœa: as, *leucorrhœal* discharges.

leucoscope (lū'kō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr.* λευκός, white, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An optical instrument for testing the eyes for color-blindness, devised by Helmholtz.

Leucosia (lū-kō'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* λευκός, whiteness: see *leucosis*.] 1. The typical genus of *Leucosiidae*. *Fabricius*, 1798. — 2. A genus of mollusks. — 3. A genus of bombycid moths of the family *Liparidae*, based upon the European *L. salicis*. *Rambur*, 1869.

leucosian (lū-kō'si-an), *n.* and *a.* [*Gr.* λευκός, white, + ἄν, a.] 1. *n.* A crab of the family *Leucosiidae*. 2. *a.* Resembling or related to crabs of the genus *Leucosia*; pertaining to the *Leucosiidae*.

Leucosiidae (lū-kō-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Leucosia* + *-idae*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Leucosia*, containing a number of genera of small crabs of compact rounded form and more or less porcellaneous test. Also *Leucosiada*.

leucosis (lū-kō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* λευκός, whiteness, < λευκός, white, < λευκός, white: see *leucous*.] 1. Whiteness of skin; pallor. — 2. The formation or progress of leucoma.

leucospermous (lū-kō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*Gr.* λευκός, white, + σπέρμα, seed.] Having white fruit or seeds.

Leucospori (lū-kō-spō'ri), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* λευκός, white, + σπόρος, seed.] A series of fungi in the large genus *Agaricus*, distinguished by their white spores.

Leucosticte (lū-kō-stik'tē), *n.* [*NL.* (Swainson, 1831), < *Gr.* λευκός, white, + στικτός, pricked, punctured, spotted, < στίξω, prick, puncture: see *stigma*.] A notable genus of fringilline birds, having an oblique ridge on the under mandible, and the plumage more or less rosy or silvery-gray. There are several species, chiefly of western North America, known as *rosy finches*. The best-known is *L. tephrocotis*, which is of a rich chocolate-brown color, much of the plumage skirted with a rosy tint, the ears silvery-gray, and the cap black. Its length is about 6½ inches.

leucostine (lū-kō'stin), *n.* [*Gr.* λευκός, white, + στήν(ων), bone (?), + *-ine*.] A variety of trachyte.

Leucothoë (lū-kōth'ō-ē), *n.* [*NL.* (D. Don, 1834), < *L. Leucothoë*, < *Gr.* *Λευκοθήη, daughter of Orchemus, King of Babylon, and Eurynome.] A genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Andromedaceae*. The imbricated calyx does not become berry-like in the fruit, and the seeds are winged. There are about 9 species, shrubs with petioled, serrulate leaves and axillary or terminal spiked racemes of white waxy flowers gracefully arranged along the under side of the branches, natives of North America, Japan, and the Himalayas. Some of the species are ornamental, and known in gardens. *L. acuminata* of the South Carolina and Florida coast is called *princewood*. According to Schimper, 30 fossil species of *Leucothoë* occur in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, one in the Alciocene of Alaska, and one in the Dakota group (Middle Cretaceous) of Nebraska.

leucous (lū'kus), *a.* [*Gr.* λευκός, light, bright, white, akin to *L. lucere*, be light, and to *E. light*, *q. v.*] Light-colored; white; affected with leucism; albinotic: applied specifically to albinos.

leucoxene (lū'kok-sēn), *n.* [*Gr.* λευκός, white, + ξένος, a guest.] An opaque white substance often observed in thin sections of rocks, derived from the alteration of titanic iron. It is, sometimes at least, identical with titanite in composition.

leudt, **leudet**, *a.* Middle English forms of *lewd*.

leugh (lyuch or lyöch). A dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *laugh*.

leuke, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *lake*¹.

leukoderma, **leukodermia**, *n.* See *leucodermia*.

leunt, *v.* A Middle English form of *lion*.

leuset, *v.* An obsolete irregular spelling of *loose*. *Elyot*.

leuter, **leuteet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *leatty*.

leuzerit, *n.* A variant of *levernit*².

Lev. An abbreviation of *Leviticus*.

levant¹ (lev'ant), *a.* and *n.* [*OF.* *levant*, *F.* *levant*, *a.*, rising, < *L.* *levan(t)-*, *ppr.* of *levare*, raise, refl. *sc.* *levare*, rise, < *levis*, light, not heavy (whence also ult. *E.* *lever*¹, *levity*, *levce*¹, *levce*², *levy*¹, *levy*², *alleviate*, *allege*², *elevate*, *releasant*, *releive*, *relief*, etc.), akin to *E. light*², *q. v.* Hence *levant*², *levant*³.] 1. *a.* 1. Rising. *Minshew*, 1617; *Phillips*, 1706. — 2. *a.* Eastern; coming from the direction in which the sun rises.

Forth rush the *Levant* and the *Ponent* winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 704.

3. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, appellative of the fourth of Professor H. Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata in the Appalachian chain, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It is the equivalent of the lower part of the Upper Silurian, and represents the Onelia conglomerate and Medina sandstone of the New York Survey. See *Medina sandstone*, under *sandstone*. — **Levant and couchant**, in *law*. See *couchant*.

II. *n.* Same as *lavant*. [*Local*, Eng.]

levant² (lē-vant'), *n.* and *a.* [= *D.* *levant* = *G.* *levant* = *Dan.* *Sw.* *levant*, < *F.* *levant* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *levante*, < *ML.* *levant(t)-*, the sunrise, the east, the orient, *prop. adj.*, rising, applied to the sun: see *levant*¹.] 1. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] The region east of Italy lying on and near the Mediterranean, sometimes reckoned as extending east to the Euphrates and as taking in the Nile valley, thus including Greece and Egypt; more specifically, the coast-region and islands of Asia Minor and Syria: a name originally given by the Italians. — 2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean; a levanter.

The *Maestrale*, the *Bora*, the *Gregala*, and the *Levante*, are polar currents (of wind) — the first about north-west, the second north, and the other two with more or less easterly.

Fitz Roy, *Weather Book*, p. 141.

3. Same as *levant morocco*. — **Cloth of Levant**¹, a cosmetic used by ladies in the sixteenth century. *Nares*.

To make a kind of . . . cloth of *Levant*, wherewith women do use to colour their face. *Secretes of Alezis*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to or obtained from the *Levant*. — **Levant fever**. See *fever*¹. — **Levant morocco**, in *bookbinding*, morocco of superior quality, having a large and prominent grain. It was originally made in the *Levant*, from the skins of Angora goats.

levant³ (lē-vant'), *v.* [*Sp.* *levantar*, raise, move, remove (*levantar la casa*, break up house, *levantar el campo*, break up camp), < *levar*, *lievar*, now *llevar*, raise, carry, < *L.* *levare*, raise: see *levant*¹, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To run away; de-camp.

When he found she'd *levanted*, the Count of Alsace
At first turned remarkably red in the face.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 244.

II. *trans.* Used only in the imperative, in the exclamatory phrase *levant me*, a mild imprecation much like *blow me!* [*Low*.]

levator
Levant me, but he got enough last night to purchase a principality amongst his countrymen. *Foote*, *The Minor*, I.

levant³ (lē-vant'), *n.* [*Gr.* *levant*³, *v.*] A bet made by one who expects to evade paying if he loses. — To throw or run a *levant*, to bet without intention to pay. [*Slang*.]

Crowd to the hazard table, throw a familiar *levant* upon some sharp lurching man of quality, and, if he demands his money, turn it off with a loud laugh.
Cibber, *Provoked Husband*, I. (*Davies*).

levanter¹ (lē-van'tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *levant*², *n.*, + *-er*².] An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean from the direction of the *Levant*.

Let them not break prison to burst like a *levanter*, to sweep the earth with their hurricane.
Burke, *Rev. in France*.

levanter² (lē-van'tēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *levant*³, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who levants; one who runs away disgracefully. Specifically — 2. One who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wager lost. [*Slang* in both senses.]

levantine (lev'an-tin or lē-van'tin), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *levantin* (= *Pg.* *Sp.* *It.* *levantino*), pertaining to the *Levant* (fem. *levantine*, a silk cloth), < *levant*, the *Levant*: see *levant*², *n.*] 1. *a.* 1. Eastern; Oriental.

They (the seeds of *Platanus*) should be gathered late in Autumn, and brought us from some more *levantine* parts than Italy.
Evelyn, *Sylva*, xxii.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the *Levant*. — 3. Designating a particular kind of silk cloth. See *II.*, 3.

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] A native or an inhabitant of the *Levant*. — 2. [*cap.*] A vessel belonging to the *Levant*. — 3. A rich and stout silk material, characterized by having two faces of different colors or shades. *Diet. of Needlework*.

levari facias (lē-vā'ri fā'shi-as), [*L.* (*NL.*), cause to be levied: *levari*, pass. of *levare*, raise (see *levy*¹); *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (with *impv.* force) of *facere*, do, cause: see *fact*.] In *law*, a writ of execution issued to the sheriff, commanding him to levy the amount of a judgment out of the goods, etc., of the debtor.

levation¹ (lē-vā'shon), *n.* [= *OF.* *levation* = *It.* *levazione*, < *L.* *levatio(n)-*, a raising, < *levare*, pp. *levatus*, raise: see *levant*¹.] The act of raising; elevation; especially, the elevation of the Host.

Kneling, knocking on brestes, and holding vp of handes at the sight of the *levation*. *Sir T. More*, *Works*, p. 890.

By his gesture he will behave himself in such sort as rather shall make men the less to regard the mass, for he will not look up at the *levation* time, hold up his hands, nor strike his hands on his face.

J. Bradford, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 302.

levator (lē-vā'tor), *n.*; *pl.* *levatores* (lev-ā-tō'rēz). [*L.*, a lifter, < *levare*, raise: see *levant*¹. Cf. *lever*¹, ult. < *L.* *levator*.] 1. In *anat.*, that which raises or elevates, as various muscles of the human body: opposed to *depressor*. — 2. A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull. — **Levator anguli oris**, the lifter of the angle of the mouth. Also called *canine muscle*. — **Levator anguli scapulae**, the lifter of the angle of the scapula: in man, a distinct muscle arising from the cervical region of the spine and inserted into the scapula; in some animals, a part of the serratus magnus, as in the opossum. — **Levator ani**, the lifter of the anus, a sheet of muscular tissue chiefly forming the floor of the pelvic cavity. — **Levator arcuum**, in some of the lower vertebrates, as *Menobranchius*, one of the muscles suspending branchial arches to the parts above them. — **Levator claviculae**, the lifter of the clavicle, a muscle of many animals, not normally found in man, extending from the occipital bone and attached to the metacromion of the scapula. Also called *trachelo-acromiatis*. — **Levator coccygis**, the lifter of the coccyx, a considerable muscle having the office implied in the name, proceeding from the pelvis to the coccyx, and belonging to the general series of extensor muscles of the spine. It is well marked, for example, in birds. — **Levatores costarum**, twelve muscles on each side of the spine. Each passes from the transverse process of a vertebra to the rib below, being inserted between the tubercle and the angle. They raise the ribs. — **Levator glandulae thyroideae**, a muscle which occasionally passes from the hyoid bone to the thyroid gland. — **Levator humeri proprius**, the proper elevator of the humerus, a muscle of some animals, as the dog, resulting from union of fibers of the deltoid and sternomastoid, when the latter coalesces with the trapezius. — **Levator labii inferioris**, the elevator of the lower lip and chin, causing the lip to protrude, as in peunting. Also called *levator menti*. — **Levator labii superioris**, the elevator of the upper lip, exposing the canine teeth, as in grinning. From its action in dogs, it is sometimes called the *snarling-muscle*. — **Levator labii superioris alicue nasi**, the lifter of the upper lip and nostril, as in sneering; the sneering-muscle. — **Levator menti**. Same as *levator labii inferioris*. — **Levator palati**, the lifter of the soft palate, bounding the posterior naris externally, arising from the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and inserted with its fellow into the median line of the palate. — **Levator palpebrae superioris**, the lifter of the upper eyelid, antagonizing the orbicularis palpebrarum. — **Levator propius alicue nasi**, the lifter of the nostril; the dilator naris, anterior or posterior. — **Levator prostatae**, the lifter of the prostate gland, the anterior

part of the levator ani, passing from the pubic ramus to the side of the prostate, and thence under the gland to a median raphe in front of the anus.

level. An obsolete variant of *leave*¹, *leave*², *leave*, *live*¹, and *lie*.

levecelt, *n.* A variant of *lefoesel*.

leveld, *a.* A Middle English form of *leafed*.

levedyt, *n.* A Middle English form of *lady*.

levee¹ (le-vō' or lev'ē), *n.* [*< F. levée, a raising, embanking, embankment, a levy (also formerly a rising, as of the sun): see levy*¹, the naturalized form of the word in E.] 1. An embankment on the margin of a river, to confine it within its natural channel: as, the levees of the Mississippi.

On the 15th of November, he had completed in front of New Orleans a levee, of eighteen hundred yards in length, and so broad that its summit measured eighteen feet in width. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 382.

Hence—2. A landing-place for vessels; a quay, pier, or landing-stage. [Southern and western U. S. in both senses.]

levee² (le-vē' or lev'ē), *v. t.* [*< levee*¹, *n.*] To embank: as, to levee a river. [U. S.]

levee³ (le-vō' or lev'ē), *n.* [*< F. lever* (pron. le-vā'), a rising (of the sun), a rising (from bed), a morning reception (on rising), *< lever, raise, roll, rise: see levant*¹. The spelling *levee* was orig. intended to represent the F. pron. of *lever*. The word does not come from F. *levée*, which has not the meaning 'a reception.')] 1. The act or time of rising.

Nothing is more alluring than a Levee from a Couch in some Confusion. *Congress*, Way of the World, iv. 1.

I set out one morning before five o'clock, . . . and got to the sea-coast time enough to be at the sun's levee. *Gray*, To Mr. Nicholls.

2. A morning reception held by a prince or great personage; a morning assembly. The term is chiefly applied in Great Britain to the stated public occasions on which the sovereign receives such persons as are entitled by rank or favor to the honor. It is distinguished from a *drawing-room* in the respect that, whereas at a levee men alone appear (with the exception of the chief ladies of the court), both women and men attend a drawing-room. In old French usage, a levee (*lever*) was a reception of nobles by the king on his rising from bed, or during or immediately after the making of his toilet.

I humbly conceive the business of a levee is to receive the acknowledgments of a multitude. *Spectator*, No. 193.

Of the three levees in this street, the greatest is in this house. *Watpole*, To Mann, Nov. 30, 1743.

That 4th of August was the eve of Louis XVI.'s last levee—a brilliant spectacle, through which sad presages were felt and seen in many hearts and eyes. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, l. 7.

3. A general or miscellaneous assemblage of guests, without reference to the time of day; a reception: as, the president's levee.

He [Brougham] had a levee the other night, which was brilliantly attended—the archbishops, Duke of Wellington, Lord Grey, a host of people. *Greville*, Memoirs, March 15, 1831.

levee² (le-vō' or lev'ē), *v. t.* [*< levee*², *n.*] To attend the levee of; fasten one's self on, or pester, at levees. [Rare.]

Warm in pursuit, he levees all the great. *Young*.

levelful, *a.* [Also *leaful*, *leaful*; *< leve*, now *leave*², permission, + *-ful*. In the form *leaful*, *leaful*, appar. confused with *lawful*.] Allowable; permissible; lawful.

For *levelful* is with force force of showre. *Chaucer*, Prolog. to Reeve's Tale, l. 58.

Rich men sayen that it is both leaful and needful to them to gather riches together. *Fox*, p. 372. (*Nares*.)

level¹ (lev'el), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. level, level, livel, < OF. livel, liveau, leveal, later nivel, niveau, F. niveau* (dial. *leveau, levat, livé*) = Sp. *nivel, nivel-lo* = Pg. *livel, nivel* = It. *livello, < L. libella, a balance, a level, dim. of *libra*, a balance, a level: see *libra, librate*¹, etc.] I. *n.* 1. An instrument for determining the plane of the horizon, or the plane perpendicular to the direction in which bodies fall under the action of gravity. The simplest instrument used for this purpose is the *plumb-line*. This is now superseded for most purposes by the*

vided with a chamber so contrived that the length of the bubble can be altered. The spirit-level is usually reversed in use, and the mean of its two indications adopted. The spirit-level is an attachment of most geodetical instruments; and there is a special instrument called a *level* or *leveling-instrument* (which see).

Of alle kyne craftes Ich contreceteed here tooles . . . And cast out by squire both lyne and level. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 127.

In her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the ensign of evenness and rest.

B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

2. An imaginary surface everywhere perpendicular to the plumb-line, or line of gravity, so that it might be the free surface of a liquid at rest. Every such surface is approximately that of an oblate spheroid, as the *sea-level*, for example, is; but for most of the purposes of ordinary life it is convenient, and occasions no sensible error, to confound this surface with its tangent plane at the point referred to—the plane of its horizon. The vertical distance from any given lower level (in the stricter sense of the word), *A*, to a given higher level, *B*, will vary with the latitude; but the work required to raise a given weight from *A* to *B* is everywhere the same. The level or horizontal surface is ordinarily spoken of as belonging to anything lying or moving upon it, or to a liquid whose free surface in equilibrium will coincide with a portion of it, and frequently indicates, in addition, some reference to some other object having the same or a different vertical elevation. Thus, we speak of the level of a station (often with reference to some standard of elevation), or of the level of the sea; a liquid is spoken of as finding its level; *A* is said to be on a level with *B*, or *A* and *B* are on a level or on the same level.

Each place is alternately elevated and depressed; but the ocean preserves its level. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 1.

The highest flood-mark was on a level with the terrace round the house. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

Hence—3. Figuratively, degree of elevation as regards standing, condition, or action; a height reached or aimed at, from a social, intellectual, or moral point of view. The idea of comparison, relativity, or parallelism is prominent in this as in the literal signification of the word; and a natural or normal level is often spoken of, after the analogy of a free liquid surface.

It was no little satisfaction to me to view the mixed mass of all ages and dignities upon a level, partaking of the same benefits of nature. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 174.

Foppish airs And histrionic mummery, that let down The pulpit to the level of the stage. *Crocyer*, Task, II. 564.

When merit shall find its level. *F. W. Robertson*.

A common level of interests and social standing fostered unconventional ways of thought and speech, and friendly human sympathies. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

4. An extent of land-surface approximately horizontal and unbroken by irregularities; a plain.

We rode a league beyond, And o'er a bridge of pinewood crossing, came On flowery levels underneath the crag, Full of all beauty. *Tennyson*, Princess, III.

5. The point-blank aim of a missile weapon, including the line of fire and the range or distance the missile is carried without deflection; hence, purpose; aim.

As if that name, Shot from the deadly level of a gun, Did murder her. *Shak.*, R. and J., III. 3. 103. Bring me within the level of your frown, But shoot not at me in your waken'd hate. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxvii.

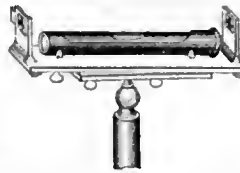
Be the fair Level of thy Actions laid As Temperance wills, and Prudence may persuade. *Prior*, Solomon, III.

6. In *mining*, a drift or nearly horizontal excavation made in opening a mine. Levels are run to connect shafts and winzes, so as to open and make ready for stopping a certain amount of ground. In a mine regularly opened on a permanent vein, the levels are usually from 60 to 100 feet apart, but vary in position with the varying richness of the lode.

7. A leveling-instrument. See *clinometer-level* and *leveling-instrument*.—**Aita's level**, a modified water-level, in which the horizontal part of the tube is replaced by long india-rubber tubing, for carrying lines of level round corners.—**Blind level**. See *blind*.—**Bricklayers' level**, a plummet attached to a wooden T having a line through the attachment of the plumb-line perpendicular to the edge of the wood.—**Carpenters' level**. Same as *bricklayers' level*.—**Day level**, in *mining*, a level open to the surface at the side of a valley. Most mines have, when possible, at least one such level for drainage. Also called *adit* or *rough*.—**Dead level**, a stretch of land without hills, and very nearly horizontal; hence, absolute uniformity; unvarying sameness; monotony.

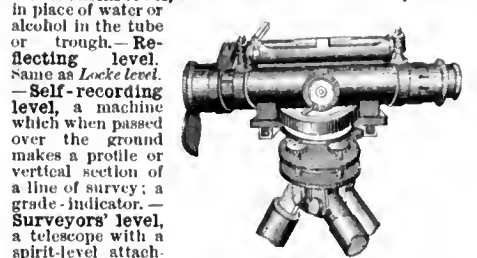
We bring to one dead level every mind. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 208.

All unnecessary rises and falls [in roads] should be avoided, but a dead level is unfavorable for drainage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 582.



Spirit-level, mounted for surveying

Flying level, in *engin.*, a trial leveling over the track of a projected road, railroad, or canal, to ascertain the fitness of the ground.—**Gunnery level**, a brass instrument with a steel sliding arm and a spirit-level, used for obtaining the line of sighting points on a gun.—**Hand-level**, in *mining*, a level about four feet high and three feet wide, giving just room for a man to pass through in a constrained position, pushing a little wagon called a driving-wagon. [Yorkshire, Eng.]—**Line and level**. See *line*².—**Lines of level**, lines on a map representing the intersections of the surface of the ground with level surfaces; contour-lines.—**Locke level** (invented by John Locke), a tube, like a small spy-glass, held in the hand, and so contrived that when the bubble occupies the center of a small mirror within the tube, the axis of the instrument, the position of which is indicated by a cross-hair in the field, is level. This instrument, which is extremely convenient for field geologists, is used for getting the height of slopes of moderate extent by holding the instrument to the eye, noting the point in the ascending slope where, when the instrument is level, the cross-hair strikes the ground, then walking to that and repeating the process, until the spot is reached of which the height is desired. The result is given by multiplying the height of the observer's eye above the ground by the number of stations. Of course the instrument can be used only on a continuously ascending grade.—**Masons' level**. Same as *plumbet level*.—**Mercurial level**, a fluid-level in which mercury serves in place of water or alcohol in the tube or trough.—**Reflecting level**. Same as *Locke level*.—**Self-recording level**, a machine which when passed over the ground makes a profile or vertical section of a line of survey; a grade-indicator.—**Surveyors' level**, a telescope with a spirit-level attached, for measuring differences of elevation, in connection with a leveling-staff. For the *Gravatt surveyors' level*, see *dumpy-level*.—**Water-level**, a horizontal tube with two upright branches, mounted on a tripod, and partly filled with water, so that one can sight across from the surface of the water in one upright branch to that in the other. (See also *artillery-level*, *batter-level*, *foot-level*, *spirit-level*, *T-level*.)



Gravatt's Surveyors' Level.

II. *a.* 1. Lying in or constituting a horizontal surface; not having one part higher than another; horizontally even or flat; not sloping: as, level ground; a level floor or pavement.

The hill, syde lyeth to the mountayne warde, and that nedeth no walle, and it is dressed so yt it is levelled above and voughted throught vnder neth. *Sir R. Guyfforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 34.

O God! that one might read the book of fate, And see the revolution of the times Make mountains level. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., III. 1. 47.

In the more level parts of Navarin Island, these hands of stratification were nearly horizontal. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, II. 443.

2. Lying in such a surface that no work is gained or lost in the transportation of a particle from any one point of it to any other; equipotential.—3. Existing or acting in the same plane or course; continuing without change of relative elevation; even with something else.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars Up to the tierce concave towering high. *Milton*, P. L., II. 634.

Round and full the glorious sun Walks with level steps the spray, Through his vestibule of Day. *B. Taylor*, Ariel in the Cloven Pine.

Its [Scripture] having some things in it hard to be understood implies that it has but some, and that most things in it are easy to be understood, lie open and level to the meanest understandings.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix. Where Pope, as in the "Rape of the Lock," found a subject exactly level with his genius, he was able to make what, taken for all in all, is the most perfect poem in the language. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 432.

The light thrilled towards her, fill'd With angels in strong level flight. *D. G. Rossetti*, The Blessed Damozel.

4. With reference to color, especially in *dyeing*, even; unbroken; uniform.

The perfection of cotton dyeing is to produce on these warps the same tone and depth of colour as are found on the worsted, so that the entire piece may appear level, and free from any checky character. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 222.

5. Equal in rank or degree.

And your conceal'd sins, though you work like moles, Lie level to their justice. *Beau and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, l. 1.

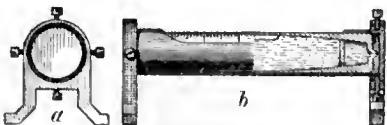
Be level in preferments, and you will soon be as level in your learning. *Bentley*.

6. Well-aimed; direct; straight; in a right line; conformable.

Everything lies level to our wish. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 7.

Level as a cannon to its blank. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1. 42.

7. Steady; in equipoise. [Rare.]



Spirit-level. a, end view; b, side view (part shown in section).

bubble, or *spirit-level*, which consists of a frame of some kind firmly holding a glass tube, closed at the ends, nearly filled with anhydrous ether, or a mixture of ether and alcohol, and having its inner surface on the upper part ground into the form of the outer part of an anchor-ring. Fine levels have besides a graduated scale either on the glass or on a metallic rule set against it, so as to mark the precise position of the bubble. Most fine levels are pro-

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come . . . from you, can thrust me from a level consideration [of the justice of a cause].

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 124.

8. Well-balanced; of good judgment: as, a level head. [Colloq. or slang, U. S.]

There is a strong suspicion among men whose heads are level that this . . . performance is a bluff.

Bret Harte, Gabriel Conroy, xxxix.

Level crossing. Same as *grade-crossing* (which see, under *crossing*).—**Level surface.** Same as *equipotential surface* (which see, under *equipotential*).—**To do one's level best**, to do one's utmost. [Slang, U. S.]

"Now you have a position in society, you must assist in all good objects." . . . I said, "I'll do my Level Best, Doctor."

E. E. Hale, His Level Best.

—**Syn. 1 and 2. Level, Flat, Even.** In regard to the surface of land, *flat* is a depreciative word, indicating lowness or unattractiveness, or both; *level* conveys no slur, and is entirely consistent with beauty: as, *flat* marshes; *level* prairies. *Flat* is a rather more absolute word than *level*. That which is *flat* or *level* is parallel to the horizon; that which is *even* is free from inequalities: as, an *even* slope.

level¹ (lev'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *levelled* or *levelled*, ppr. *leveling* or *levelling*. [*level*¹, *n.*] **I.**

trans. 1. To make horizontal; bring into a plane parallel to the horizon, as by the use of a leveling-instrument: as, to level a billiard-table.—**2.** To reduce or remove inequalities of surface in; make even or smooth: as, to level a road or walk.—**3.** To reduce or bring to the same height as something else; lay flat; especially, to bring down to the ground; prostrate.

All things were levelled by the deluge.

Bacon, Physical Fables, ix.

4. To reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; bring to a common level or standing in any respect: as, to level ranks of society.

To level him with a headborough, beadle, or watchman, were but little better than he is; constable I'll able him.

Middleton, Changeling, i. 2.

This sense of mankind is so far from a levelling principle that it only sets us upon a true basis of distinction, and doubts the merit of such as become their condition.

Steele, Tatler, No. 69.

5. To direct to an object, in a particular line, or toward a purpose; point or aim.

For all his minde on honour fixed is,
To which he levels all his purposis.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Taie, l. 772.

The setting sun . . .

Against the eastern gate of Paradise
Level'd his evening rays.

Milton, P. L., iv. 543.

Such is the clamour of rooks, daws, and kites,
Th' explosion of the level'd tube excites,

Cowper, Hope, i. 350.

6. To adapt; suit; proportion: as, to level observations to the capacity of children.—**7.** In *surv.*, to find the level or the relative elevation of by observation or measurement.

An ancient river-bed in the desert . . . will soon be levelled throughout its extent, and the conflict of opinion be settled by . . . a careful survey.

Science, VI. 516.

8. In *dyeing*, to make smooth and uniform. See *level*¹, *a.*, 4.

This liquid [tartar] is employed by some dyers for leveling certain colours.

W. Crookes, Dyeing, etc., p. 549.

To level down or up, to lower or raise to the same level or status—to level up being used specifically of raising a lower person or class to the level of a higher.

Sir, your levelers wish to level down as far as themselves; but they cannot bear leveling up to themselves.

Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1763.

—**Syn. 3.** To raze, destroy, demolish.

II. intrans. 1. To be in the same direction with something; be aimed. [Rare.]

He to his engine flew, . . .
And rais'd it till it level'd right
Against the glow-worm tail of kites.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 443.

2. To point a weapon at the mark; take aim: as, he levelled and fired; hence, to direct a purpose; aim.

Thou lonely Venus:

With thy blind boy that almost nener misses,
But hits our hearts when he levels at vs.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 147.

Ambitious York did level at thy crown.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 19.

He lifts the tube, and levels with his eye;
Straight a short thunder breaks the frozen sky.

Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 129.

3†. To conjecture; attempt to guess.

So cunning that you can level at the dispositions of women whom you never knew.

Lydy, Euphues and his England, p. 239.

Bravest at the last,
She level'd at our purposes, and, being royal,
Took her own way.

Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 339.

4. To accord; agree; suit. [Rare.]

Such accommodation and besort
As levels with her breeding.

Shak., Othello, l. 3. 239.

5. To work with a leveling-instrument; make the observations necessary for constructing a profile or vertical section of any line on the earth's surface, or for ascertaining the difference of elevation between two or more stations.

level², *v.* A corruption of *levy*¹.

From taking level by vnlawful measure.

Bretton, Pasquill's Procession, p. 8. (*Davies*.)

level-coil¹ (lev'el-koil), *n.* [Formerly also *level-coyle*; an aecom. form of OF. *leve-cul*, a game so called (see the def.), < *lever*, raise, + *cul*, buttock (< L. *culus*, the posteriors); *lever le cul*, in slang use, rise.] 1. An old Christmas game in which one player hunted another, the loser giving up his seat to the winner.

May we play not Level-coyl [read level-coyl]? I have not patience to stay till another match be made.

Shuffling [etc.] in a Game at Picquet (1659), p. 5.

Hence—2. Riotous sport of any kind.

Young Justice Bramble has kept level coy!

Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 2.

Tav. How now! what coil is here?

Black. Level-coil, you see, every man's pot.

Beau. and Fl. (C), Faithful Friends, l. 2.

level-dyeing (lev'el-dī'ing), *n.* The process of dyeing evenly where, from the great affinity between the goods and the dye, the portion first dyed would absorb too much coloring matter. It is usually accomplished by adding to the bath a quantity of crystallized sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts).

leveler, leveller (lev'el-ēr), *n.* 1. One who levels or makes even; one who or that which brings or reduces to a level, or destroys by leveling: as, time is the great leveler.—2. One who desires or strives to bring men to a common level; one who would level social distinctions, or who disregards differences of rank or status.

Its structure strongly proves the truth of the maxim that princes are true levelers—real republicans—among themselves.

Brougham.

3. [*cap.*] One of a party which arose in the army of the Long Parliament about 1647. They professed a determination to level all ranks and establish equality in titles and estates throughout the kingdom. They were put down by Fairfax.

They were termed levelers upon a pretended principle which they espoused, to endeavour to obtain such an equal righteous distribution of justice in government to all degrees of people that it should not be in the power of the highest to oppress their inferiors, nor should the meanest of the people be out of capacity to arrive at the greatest office and dignity in the state.

Baker, Charles II., an. 1649.

4. A screw or other device fitted to the leg of a billiard-table or to any piece of apparatus for adjusting the table or apparatus to a true level.—5. An earth-scraper.

levelless¹, *a.* A variant of *levelless*¹.

level-headed (lev'el-hed'ed), *a.* Sensible; shrewd. [Colloq. or slang.]

It is to be regretted that the State Department loses the services of so competent and level-headed a chief.

The American, XIV. 341.

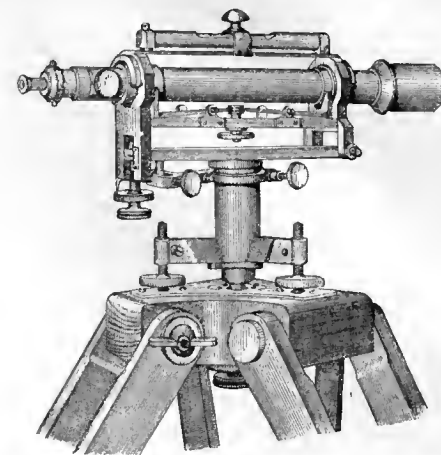
leveling, levelling (lev'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *level*¹, *v.*] 1. The act or process of reducing an uneven surface to a level or plane.—2. The art or operation of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth; the art or practice of finding how much any assigned point on the earth's surface included in a survey is higher or lower than another assigned point.

It is a branch of surveying of great importance in making roads, determining the proper lines for railways, conducting water, draining low grounds, rendering rivers navigable, forming canals, and the like. The instruments commonly employed are a level or leveling-instrument and a pair of leveling-staffs. One of the staffs is held up vertically, resting upon the ground at the initial point. The observer then goes forward with his instrument for a convenient distance, makes his telescope level, and directs the rod-man to raise or lower the target until it is at the height of the telescope. This is called a *back-sight*. The height of the target on the rod is now read. The other rod has meantime been carried forward, and is observed in the same manner. This is called a *fore-sight*. The instrument is now carried forward and a back-sight is made on the last rod. When a bench-mark or other terminus is reached, all the fore-sights are added together, as well as all the back-sights, and the difference of the sums is the difference of elevation.

leveling-block (lev'el-ing-blok), *n.* In *iron ship-building*, a cast-iron platform made up of large rectangular castings having as many holes with centers from four to five inches apart cast in them as the castings can contain. The faces of the blocks are level. Pins with eccentric disks fitted to their heads are inserted into the holes. The disks have holes arranged with different degrees of eccentricity. The block or platform is used for bending frames, etc. A mold, to the form of which a frame is to be bent, is laid upon the block, and its form is traced by a chalk-mark. The pins are then arranged in the holes so that the heated iron frame may be bent upon them into the form of the trace. The temperature of the heating is indicated by orange-red; and by the use of various tools,

with the pins and eccentric disks, the frame is quickly and accurately bent to the form of the trace.

leveling-instrument (lev'el-ing-in'strō-ment), *n.* An instrument for use in surveying, of dif-



Leveling-instrument.

ferent forms, but consisting essentially of a telescope carrying a parallel, rigidly connected, and sensitive spirit-level. The telescope is mounted on a stable stand, and is capable of adjustment in all directions by means of screws.

leveling-plow (lev'el-ing-plou), *n.* A plow adapted for leveling the ridges thrown up in some forms of cultivation in rows.

leveling-pole, leveling-rod (lev'el-ing-pōl-rod), *n.* Same as *leveling-staff*, 1.

leveling-screw (lev'el-ing-skrō), *n.* 1. In a mill, a screw in the hurst or frame on which a run of millstones is placed, used to give a vertical adjustment and bring it to an exact level. It acts against an iron plate set in a bedstone.—2. In a surveying or portable astronomical instrument, any one of the screws used for leveling the horizontal plate or that part of the instrument on which the horizontal angles are read off.

In most English theodolites and leveling-instruments there are two pairs of leveling-screws; in French and German instruments usually only three.

leveling-staff (lev'el-ing-stáf), *n.* 1. An instrument used in leveling, in conjunction with a leveling-instrument or with a spirit-level and a telescope. It is variously constructed, but consists essentially of a graduated pole with a vane sliding upon it so as to mark the height at any distance above the ground. See *leveling*, 2. Also called *leveling-pole, leveling-rod, station-pole, or station-staff*. 2. An instrument used to support a glass plate horizontally so that it can retain a fluid upon its upper surface. It is usually in the form of a tripod fitted with adjusting-screws or levelers.

levelism (lev'el-izm), *n.* [*level*¹ + *-ism*.] The leveling of distinctions in society, or the principle or doctrine of such leveling. [Rare.]

leveler, levelling. See *leveler, leveling*.

levelly (lev'el-li), *adv.* In a level manner; evenly; equally. [Rare.]

Neither would praises and actions appear so levelly concurrent in many other of the Grecians as they do in these.

Hobbes, tr. of Thucydides, ii.

levelness (lev'el-nes), *n.* The condition of being level; evenness; equality.

The river Tiber is expressed lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their levelness with the earth.

Peacham, Drawing.

level-suset, level-sicet, *n.* [Appar. < OF. *lever*, raise, + *sus*, upon, over. Cf. *level-coil*.] Same as *level-coil*. *Skelton*.

By tragick deaths devlee

Ambitious hearts do play at level-sicet.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

leven¹ (lev'ēn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *levin*, *leaven*; < ME. *levene*, *levyn*, lightning. No appar. source in AS., connection with AS. *lig*, *lēg* (E. *lay*), lightning, AS. *liget*, *lēget* (E. *lait*), lightning, AS. *lēcht* (E. *light*), light, or with *lēoma* (E. *leam*), gleam, being phonetically improbable.] Lightning. [Obscure or archaic.]

With wilde thunder dynt and fry *levene*

Moote thy weiked nekke be to-broke.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 276.

As when the flashing *Levin* haps to light

Upon two stubborne oakes.

Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 40.



Leveling-staff (def. 2).

In Sinai's wilderness he saw
The Mount, where Israel heard the law,
Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin.
Scott, Marmion, l. 23.

leven¹, *v.* [Early mod. E. also *leaven*; < ME. *levenen*, *levynen*, < *levenc*, lightning; see *leven*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To smite with lightning.
II. *intrans.* To flash; shine like lightning.

Thouret full throly with a thicke hallo;
With a *leuennyng* light as a low fyre,
Blaset all the brode see as it bren wold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1983.

leven², *n.* An obsolete form of *leaven*.
leven³ (lev'n), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lawn; an open space between or among woods. [Scotch.]

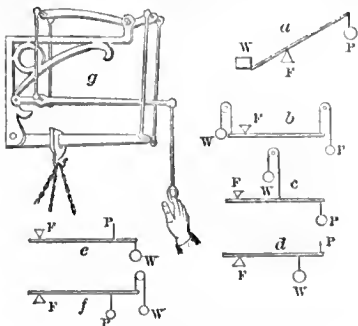
And see ye not that braid braid road,
That lies across that lily *leven*?
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, l. 111).

leven-brand^t, *n.* A bolt of lightning.
His burning *levin-brand* in hand he tooke.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 30.

levening^t, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *leavning*; < ME. *levcning*, *levcnyng*; verbal *n.* of *leven*¹, *v.*] Lightning.
Sins that the fire of gods and king of men
Strake me with thunder, and with *leuening* blast.
Surrey, Aeneid, ll.

lever¹ (lev'er or lē'vēr), *n.* [Formerly also *leaver*; < ME. *leaver*, *levour*, a lever, < OF. *levcor*, *levcur*, F. *levcur*, a lifter, a lever (also OF. and F. *levier*, a lever, with diff. suffix); < L. *levator*, a lifter, < *levare*, pp. *levatus*, raise; see *levant*¹.] **1.** A simple machine, consisting of a bar or rigid piece of any shape, acted upon at different points by two forces which severally tend to rotate it in opposite directions about a fixed axis.

The bearing of this axis is called the *fulcrum*; of the two forces, one, conceived as something to be balanced or overcome, is termed the *resistance*, *load*, or *weight*, while the other, conceived as voluntarily applied, is termed the *power*. These are understood to act in the plane of rotation, and each perpendicularly to the line joining the point of its application to the fixed axis. The lengths of these two lines are termed the *arms* of the lever. If the load is ten times as great as the power, but the power is ten times as far from the fulcrum as the load is from the fulcrum—or, generally, if the two forces are inversely as their respective arms—then the lever is in equilibrium. This principle, beautifully demonstrated by Archimedes, was adopted by Lagrange as one of the two fundamental principles of statics, the other being the principle of the inclined plane. A lever is said to be of the first, second, or third kind, according as of the three points—the ful-



Lever.
F, fulcrum; P, power; W, load or weight. *a* and *b* are levers of the first kind, *c* and *d* of the second, and *e* and *f* of the third. In *b*, *c*, and *f*, the pulley is used in combination with the lever. *g* is a compound lever, or a combination of levers.

crum, the point of application of the load, and that of the power—the first, second, or third is between the other two. But this distinction is insignificant; and when these three points are the vertices of a triangle, and the lever is not in the form of a bar, which often happens, the distinction becomes confused. Among the innumerable examples of levers may be mentioned the steadyard, the crowbar, oars, and the bones of the human limbs.

A lever to uplift the earth
And roll it in another course.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxlii.

2. In special uses—(a) In *surg.*, an instrument for applying power, as one of the arms of an obstetrical forceps, used in delivery as a tractor; the vectis. (b) In *dentistry*, an instrument used in extracting the stumps of teeth. (c) In a steam-engine, a bar used to control by hand the movement of the engine in starting or reversing it; a starting-bar. (d) In *firearms*, in some forms of breech-loaders, the piece by which the gun is opened or closed, as in the Douglas, Henry, and Maynard rifles. It may be a top, side, or under lever. *E. H. Knight*.—**3.** One of the chief supporters of the roof-timber of a house, being itself not a prop, but a part of the framework. *Halliwel*.—**4.** The lower movable beard

of a barn-door. *Halliwel*.—**5.** The first row of a fishing-net.—**6.** Generally, a rod or bar.

There are certaine fish-shells, like Scalop-shells, found on the shore, so great that two strong men with a *leaver* can scarce draw one of them after them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 504.

Arithmetical lever, a straight lever, arranged so that different known weights can be placed at different known distances, either for illustrating the principle of the lever, or for calculating the value of a sum of products of two factors.—**Bent lever**, a lever having arms bent at an angle, with the fulcrum at the angle.—**Bent-lever balance**. See *tangent balance*.—**Catch-lever**, a lever which carries a catch, as a part of the valve-gear of an engine.—**Compound lever**, a machine consisting of several simple levers combined together and acting on each other.—**Continual lever**, or **perpetual lever**, a term sometimes applied to the wheel and axle.—**Crow's-foot lever**, a compound lever used in the middle ages for bending the arbalist and for other purposes.—**Goat's-foot lever**, a lever formed of two parts, formerly used for bending the hand-bow, arbalist, or crossbow.—**Heterodromous lever**. See *heterodromous*.—**Lever hand-car**, a hand-car which is driven by means of levers attached to cranks.—**Live lever**. See *live*.—**Universal lever**, a contrivance by means of which the reciprocating motion of a lever is made to communicate a continuous rotary motion to a wheel, and a continuous rectilinear motion to anything attached by a rope to the axle of the wheel. (See also *floating-lever, hand-lever*.)

lever² (lev'er or lē'vēr), *v. t.* [*< lever*¹, *n.*] To act upon, as raising, lowering, etc., with a lever.

One of these locks they picked, and then, by *levering* up the corner, forced the other three.
R. L. Stevenson, François Villon.

lever², *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete comparative of *lift*.

leverage (lev'er- or lē'vēr-āj), *n.* [*< lever*¹ + *-age*.] **1.** The action of a lever; the arrangement by which lever-power is gained.

The fulcrum of the *leverage*. *I. Taylor.*
2. Lever-power; the mechanical advantage or power gained by using a lever.

The puny *leverage* of a hair
The planet's impulse well may spare.
Whittier, The Waiting.

3. Figuratively, advantage for accomplishing a purpose; increased power of action.

A *leverage* is at once gained [by a certain procedure] for the removal of other obstacles and abuses.
D. A. Wells, Merchant Marine, p. 169.
Such men have the sensibilities that give *leverage* to the moralist.
W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 146.

lever-board (lev'er-bōrd), *n.* A corruption of *lower-board*. See *lower-window*.

lever-brace (lev'er-brās), *n.* A brace worked by a lever, which has usually a ratchet motion, as in the ratchet-drill.

lever-compressor (lev'er-kom-pres'or), *n.* A device for applying pressure to an object under the microscope. *E. H. Knight.*

lever-drill (lev'er-dril), *n.* A machine-tool in which the tool-spindle works with a spline in the socket of the wheel which rotates it, and is projected axially by a lever to bring it toward or away from its work. *E. H. Knight.*

leveret, *n.* A Middle English form of *livrey*.

lever-engine (lev'er-en'jin), *n.* In *steam-engine*, a modification of a side-beam engine, in which the beams are levers not of the first but of the second order, the piston-rod connection being at one end of the beams, the fulcrum at the other, and the crank-connection at some intermediate point. In this kind of engine the "throw" of the crank is always less than the stroke of the piston. Also called *grasshopper-engine*. See *cut* under *grasshopper-beam*.

lever-escapement (lev'er-es-kāp'ment), *n.* See *escapement*, **2**.

leveret (lev'er-et), *n.* [*< OF. levret* (cf. equiv. *levrctau*, and *levraut*, F. *levraut*), a young hare, dim. of *levre*, F. *lièvre* = Sp. *liebre* = Pg. *lebre* = It. *lepre*, a hare, < L. *lepus* (*lepor-*), a hare; see *Lepus*. Cf. *levrier*.] A hare in its first year; a young hare.

leveret-skin (lev'er-et-skin), *n.* A name given to a Japanese ceramic glaze, usually deeply black, upon which thin silver lines are applied, having a fancied resemblance to hare's fur.

lever-faucet (lev'er-fā'set), *n.* An automatic faucet which closes by a spring and opens by means of a handle or lever. *Car-Builder's Diet.*

lever-frame (lev'er-frām), *n.* In a railroad hand-car, a wooden frame, shaped somewhat like a letter A, which supports the lever-shaft and lever on the platform. *Car-Builder's Diet.*

lever-hoist (lev'er-hoist), *n.* A form of lifting-jack employing a lever revolving or reciprocating on a fixed axis. A pair of short arms or stirrups are so attached to the lever that their ends fit into racks set upon both sides, and by catching upon the rack-teeth on alternate sides they enable the lever to raise a weight.

Leverian falcon. See *falcon*.

lever-jack (lev'er-jak), *n.* A lifting device. It consists of a post, a sliding-rack working in guide-ways formed in or attached to the post and carrying a step which supports the object to be lifted, a pawl pivoted to the post and engaging the sliding-rack to hold the latter from descending, and a lever which is pivoted to the post, and carries a pawl which engages the teeth of the rack and slides it upward, thus raising the weight.

leverock (lev'er-ok), *n.* A variant of *laverock*, for *lark*¹.

lever-press (lev'er-pres), *n.* In *mach.*, any press in which power is applied to the "follower" or platen by means of a lever, or a combination of levers, as by a treadle, etc., as distinguished from a pendulum-, screw-, or fly-press. The name is applied more particularly, however, to presses which have only one lever of the second order, generally operated by weights hung upon the end of the lever, but sometimes by a screw used as a substitute for the weights.—**Compound lever-press**, a press comprising a system of compound levers.—**Duplex lever-press**, a press having two cam-faced levers drawn together by a screw.

lever-punch (lev'er-punch), *n.* In *mach.*, any punch operated by lever mechanism; in particular, a punch operating upon the principle of the duplex lever-press.

lever-valve (lev'er-valv), *n.* A safety-valve kept down by the pressure of an adjustable weight. In locomotives a spring is substituted for the weight, and the pressure is regulated by a screw and indicated on a brass plate. See *cut* and *safety-valve*.

leverwood (lev'er-wūd), *n.* The hop-hornbeam or ironwood, *Ostrya Virginica*. See *Ostrya*.

levett (lev'et), *n.* [*< F. lever*, raise, < L. *levare*; see *levant*¹.] A musical call or strain intended to arouse or excite; a blast of a trumpet to awaken soldiers in the morning.

Come, sirs, a qualitt *leet*.
To waken our brave general! then to our labor.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ll. 1.

Waked very early; and when it was time, did call up Will, and we rose, and musique (with a bandore for the base) did give me a *levett*.
Pepys, Diary, l. 335.

levetenant, *n.* Same as *lieutenant*.

levettest, *n. pl.* [Early mod. E., appar. irreg. (for the sake of the rhyme, in this one instance) < *level*, now *level*¹, + *-ct*.] Leavings.

Then gadder they vp their *levettis*.
Not the best morsels, but gobbetis,
Which unto power people they deale.
Royand Barlow, Rede me and be nett Wroth, p. 80. (Davies.)

leviable (lev'i-ā-bl), *a.* [*< levy*¹ + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being levied and collected.

Hence, M. Doniol's would-be purchaser is warned that it never can be worth his while to make improvements on his property, since they would only add to the standard of the fine *leviable* in these eventualities.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 309.

2. That may be levied upon; capable of being seized upon execution.

leviathan (lē-vi'ā-than), *n.* [= F. *leviathan* = Sp. *leviatán* = Pg. *leviathan*, < LL. *leviathan*, < Heb. *liryāthān*, an aquatic animal (see def.); cf. Heb. *lārā*, cleave; Ar. *laca*, bend, twist.] **1.** An aquatic animal mentioned in the Old Testament. It is described in Job xli apparently as a crocodile; in Isa. xxxvii. 1 it is called a piercing and a crook serpent; and it is mentioned indefinitely in Ps. lxxiv. 14 (as food) and Ps. clv. 26.

Hence, in modern use—**2.** Any great or monstrous marine animal, as the whale.
Wend we by Sea? the drad *Leviathan*
Turns upside-down the boiling Ocean.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ll., The Furies.

There *leviathan*,
Hugest of living creatures, on the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims.
Milton, P. L., vii. 412.

3. Anything of vast or huge size.

The oak *leviathans*, whose huge ribs make
Their clay creator the vain title take
Of lord of thee [the ocean].
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 181.

Leviathan canvas, coarse canvas used for decorative needlework, the strands being made of two or even three threads each, laid side by side.—**Leviathan wool**, a soft and loosely laid wool or worsted, used for needlework on leviathan canvas.

levicellular (lev-i-sel'ū-lār), *a.* [*< L. levīs*, smooth, + NL. *cellula*, cell; see *cellular*.] Pertaining to or consisting of unstriated muscle-fiber.—**Levicellular myoma**, a myoma composed of smooth muscle-fibers.

levier (lev'i-ēr), *n.* [*< levy*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who levies. *Imp. Diet.*

levigable (lev'i-gā-bl), *a.* [*< leviga*(te)¹ + *-ble*.] Capable of being rubbed or ground down to fine powder.

levigate¹ (lev'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *levigated*, ppr. *levigating*. [*< L. levigatus*, pp. of *levigare* (> It. *levigare* = Sp. Pg. *levigar* = F. *leviger*), make smooth, < *levīs*, erroneously *lavīs* (= Gr. *laos*, for **lei*Fog; cf. equiv. poet. *lav-*

pōs, for **λερός*), smooth, + *agere*, do, make: see *act.* 1. To rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder, as in a mortar. See *levigation*.

The massicot [protoxid of lead] . . . is removed, ground, and *levigated*. . . . The product is minium, or red-lead. *Spon's Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1550.

2†. To plane; polish; make smooth.

When used *levigated* the organs, and made the way so smooth and easy that the spirits pass without any stop, those objects are no longer felt. *Barrow*, Works, III. ix.

Levigating-machine, levigating-mill, a mortar having a pestle fitted with a crank and mounted in a frame, for convenience in grinding drugs, paints, etc.

levigate¹ (lev'i-gāt), *a.* [= It. *levigato* = Pg. *levigado*, < L. *levigatus*, pp. of *levigare*, make smooth: see the verb.] Smooth as if polished; having a polished surface: applied in botany to leaves, seeds, etc. Also *levigate*.

levigate² (lev'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *levigated*, ppr. *levigating*. [*L. levigatus*, made light, pp. of *levigare*, make light, < *lēvis*, light (see *levity*), + *agere*, do: see *act.*] To lighten; make light of; belittle the importance of. [Rare.]

Makes logic *levigate* the big crime small. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 42.

levigate² (lev'i-gāt), *a.* [*L. levigatus*, pp.: see *levigate², v.*] Lightened; alleviated. [Rare.]

Wherby his labours being *levigate*, and made more tolerable, he shal governe with the better aduise. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, l. 2.

levigation (lev-i-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *levigation* = Sp. *levigacion* = Pg. *levigação* = It. *levigazione*, < L. *levigatio*(*n*-), a smoothing, < *levigare*, pp. *levigatus*, make smooth: see *levigate¹, v.*] The act or operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder. A mortar and pestle are commonly used in the process, and it is completed by allowing the coarser particles to settle in water, then decanting the latter, letting it stand till the fine powder has fallen to the bottom, and finally pouring off the water. In the chemical analysis of minerals this process is repeated until the mineral has been reduced to a sufficient degree of fineness, the coarser part being subjected to further pulverization after each separation by the aid of the water.

levin¹, *n.* See *levin¹*.

levin², *n.* An obsolete variant of *leaven*.

levine, *n.* See *levyne*.

levipede (lev'i-pēd), *a.* [*L. levis*, smooth, + *pes* (*ped*-), foot.] Smooth-footed.

levirate (lev-i-rāt), *n.* [= Sp. *levirato*, < NL. *leviratus*, < L. *levir* (= Gr. *δαίρ*, orig. **δαίρ*, = Skt. *dāvāra* = AS. *tācor* = OHG. *zeihur*), a husband's brother, + *-atus*, E. *-ate³*.] The institution of marriage between a man and the widow of his brother or nearest kinsman under certain circumstances. Among the ancient Hebrews such marriage was required in case the brother died childless, for the purpose of continuing his family, the first-born son being the heir of the deceased husband. (Deut. xxv. 5-10; see also Mat. xxii. 24-26.) From the book of Ruth it appears that the obligation rested upon the nearest kinsman of the husband if there was no brother. It was counted disgraceful for a man to refuse to submit himself to it. A similar custom prevails in parts of India.

An institution . . . known commonly as the *levirate*, but called by the Hindus, in its more general form, the *Niyoga*. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 100.

leviratic (lev-i-rat'ik), *a.* [*levirate* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the levirate.

leviratical (lev-i-rat'ik-al), *a.* [*leviratic* + *-al*.] Same as *leviratic*.

The first-born son of a *leviratical* marriage was reckoned and registered as the son of the deceased brother. *Dean Afford*.

leviration (lev-i-rā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *levirate* + *-ion*.] Leviratic marriage.

Leviostres (lev-i-res'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *lēvis*, light, + *rostrum*, beak.] In ornith.: (a) In Merrem's classification, a group of birds, including the toucans, parrots, and some others, approximately equivalent to the order *Psittaci* plus the family *Rhamphastide* of modern authors. (b) In Blyth's system (1846), a series or superfamily group of his *Picoides*, consisting of the toucans, touracous, and colies, or *Rhamphastide*, *Musophagide*, and *Coliide*.

Leviticum (lē-vis'ti-kum), *n.* [NL. (W. D. J. Koch, 1825): see *Ligusticum* and *lovage*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Sceselineae* and the subtribe *Angeliceae*, closely related to *Angelica* and *Archangelica*, but having the lateral wings of the fruit thickened. It embraces only a single species, *L. officinale*, the garden lovage. See *lovage*.

levitate (lev'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *levitated*, ppr. *levitating*. [*L. levitatio*(*s*), lightness (see *levity*), + *-ate²*.] **I. trans.** To cause to become buoyant in the atmosphere; make light, so as to cause to float in the air; deprive of normal gravity.

II. intrans. To act or move by force of levity—that is, by a repulsive force, contrary to gravity; overcome the force of gravity by means of specific lightness: especially, in recent use, said of a body heavier than the air, but supposed to rise in it by spiritual means.

That distinction between gravitating and levitating matter . . . which the phenomena of their [comets'] tails afford. *Herschel*, Pop. Lects., p. 140.

It is asserted that a man or a woman levitated to the ceiling, floated about there, and finally sailed out by the window. *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 201.

levitation (lev-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*levitate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of making light; lightness; buoyancy.

The lungs also of birds, as compared with the lungs of quadrupeds, contain in them a provision distinguishingly calculated for this same purpose of levitation. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xii. § 6.

2. Among Spiritualists, the alleged phenomenon of bodies heavier than air being by spiritual means rendered buoyant in the atmosphere.

The levitation in this case was by the bound Shaman in one lodge being found unbound in the other. *Science*, XI. 270.

levitator (lev'i-tā-tōr), *n.* [*levitate*(*ion*) + *-or*.] One who believes in the supposed spiritualistic phenomena of levitation, or professes to be able to exhibit them.

Theoretically, therefore, we can have no sort of objection to your miracle. And our reply to the levitators is just the same. Why should not your friend "levitate"? *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 202.

Levite (lē'vit), *n.* [= F. *Lévite* = Sp. Pg. It. *Levita*, < LL. *Levites*, *Levita*, < Gr. *Λευίτης*, a Levite, < Heb. *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob.]

1. In *Jewish hist.*, a descendant of Levi, one of the sons of Jacob; one of the tribe of Levi.

I have taken your brethren the Levites from among the children of Israel; to you they are given as a gift for the Lord, to do the service of the tabernacle of the congregation. Num. xviii. 6.

2. Specifically, one of a body of assistants to the priests in the tabernacle and temple service of the Jews. This body was composed of all males of the tribe of Levi between 30 (or 25) and 50 years of age, exclusive of the family of Aaron, which constituted the priesthood. Originally they guarded the tabernacle, and assisted in carrying it and its vessels, and in preparing the corn, wine, oil, etc., for sacrifice; they furnished the music at the services, and had charge of the sacred treasures and revenues. After the settlement in Palestine they were relieved of some of these duties, but assumed those of religious guides and teachers. Later they were also the learned class, and became scribes, judges, etc. They were allowed no territorial possessions, except thirty-five cities in which they lived, supported by tithes on the produce of the lands of the tribes. The Levites were divided into three families, which bore the names of the sons of Levi—the Gershonites, the Kohathites, and the Merarites.

No Protestant, I suppose, will liken one of our Ministers to a High Priest, but rather to a common Levite. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

Hence—3. In the *early Christian church*, a deacon as distinguished from a priest.—4†. A priest; a clergyman: often in slight contempt.

A young Levite—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small garret, and ten pounds a year. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

5†. A fashionable dress for women, introduced about 1780. It was satirized by Horace Walpole as resembling "a man's night-gown bound round with a belt."

Levitic (lē-vit'ik), *a.* [= F. *levitique* = Sp. *levítico* = Pg. It. *levitico*, < LL. *leviticus*, pertaining to the Levites, < *Levites*, *Levita*, *Levite*: see *Levite*.] Same as *Levitical*.

Levitical (lē-vit'ik-al), *a.* [*Levitic* + *-al*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or peculiar to the Levites.—2. Of, pertaining to, or contained in the book of Leviticus: as, the *Levitical law*.

By the *levitical law*, both the man and the woman were stoned to death: so heinous a crime was adultery. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

3. Priestly. [Rare.]

Austin . . . sent to Rome . . . to acquaint the pope of his good success in England, and to be resolved of certain theological, or rather *levitical*, questions. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., lv.

Levitical degrees, degrees of kindred named in Lev. xviii. 6-18, within which persons were prohibited to marry.—**Levitical law**, that part of the Mosaic law which related to the Levites; hence, that part which regulated the Jewish worship and ritual.

Leviticallly (lē-vit'ik-al-i), *adv.* After the manner of the Levites or of the Levitical law.

Leviticus (lē-vit'ik-us), *n.* [LL., prop. adj., se. *liber*, the book of the Levites: see *Levitic*.] A canonical book of the Old Testament, the third book of Moses or of the Pentateuch, containing principally the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites and to religious ceremonies, or the body of the ceremonial law. Abbreviated *Lev*.

Leviticism (lē'vit-izm), *n.* [*Levite* + *-ism*.] The doctrines and practices of the Levites.

leviton (lev'i-tōn), *n.* [ML. *levito*(*n*-), a sleeveless robe.] A sleeveless robe worn by Egyptian monks.

levity (lev'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *levite* = Sp. *levidad* = Pg. *levidad* = It. *levità*, < L. *levitatio*(*s*), lightness, < *lēvis*, light, akin to Gr. *λαχίς*, light, and to E. *light²*, q. v.] 1. Lightness of weight; relatively small specific gravity.

Their extreme minuteness and levity enable them [condia] to be dispersed and carried about by the slightest currents of air. *Huxley*, Biology, v.

2. A tendency to rise by a force contrary to gravity.

For positive levity, till I see it better proved than it hath hitherto been, I allow no such thing planted in sublunary bodies, the repellent gravity of some sufficing to give others comparative or respective lightness. *Boyle*, Notion of Nature, § 5.

The simple rise as by specific levity, not into a particular virtue, but into the region of all the virtues. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 250.

3. Lightness of spirit or temper. Specifically—(a) Cheerfulness; ease of mind.

To what a blessed levity, . . . to what a cheerful lightness of spirit is he come that comes newly from confession, and with the seal of absolution upon him! *Donne*, Sermons, xxiv.

(b) Carelessness of temper or conduct; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle; inconstancy; volatilitv: as, the levity of youth.

The Censor, frowning upon him, told him that he ought not to discover so much levity in matters of a serious nature. *Addison*, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

= **Syn. 3** (b). *Levity*, *Volatility*, *Flightiness*, *Frivolity*, *Lightness*. All these words are founded upon the idea of the lack of physical and, by figure, of mental and moral substance or weight, with a resulting ease in flying away from what is wise. The first three refer especially to outward conduct. *Levity* is a want of seriousness, temporary or habitual, a disposition to trifle with important interests. *Volatility* is that moral defect by which one cannot dwell long upon any one object of thought, or turns quickly from one source of pleasure to another: the word does not convey much opprobrium; in the young some degree of *volatility* is expected. *Flightiness* borders upon the loss of sanity in caprice or excitement of fancy; it is *volatility* in an extreme degree. *Frivolity* is a matter of nature, an inability to care about any but the most petty and trifling things. *Lightness* is not so strong as *frivolity*, but covers nearly the same ground; it emphasizes inconstancy.

levoglucose, lævoglucose (lē-vō-glū'kōs), *n.* [*L. levus*, left, + E. *glucose*, q. v.] In chem., same as *levulose*.

levogyrate, lævogyrate (lē-vō-jī'rāt), *a.* [*L. levus*, left, + *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, turn round in a circle: see *gyre*, *r.*, *gyrate*.] Causing to turn toward the left hand: as, a *levogyrate crystal*—that is, one that turns the rays to the right in the polarization of light. See *dextrogyrate*.

If the analyser [a slice of quartz] has to be turned towards the right so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—the piece of quartz is called right-handed, or dextrogyrate. If, however, the analyser has to be turned from right to left to obtain the natural order of colours, the quartz is called left-handed or levogyrate. *Haydn*.

levogyration, lævogyration (lē'vō-jī-rā'shon), *n.* [*L. levus*, left, + ML. *gyratio*(*n*-), gyration: see *gyration*.] Rotation of the plane of polarization to the left. See *polarization*.

levogyrous, lævogyrous (lē-vō-jī'rus), *a.* [*L. levus*, left, + *gyrus*, a turn, gyre: see *gyre*.] Same as *levogyrate*.

levorotatory, levorotatory (lē-vō-rō'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. levus*, left, + **rotatorius*, turning: see *rotatory*.] Same as *levogyrate*.

levulin (lev'ū-lin), *n.* [As *levulose* + *-in²*.] A carbohydrate (C₆H₁₀O₅) occurring in the tubers of certain species of *Helianthus*.

levulinic (lev'ū-lin'ik), *a.* [*levulin* + *-ic*.] Derived from levulin.—**Levulinic acid**, an acid (C₆H₈O₆) obtained from levulin, levulose, cane-sugar, cellulose, and other similar substances, by boiling with a dilute mineral acid. It is a crystalline body, soluble in water.

levulose, lævulose (lev'ū-lōs), *n.* [*L. levus*, left, + *-ale* + *-osc*.] A sugar (C₆H₁₂O₆) isomeric with dextrose, but distinguished from it by turning the plane of polarization to the left. It occurs associated with dextrose in honey, in many fruits, and in other vegetable tissues. The mixture of these two sugars in equal quantities constitutes invert-sugar, which itself turns the plane of polarization to the left, the specific rotatory power of levulose being greater than that of dextrose. It is usually a thick syrup, having a taste as sweet as that of cane-sugar; it crystallizes with difficulty. Also called *fruit-sugar*.

levy¹ (lev'i), *n.*; pl. *levies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *levay*; < ME. *levy*, *levay*, < OF. *levee*, F. *levée*, a raising, an embankment (see *levee*), rising, breaking up, removal, a raising (of troops, of taxes, etc.), = Sp. *levada*, a rising, attack, = Pg. *levada*, a current of water, trans-

port, = *It. levata*, raising, rising, departure, < ML. *levata*, something raised or levied, tax, exaction, quota, embarkment, prop. fem. of *L. levatus*, pp. of *levare*, raise: see *levant* 1.] 1. The act of levying; the raising or collecting of anything by authority or force; compulsory satisfaction of a requirement, claim, or demand: as, to make a *levy* of troops or taxes.

They have but two ways of raising money publicly in that country [Virginia]: viz., by duties upon trade, and a poll tax, which they call *levies*. *Beverley, Virginia*, iv. ¶ 18.

Upon our first, he sent out to suppress His nephew's *levies*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 62.

These are the sons of Christians taken in their childhood from their miserable parents, by a *levy* made every five years. *Sandys*, Traavales, p. 37.

2. Specifically, in *law*, a sufficient taking of possession of chattels, and assertion of authority, by a sheriff or similar officer, under color of legal process, to render the officer liable for trespass if he be not protected by process: as, a *levy* upon a debtor's property.

And the constable that doth not his devoir for the *levy* of the same, to lese to the said comyn tresour, vj. s. viij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

3. That which is levied, as a body of troops, or the amount accruing from a tax or an execution.

And King Solomon raised a *levy* out of all Israel, and the *levy* was thirty thousand men. I Ki. v. 13.

The Danes were as superior to their opponents in tactics as in strategy. An encounter between the shire *levies* and the pirates was a struggle of militia with regular soldiers. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 85.

Levy in kind, a tax or toll paid in produce or commodities, in lieu of money.—**Levy in mass** [*F. levée en masse*], a levy of all the able-bodied men of a country or district for military service.

levy¹ (lev'1), v.; pret. and pp. *levied*, ppr. *levying*. [Formerly also *levay* (and *leave*⁴, q. v.); < late ME. *levyen*; < *levy*, n., in part directly (prop. only in the obs. form *leave*⁴) < *F. levier*, raise: see *levy*¹, n., *levant* 1.] I. *trans.* 1†. To raise: as, to *levy* a siege.

Euphranor, having *levied* the siege from this one city, forthwith led his army to Demetrius. *Holland*.

2. To raise or excite; stir up; bring into action; set in motion: as, to *levy* war.

Never did thought of mine *levy* offence. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 5. 52.

Yet live in hatred, enmity, and strife Among themselves, and *levy* cruel wars. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 501.

3. To raise by force or authority; gather or collect by compulsion: as, to *levy* troops; to *levy* taxes or tolls; to *levy* contributions.

And did he not, in his protectorship, *Levy* great sums of money through the realm? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 61.

If his estate had been confiscated, he wandered about from bawn to bawn and from cabin to cabin, *levying* small contributions. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

4. In *law*: (a) To commence enforcement of, as a legal process, by seizing property thereunder for the purpose of raising means for payment. (b) To erect or construct: as, to *levy* a mill; to *levy* a ditch. *Imp. Dict.*—To *levy* a fine, at common law, to commence an action on a suit for assuring the title to lands or possessions.

II. *intrans.* To make a levy.—To *levy* on, to seize, under color of legal process, for the purpose of raising means for payment.

levy² (lev'1), n. An obsolete form of *levée*².

levy³ (lev'1), n. [An abbr. of *eleven-penny bit*.] 1†. A coin, the Spanish real, or eighth part of a dollar (twelve and a half cents), formerly current in the United States. Also called an *elevenpenny bit*. See *flip*².—2. The sum of twelve and a half cents; a "bit." [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia), in both uses.]

levyne (lev'in), n. [Also *levine*: so called from *Levy*, a crystallographer.] A mineral found in Ireland, the Faroe Islands, and some other places. It belongs to the zeolite group, and is a hydrated silicate of calcium and aluminum. It is related to *chabazite*.

lew¹, n. [*< ME. lewe, lewe, < AS. hleōw*, shelter, whence in the contr. form *hleō*, *E. lee*: see *lee* 1.] Shelter; a place sheltered from the wind. [Prov. Eng.]

lew² (lū), a. [*< ME. lewe, lewe* (= MD. *laaw*, D. *laaw* = OHG. *lāo* (*lāw*), MHG. *lā* (*lāw*), G. *lau* = Icel. *hler*, *hljör*, warm, mild; orig. with initial *h*, OHG. **hlō*, whence OF. *flō*, soft. *F. flou*, soft, softness), warm, tepid. The asserted derivation from *lew*¹, n., a shelter, is not obvious. Cf. equiv. *lew*, now *luke*; and cf. also *lew-warm*.] 1. Warm; lukewarm; tepid. [Prov. Eng.]

Thou art *lew* [var. in one MS. *lew*], nether cold nether hot. *Wyck*, Rev. iii. 16.

2†. Weak: faint. *Halliwel*.

lew³, n. An obsolete variant of *lee*¹.

But true it is, to th' end a fruitfull *lew* May every Climat in his time renew.

Sylvester, Ir. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

lewd (lūd), a. [*< ME. lewde, leude, laude, lewed*, unlearned, ignorant, < AS. *læwed*, unlearned, ignorant, lay; appar. orig. pp. of *læwan*, weaken, enfeeble, also betray, = Goth. *læwjan*, betray, < *læw*, an occasion, opportunity. The development of senses has been somewhat peculiar.] 1†. Ignorant; unlearned; illiterate.

Til *laude* men that er unknunnd, That can na Latyn understand.

Hampole, Trick of Conscience.

For bo he *lewed* man or ellis lewed,

He noot how soone that he shal been afered.

Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 283.

This *leude* and learned, by common experience, know to be most trewe. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 45.

2†. Lay, as opposed to *clerical*.

For if a prest be foul, on whom we truste, No wonder is a *lewed* man to ruste.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 502.

3†. Rude; homely; uncultivated.

The ryme is lyght and *lewed*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1090.

4†. Worthless; useless.

Chastite with-oute charite worth cheynid in helle; Hit is as *lewede* as a lampe that no lyght ys ynne.

Piers Plowman (C), ii. 186.

5. Bad; vile; vicious; wicked. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I n'er gave life to *lewed* and headstrong rebels.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 7.

So since into his church *lewed* hirelings elmb.

Milton, P. L., iv. 193.

6. Lustful; wanton; lascivious; libidinous.

The daughters of the Phillistines, which are ashamed of thy *lewed* way. *Ezek*. xvi. 27.

Where, like a virtuous monument, she lies, To be admired of *lewed* unhallowed eyes.

Shak., Locrine, i. 392.

=Syn. 6. See list under *lascivious*. **lewdly** (lūd'li), adv. [*< ME. lewedly*; < *lewed* + *-ly*².] 1†. In a lewd manner; unlearnedly; ignorantly.

But *Chaucer* (though he can but *lewedly* On metres and on ryming craftly)

Hath seyde hem in swiche English as he can Of oide time.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 47.

2†. Vilely; viciously; wickedly.

A sort of naughty persons, *lewedly* bent, Under the countenance and confederacy Of Lady Eleanor. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 167.

3. Lustfully; wantonly; lasciviously.

lewdness (lūd'nes), n. [*< ME. lewednesse*; < *lewed* + *-ness*.] 1†. Ignorance; folly.

Ye blynde beestis, ful of *lewednesse*.

Chaucer, Fortune, l. 68.

2†. Viciousness; wickedness.—3. Lustfulness; lascivious behavior; lechery.—Syn. 3. Impurity, unchastity, licentiousness, sensuality, debauchery.

lewdsbys (lūd'zbi), n. [*< lewd*, with term. as in *rudesby*, etc.] A lewd or lecherous person. *Imp. Dict.*

lewdster (lūd'stēr), n. [*< lewd* + *-ster*.] A lewd person; a lecher.

Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery Those that betray them do no treachery.

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 3. 23.

lewed, a. A Middle English form of *lewd*.

lewis (lū'is), n. [Origin uncertain. Cf. *levis*.]

1. A contrivance for securing a hold on a block of stone in order that it may be raised from its position by a derrick. It consists of two side-pieces which fit into a dovetail recess cut in the stone, and between which a ring-tongue is put and fastened in such a way that, when lifted, the lewis gets a firm hold by wedging itself in the dovetail.

2. A kind of shears used in cropping woolen cloth. [Eng.]

The flocks [for paper-hangings] are obtained from the woolen-cloth manufacturers, being cut off by their shearing machines, called *lewis* by the English workmen. *Ure*, Dict., iii. 479.

lewis-bolt (lū'is-bōlt), n. A wedge-shaped bolt which in use is inserted like the shank of a lewis in a hole drilled in a stone, and fastened therein by pouring melted lead into the unoccupied part of the hole; an eye-bolt similarly inserted, and used, like a lewis, for lifting heavy stones. See cut under *bolt*.

lewis-hole (lū'is-hōl), n. The hole which is drilled in a stone for the reception of a lewis.

The wells are almost entire, and perhaps the work of the Romans, except the upper part, which seems repaired with the ruins of Roman buildings, for the *lewis*-holes are still left in many of the stones.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, ii. 287. (*Davies*.)

Lewisia (lū-is'i-ā), n. [NL. (F. T. Pursh, 1814), named after Capt. M. Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Rocky Mountains.] A genus of polypetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Portulacaceae*, the purslane family, distinguished by having from 5 to 8 sepals and from 8 to 10 petals. There are but 2 species, herbs with narrow woolly leaves and handsome rose-colored flowers open only in sunshine, found only in northwestern North America. One species, *L. rediviva*, is used as food by the Oregon Indians. It is the *bitter-root* (*racine amère*) of the early French settlers, and is said to be very nutritious. It is also called *tobacco-root*, because when cooked it has a tobacco-like odor. These plants are hardy and ornamental in cultivation.

lewkt, a. A Middle English form of *luke*¹.

lewket, n. A Middle English form of *leathy*.

lewth (lūth), n. [Also spelled irreg. *looth*; < ME. *lewth*, < AS. *hleōth*, *hleōth*, shelter, < *hleōw*, shelter: see *lee*¹, n.] Shelter; warmth. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

lew-warm (lū'wārm), a. [Also spelled irreg. *loo-warm*, *lu-warm*; < *lew*² + *warm*. Cf. *luke-warm*.] Lukewarm; tepid. [Archaic.]

We found pieces of *loo-warm* pork among the salad, and pieces of unknown yielding substance in the raquet. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 239.

lewzernet, n. A variant of *lucerne*².

lex (leks), n.; pl. *leges* (lĕ'jĕz). [L. *lex* (*leg-*), law, lit. that which lies or is laid down: see *law*¹ and *lie*², r. i.] Law: used in various phrases.—**Lex domicilii**, the law of the place of domicile.—**Lex fori**, the law of the jurisdiction where the action is pending.—**Lex Gondobada**. See *Papian code*, under *code*.—**Lex Julia**, a Roman law of the time of Augustus, regulating marriage, encouraging marriage portions, and discouraging celibacy.—**Lex loci**, the law of the place; local law.—**Lex loci contractus**, the law of the place where the contract is made.—**Lex loci rei sitæ**, the law of the place where the subject of action is situated.—**Lex mercatoria**, the law of merchants; the system of usages of commerce in force in commercial nations generally, and recognized by the courts as part of the law of the land.—**Lex non scripta**, the unwritten or common law.—**Lex scripta**, the written or statute law.—**Lex talionis**, the law of retaliation, providing that the punishment should be the same in kind as the crime, as an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, etc.

lex. An abbreviation of *lexicon*.

lexical (lek'si-kəl), a. [*< lexic(om)* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or connected with the vocabulary of a language: as, *lexical* fullness; *lexical* knowledge.

The advance of Wycliffe upon Langland is chiefly grammatical, not *lexical*. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., vii.

2. Of or pertaining to a lexicon.

lexically (lek'si-kəl-i), adv. In a lexical manner; according to lexical principles; as regards vocabulary.

The Anglo-Saxon is not grammatically or *lexically* identifiable with the extant remains of any Continental dialect. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 43.

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lexicographer (lek-si-kog'ra-fēr), n. [Cf. *F. lexicographique* = Sp. *lexicográfico* = Pg. *lexicographo* = It. *lessicografico*; < NL. *lexicographus*, < MGr. *λεξικογράφος*, one who writes a lexicon, < Gr. *λεξικόν*, a lexicon, + *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic*.] A compiler of a lexicon or dictionary; one employed in the making of a vocabulary or word-book of a language, and giving definitions, with or without other explanatory matter, in the same or another language.

Whether it be decreed by the authority of reason, or the tyranny of ignorance, that of all the candidates for literary praise the unhappy *lexicographer* holds the lowest place, neither vanity nor interest incited me to inquire. *Johnson*, Plan of Eng. Dict.

lexicographic (lek'si-kō-graf'ik), a. [= *F. lexicographique* = Sp. *lexicográfico* = Pg. *lexicographico* = It. *lessicografico*, < NL. *lexicographicus*, < *lexicographia*, lexicography: see *lexicography* and *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lexicography.

lexicographical (lek'si-kō-graf'ikəl), a. [*< lexicographic* + *-al*.] Same as *lexicographic*.

lexicographically (lek'si-kō-graf'ikəl-i), adv. In a lexicographic manner; as regards lexicography.

lexicographist (lek-si-kog'ra-fist), n. [*< lexicograph-y* + *-ist*.] A lexicographer. [Rare.]

The good old *lexicographist*, Adam Littellton. *Southey*, The Doctor, clxxxiv.

lexicography (lek-si-kog'ra-fī), n. [= *F. lexicographie* = Sp. *lexicografía* = Pg. *lexicographia* = It. *lessicografia*, < NL. *lexicographia*, < MGr. as if **λεξικογραφία*, < *λεξικογράφος*, one who writes a lexicon: see *lexicographer*.] 1. The art or science of compiling lexicons or word-books; the scientific exposition of the forms, pronunciation, signification, and history of words.—2. The act or process of making a dictionary.



Lewis.

Such is the fate of hapless lexicography that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it: things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. *Johnson, Pref. to Dict.*

lexicological (lek'si-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< lexicology + -ic + -al.*] Pertaining to lexicology; relating to the science of words: as, *lexicological studies.*

For every one of sixty-seven dialect centres, the author's *lexicological* collection contains three hundred and fifty articles. *A. M. Elliott, Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 488.*

lexicologist (lek-si-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< lexicology + -ist.*] One who is skilled in lexicology.

lexicology (lek-si-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. λεξικόν, a lexicon, + -λογία, < λέγειν, say: see -ology.*] The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the forms, derivation, signification, and relations of words.

lexicon (lek'si-kōn), *n.* [= *F. lexique* = *Sp. lexico* = *Pg. lexicon* = *It. lessico*, *< ML. NL. lexicon*, *< Gr. (MGr.) λεξικόν* (sc. βιβλίον, book), a lexicon, neut. of λεξικός, of words, *< λέξις, a saying, speech, word, < λέγειν, speak: see legend.*] A word-book; a vocabulary; a collection of the words of a language, usually arranged alphabetically and defined and explained; a dictionary: now used especially of a dictionary of Greek or Hebrew.

In the *lexicon* of youth which Fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as -fail.

Bulwer, Richelieu, II. 2.

= *Syn. Dictionary, Glossary, etc. See vocabulary.*

lexiconist (lek'si-kōn-ist), *n.* [*< lexicon + -ist.*] A writer of a lexicon. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

lexigraphic (lek-si-graf'ik), *a.* [*< lexicography + -ic.*] Pertaining to lexicography.

lexigraphical (lek-si-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< lexicographic + -al.*] Same as *lexigraphic.*

lexigraphy (lek-sig'ra-fi), *n.* [(*Cf. MGr. λεξιγραφία, equiv. to λεξικογράφος: see lexicographer*) *< Gr. λέξις, a word (see lexicon), + γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] The art or practice of defining words. [Rare.]

lexiphanic (lek-si-fan'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. λεξιφάνης, a phrasemonger (found only as a proper name), < λέξις, a speech, word (see lexicon), + φαίνειν, show.*] Bombastic; turgid; inflated. *Campbell.*

lexiphanicist (lek-si-fan'i-sizm), *n.* [*< lexiphanic + -ism.*] The habit of using a pompous or turgid style in speaking or writing. *Campbell.*

ley¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *lay¹.*

ley², *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lea¹, lay², and lyc³.*

ley³ (lä), *n.* [Sp., lit. law, *< L. lex (leg-), law: see law¹ and alloy², alloy.*] Yield; produce; assay-value.

The costs of the Haciendas amount to 301,654 dollars; the produce, or *ley*, of each cargo averages 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars.

Ward's Mexico, II. 511.

Ley de oro, percentage of gold contained in silver bullion. — **Ley de plata**, quantity of silver which the ore contains. — **De buena ley**, of superior quality: said of ores.

ley¹, *n.* See *lea³.*

Leyden jar, **Leyden vial**. See *jar³.*

Leydigian (li-dig'i-an), *a.* [*< Leydig (see def.) + -ian.*] Described by or named after F. Leydig, a German zoölogist, born 1821. — **Leydigian organs**, the antennal sense-organs of insects, minute sacs inclosed in membrane and communicating with branches of the antennal nerves, sometimes prolonged externally as papillae: regarded by Leydig as organs of smell, by others as auditory organs. Lefebvre and Gerstaecker support Leydig's view of their function.

leye¹, **leye²**, etc. See *ley¹, etc.*

leyelond¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *lealand.*

leyert¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *layer.*

ley-pewter, *n.* Inferior pewter made for large vessels, having more lead and less tin than the superior qualities.

leysert¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *leisure.*

leystall¹, *n.* See *laystall.*

leyt¹, *n.* See *leit¹.*

leyvret¹, *n.* Same as *layer.*

leze-majesty, *n.* See *lese-majesty.*

L. H. In musical notation, an abbreviation for *left hand.*

L. H. D. An abbreviation of the Latin (New Latin) *Litterarum humaniorum doctor*, 'doctor of the more humane letters'—that is, of the humanities or of learning: a degree conferred by universities.

lherzolite (ler'zō-lit), *n.* [*< Lherz (see def.) + Gr. λίθος, stone: see -lite.*] A crystalline aggregate of olivin, enstatite, and diallage, with some picotite: a rock occurring about Lake Lherz and in the adjacent regions in the French Pyrenees. It has also been found in various other localities in Europe and North America. Some meteorites

closely resemble lherzolite in mineralogical composition. See *peridotite.*

li¹ (lê), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese weight, equal to the one thousandth part of a liang or ounce. A li of silver is nominally equal to the copper coin called a *cash* by Europeans in China, and *ren* by the Japanese.

li² (lê), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese mile, equal to rather more than one third of an English mile, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ li being equal to 10 miles.

Li. The chemical symbol of *lithium.*

Liabæ (li-ä'bê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cassini, 1826), *< Liabum* (see def.) + -æ.] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Senecionideæ*, having the scales of the involucre imbricated in many series, the outer gradually shorter. It embraces five genera, of which *Liabum* is the type, all, with one exception, natives of tropical America and Mexico. The group was treated by Endlicher, De Candolle, and other botanists as a division of the subtribe *Pectideæ* under the tribe *Vernoniaceæ*, a classification still followed by some authors.

liability (li-ä-bil'i-ti), *n.; pl. liabilities (-tiz).* [*< liable: see -bility.*] 1. The state of being liable through obligation or duty; fixed or contingent responsibility; exposure to that which is or may be required: as, the *liability* of a principal for his agent's acts. In this sense, in law, it is sometimes used as including, and sometimes as excluding, contingent demands and unliquidated damages.

2. The state of being liable incidentally or by chance; exposure to that which is possible or probable; tendency; susceptibility: as, *liability* to accident or contagion; a physician's *liability* to broken rest.—3. That for which one is liable; that to which one is bound or exposed; a fixed or contingent obligation: as, to incur or assume a heavy *liability* (as for the payment of a debt or the performance of a service); the assets and *liabilities* of a bank.—**Employers' Liability Act.** See *employer.*—**Individual liability**, personal liability of one or more as individuals, as distinguished from *official liability*, as the liability of an executor, for instance, or as distinguished from the *liability of a corporation* of which persons are members, and for the debts of which they or some of them may become individually liable.—**Limited liability**, a principle of modern statute law, whereby, under certain conditions, participants in a partnership, joint-stock company, or other undertaking are held liable for joint debts or responsibilities only to the extent of their personal interest therein, or to such further extent as the law may prescribe, instead of to the full extent of their individual means, as at common law.

liable (li-ä-bl), *a.* [Not found in ME., being appar. a mod. formation, perhaps first in legal use; it is not clear whether it is a mere E. formation, *< lie¹ + -able*, meaning 'lying open' to obligation (cf. *inelimable*, *< incline*), or *< OF. as if *liable*, *< ML. as if *ligabilis*, *< L. ligare* (> *F. lier*), bind: see *ligament*, *lien².* No such OF. or ML. form has been found.] 1. Bound in law or equity; responsible; answerable: as, the surety is *liable* for the debt of his principal.

To Bridewell, to see the pressed men, where there are about 300. . . kept these three days prisoners, with little or no victuals, and pressed out, and, contrary to all course of law, without press-money, and men that are not *liable* to it. *Peypis, Diary, II. 407.*

A corporation is *liable* like an individual for its torts. *Amer. Cyc., XV. 809.*

2. Having an aptitude or tendency; subject; exposed, as to the doing or occurring of something evil, injurious, or erroneous: as, we are constantly *liable* to accidents; your plans are *liable* to defeat.

If here openly avouches, in a manner that is scarce *liable* to exception. *Bacon, Physical Fables, II. Expl., note.*

Yet, if my name were *liable* to fall
I do not know the man I should avoid
So soon as that spare Cassius. *Shak., J. C., I. 2. 199.*

Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall
By weakest subtleties. *Milton, S. A., I. 55.*

Public conventions are *liable* to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift, Nobles and Commons, v.*

3†. Subordinate; subject.

All that we upon this side the sea . . .
Find *liable* to our crown and dignity,
Shall gild her bridal bed. *Shak., King John, II. 1. 490.*

Though they were objects of his sight, they were not *liable* to his touch. *Addison, Spectator, No. 56.*

4†. Fit; suitable.

Finding thee fit for bloody villany,
Apt, *liable*, to be employ'd in danger,
I faintly broke with thee of Arthur's death. *Shak., K. John, IV. 2. 226.*

= *Syn. 2. Incident, Subject, Likely, etc. (see incident); Apt, Likely, etc. (see apt).*

liableness (li-ä-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being liable; liability.

Now let it be considered what this brings the noble principle of human liberty to, particularly when it is possessed and enjoyed in its perfection, viz. a full and

perfect freedom and *liableness* to act altogether at random. *Edwards, On the Will, II. 13.*

liaget, *n.* [*< OF. F. liage, a binding, < lier, bind: see liable.*] A league; an alliance.

liaison (li-ä-zōn'), *n.* [F., a union, an entanglement, = *Pr. liazo* = *Sp. ligacion* = *Pg. ligação*, *< L. ligatio* (n-), a binding: see *ligation*, of which *liaison* is but a F. form.] 1. A bond of union; an intimacy; entanglement; commonly, an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

He had *liaisons* with half the ladies in Rome. *Froude, Caesar, p. 533.*

2. In the French language, the linking or joining in pronunciation of a final consonant, usually silent, to the succeeding word when that begins with a vowel: for example, *vous* (vô) and *avez*, when coming together, are pronounced *vô zavé*.—3. In *cooking*, a thickening, generally of beaten eggs, intended to combine or amalgamate the ingredients of a dish.

Liana, liane (li-an'ä, li-an'), *n.* [*< F. liane, a climbing or twining tropical plant, < lier, bind: see liable.*] A general name for the climbing and twining plants in tropical forests which wind themselves round the stems of trees, often overtopping them and passing to other trees, or descending again to the ground.

Cliffs all robed in *lianas* that dropt to the brink of his bay. *Tennyson, The Wreck.*

liang (lyang), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese ounce or tael. As used in commerce, it is one third heavier than the ounce avoirdupois, but the old standard was 579.84 grains troy; 16 liang make 1 kin or pound. (See *catty*.) It is divided into tenths called *tsien* (or *mace*), into hundredths called *fun* (or *candareen*), and into thousandths called *li*. See *tael*. Also spelled *leang*.

liar (li'är), *n.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *lier*; early mod. E. also *lyer*, *< ME. lygere, lygere, leghere, legher*, etc., *< AS. leogere* (= *leel. ljū-gari*) (cf. equiv. D. *leugenaar* = *MLG. loegenere* = *OHG. lugināri, lukināri, MHG. lügenere, G. lügner* = *Dan. lögner* = *Sw. lögnare*, of diff. formation: see *lain³*), a liar, *< leogan*, lie: see *lie² and -ar¹, -er¹*.] One who lies; a person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who deceives by false report or representation.

The messenger was faule y-schent,
And oft y-cleped foule legher. *Arthur and Merlin, p. 95.*

Shall I tell you a lie? I do despise a *liar* as I do despise one that is false. *Shak., M. W. of W., I. 1. 69.*
And she to be coming and slandering me; the base little *liar*! *Tennyson, The Grandmother.*

The liar (Gr. ψευδόμενος), a Megaric sophism or logical puzzle, arising from the question whether a man who says he is lying is truly lying or lyingly telling the truth.

liard¹ (li'är), *a. and n.* [Also (Sc.) *liart, ly-art*; *< ME. liard*, *< OF. liard, liart, liart* = *It. leardo* (ML. *liardus*), *liard*, dapple-gray; as a noun, a gray horse.] 1. *a.* 1. Gray or dapple-gray: applied to a horse.

This carters thakketh his hors upon the croupe. . .
"That was wcl twight, myn owene *lyard* boy." *Chaucer, Friar's Tale, I. 265.*

Stedils stabilide in stallis,
Lyarde and sore [sorrel]. *MS. Lincoln, A. I. 17, f. 130. (Halliwell.)*

2. Gray: applied generally.

Twa had manteeles o' doleful' black,
But ane wi' *lyart* linin'. *Burns, Holy Fair.*

II. n. 1. A dapple-gray horse.

He ligte adown of *lyard*, and ladde hym in his hande. *Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 64.*

2. The color gray or dapple-gray.

Colours nows to knowe attendeth ye:
The baye is goode coloure, and bronne purpure,
The *lyarde* and the white and browne is sure. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.*

[Obsolete or Scotch in all uses.]

liard² (liär), *n.* [F., *< OF. liar, liard, liars*, a small piece of money.] A small coin formerly current in France, from the fifteenth century,



"worth three deniers, or the fourth part of a sol." It was originally struck in silver, and afterward, from the reign of Louis XIV., in copper. The specimen illustrated weighs about 64 grains.

liard³ (li-är'), *n.* The *tacamahac*, or *balsam-poplar*, *Populus balsamifera*, of northern North America. [Canada.]

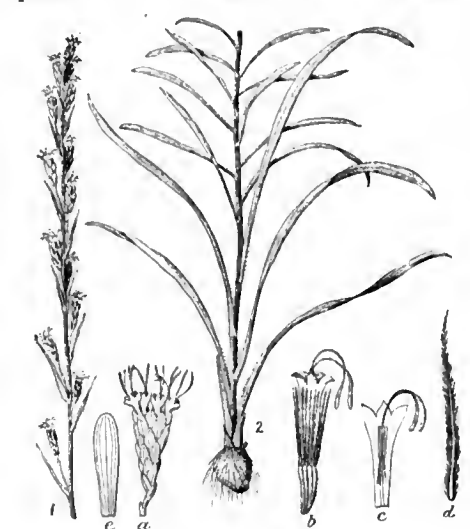
liar's-bench, *n.* A place in St. Paul's Cathedral in the sixteenth century, so called because it was said that the disaffected made appointments there. *Nares.*

liart, *a.* and *n.* See *liard* 1.
Lias (li'as), *n.* [*< F. lias, OF. lias, lias, a hard freestone; prob. < Bret. liach, leach, a stone, = W. llech = Gael. leac, a stone (see cromlech).*] In *geol.*, the lower division of the Jurassic. It is particularly well developed in England, where it is distinguished by its wealth of organic remains, especially of ammonites, and where it is divided into three groups, each characterized by its assemblage of fossils, the rock being chiefly grayish limestones, shales, and marlstones. The Lias is hardly recognized as a distinct formation except in England and on the continent of Europe.

Liassic (li-as'sik), *a.* [*< F. liassique; as Lias + -ic.*] Belonging to the geological subdivision of the Jurassic called the Lias.

Liatris (li'a-tris), *n.* [NL. (J. C. D. Schreber, 1774); origin unknown.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Eupatoriaceae* and subtribe

Liatris graminifolia.
 1, inflorescence; 2, lower part of plant with the corn-like rootstock; 3, antheridium; 4, flower; 5, corolla laid open; 6, bristle of the papus; 7, scale of the involucre.



Liatris graminifolia.
 1, inflorescence; 2, lower part of plant with the corn-like rootstock; 3, antheridium; 4, flower; 5, corolla laid open; 6, bristle of the papus; 7, scale of the involucre.

Adenostyleae; the button-snakeroots. They are perennial herbs, growing from large subterranean globose corms, with racemose or spicate heads of handsome rose-purple flowers.

lib (lib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *libbed*, ppr. *libbing*. [*< D. lubben, MD. luppen, main, geld; see lop1. Cf. glib3.*] To castrate. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

To capon, to geld, to lib, to spale. *Florio.*

lib² (lib), *n.* [A dial. var. of *leap* 2.] A basket. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

lib. An abbreviation of *liber* 1, 2.
libament (lib'a-ment), *n.* [*< L. libamentum (cf. equiv. libamen), a drink-offering, < libare, pour out: see libate.*] Same as *libation*.

This discourse being thus finished, we performed our oblations and libaments to the muses.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 652.

libanomancy (lib'a-nō-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. λιβανος (L. libanus), the frankincense-tree, & μαντεία, divination.*] Divination by the burning of frankincense.

libanotophorous (lib'a-nō-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. λιβανωφόρος, bearing frankincense, < λιβανωτός, frankincense (see libanotus), + φέρειν = E. bear1.*] Bearing or producing frankincense.
 The *libanotophorous* region of the ancients.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 710.

libanotus (lib-a-nō'tus), *n.* [*< Gr. λιβανωτός, frankincense, < λιβανος, the frankincense-tree.*] Frankincense.

In that greater [altar] the Chaldeans burnt yearly in their sacrifices a hundred thousand talents of *Libanotus*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 56.

libant (li'bant), *a.* [*< L. liban(t)-s, ppr. of libare, take out a little taste: see libate.*] Sipping; touching lightly. [Rare.]

She touched his eyelashes with *libant* lip,
 And breathed ambrosial odours o'er his cheek.
Landor.

libate (li'bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *libated*, ppr. *libating*. [*< L. libatus, pp. of libare (> It. libare = Pg. Sp. libar), take out a little taste, sip, pour out, = Gr. λείβειν, pour out, make a libation of (wine or other liquor) in honor of a divinity.*] I. *intrans.* To make a libation, as by pouring out wine.

II. *trans.* 1. To pour out, as wine or milk. —2. To make a libation to; honor with a libation. [Rare and incorrect.]

A son of Israel has no gods whom he can libate.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 441.

libation (li-bā'shōn), *n.* [*< F. libation = Sp. libación = Pg. libação = It. libazione, < L. libatio(n)-, a drink-offering, < libare, pp. libatus, pour out: see libate.*] 1. The act of pouring a liquid, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of some deity. Libation was practised by the ancient Greeks and Romans on various occasions, both public and private; and the drink-offering of the Jews was of similar character.

2. The wine or other liquid poured out in honor of a deity; a drink-offering.

The goblet then she took, with nectar crown'd,
 Sprinkling the first libations on the ground.
Dryden, Æneid, l. 1031.

May every joy be yours! nor this the least,
 When due libation shall have crown'd the feast,
 Safe to my home to send your happy guest.
Pope, Odyssey, xiii.

libatory (li'bā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if libatorius (cf. neut. libatorium, a libation-vessel), < libare, pp. libatus, pour out: see libant, libation.*] Of or pertaining to libation.

libavius (li-bā'vi-us), *n.* [Named after the discoverer, A. Libavius, a German chemist (died 1616).] Tin chlorid, SnCl₄, a colorless volatile and fuming corrosive liquid, used in dyeing as a mordant.

libbard, *n.* An obsolete variant of *leopard*.

libbet, *v.* An obsolete form of *live* 1.

libbet (lib'et), *n.* [Formerly also *lybbet*; perhaps *< lib1*, in the sense 'lop,' orig. 'a piece lopped off.'] 1. A billet; a stick. [Prov. Eng.]

A besome of byrche, for habes verye fit,
 A longe lastinge lybbet for lubbers as meete.
Harmar, Caveat for Common Curstors (1547). (Nares.)

A little staffe or lybbet, bacillus.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 317. (Nares.)

2. *pl.* Rags in strips. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

libeccio (li-bech'ō), *n.* [*< It. libeccio, < L. Libis, < Gr. Λιβ, the southwest wind: see Libyan.*] The southwest wind.

Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds,
 Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
 Sirocco and Libeccio.
Milton, P. L., x. 706.

libel (li'bel), *n.* [*< ME. libel, < OF. libel, libeau, m., libele, libelle, F. libelle, f., = Sp. libelo = Pg. It. libello, m., < L. libellus, m., a little book, pamphlet, note, petition, letter, lampoon, libel, dim. of liber, a book: see liber1.*] 1. A writing of any kind; a written declaration or certificate.

May I nat axe a libel, Sire Somonour,
 And answer there by my procurator
 To swiche thyng as men wole apposen me?
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 297.

And it hath ben seid, whosoever levet his wyf, give he to hir a libel of forsaking [authorized version, "writing of divorcement"].
Wyclif, Mat. v. 31.

2. In *admiralty law*, *Scots law*, and *Eng. eccles. law*, a writing or document instituting a suit and containing the plaintiff's allegations.—3. A lampoon.

Plots have I isid, inductions dangerous,
 By drunken prophecies, libels, and dreams,
 To set my brother Clarence and the King
 In deadly hate the one against the other.
Shak., Rich. III., l. 1. 33.

More sold things do not show the complexion of the times so well as Ballads and Libels.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 68.

4. A defamatory writing made public; a malicious and injurious publication, expressed in printing or writing, or by signs or pictures, tending either to injure the memory of one dead or the reputation of one alive, and to expose him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule.

We have in a libel 1st, the writing; 2d, the communication, called by the lawyers the publication; 3d, the application to persons and facts; 4th, the intent and tendency; 5th, the matter—diminution of fame.

Burke, Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels.
 Libel is defamation published by means of writing, printing, pictures, images, or anything that is the object of the sense of sight.
Cooley.

5. The crime of publishing a libel; as, he was guilty of libel.—6. In general, defamation; a defamatory remark or act; malicious misrepresentation in conversation or otherwise; anything intended or which tends to bring a person or thing into disrepute.

Dost not know that old Mansfield, who writes like the Bible,
 Says the more 'tis a truth, Sir, the more 'tis a libel?
Burns, The Reproof.

His conversation is a perpetual libel on all his acquaintance.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, l. 1.
Fox's Libel Act, an English statute of 1792 (32 Geo. III., c. 80) empowering a jury on the trial of a criminal libel to give

a general verdict upon the whole issue, without being required by the court to find a verdict of guilty on proof of publication and of the sense ascribed in the information.—**Libel Act**, an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 96) which authorizes a defendant sued for libel to plead no malice, and that an apology was made. Compare *Fox's Libel Act*, above.—**Syn. 4.** See *aspere* and *lampoon*.

libel (li'bel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *libeled* or *libelled*, ppr. *libeling* or *libelling*. [= *F. libeller = Sp. libelar*, draw up a legal demand, libel; from the noun: see libel, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. In *admiralty law*, *Scots law*, and *Eng. eccles. law*, to serve a libel upon; institute suit against; present a formal charge against for trial, as against a clergyman for conduct unbecoming his office, or against a ship or goods for a violation of the laws of trade or revenue. See libel, *n.*, 2.—2. To defame or expose to public hatred or contempt by a malicious and injurious publication, as by a writing, picture, or the like; lampoon.

Thou shalt libel, and I'll cudgel the rascal.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 4.

But our work is neither to libel our Auditors nor to flatter them, neither to represent them as better nor worse than they are.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

II. *intrans.* To spread defamation, written or printed: with *against*.

What's this but libelling against the senate?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4. 17.

libelant, *n.* See *libellant*.

libeler, libeller (li'bel-er), *n.* [*< libel, v., + -er1.*] One who libels; a lampooner.

There is not in the world a greater error than that which fools are apt to fall into, and knaves with good reason to encourage, the mistaking a satirist for a libeller.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, Advertisement.

libelist, libellist (li'bel-ist), *n.* [*< F. libelliste, a libelist, < libelle, a libel: see libel, n.*] A libeler. *Imp. Dict.*

libella (li-bel'ā), *n.*; pl. *libellæ* (-ē). [*L., level, water-level, dim. of libra, a balance: see libra.* Hence ult. (*< L. libella*) *E. level*, *q. v.*] 1. A small balance.—2. An instrument for taking levels; a level.—3. [*cap.*] A southern constellation which Lacaille, after 1754, proposed to substitute for Triangulum Australe, which dates from the fifteenth century.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of dragon-flies. *Selys-Longchamps, 1840.*

libellant (li'bel-ant), *n.* [*< F. libellant, ppr. of libeller, draw up a legal demand, libel: see libel, v.*] One who brings a libel or institutes a suit in a court, especially in an ecclesiastical or an admiralty court. Also *libelant*.

The counsel for the libellant contended they had a right to read the instructions.
Cranch.

libeller, libellist. See *libeler, libelist*.

libellous, libellously. See *libelous, libelously*.

Libellula (li-bel'ū-lā), *n.* [NL.; so called because they hold their wings extended like the leaves of a book; *< L. libellulus, a very little book, dim. of libellus, a little book: see libel, n.*] 1. A Linnean genus of pseudoneuropterous insects with mandibulate mouth and anal forceps. (a) A genus coextensive with *Libellulina*, *Libellulidæ*, or the modern suborder *Odonata* of the order *Pseudoneuroptera*. (b) A genus containing forms considered typical of the modern restricted family *Libellulidæ*. The abdomen is comparatively short, flattened, and tapering, and the male claspers are reduced. See cut under *dragon-fly*.

2. [*i. e.*] Any dragon-fly or libellulid.

libellulid (li-bel'ū-lid), *n.* A member of the family *Libellulidæ*.

Libellulidæ (li-be-lū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Libellula + -idæ*.] A family of pseudoneuropterous insects of the group *Libellulina* or *Odonata*; the dragon-flies, devil's-darning-needles, or mosquito-hawks. (a) Coextensive with *Libellulina*, and divided into three groups, *Agrionina*, *Libellulina*, and *Æschnina*. Also *Libellulina*, *Libellulidæ*, *Libelluloidæ*. (b) Restricted to forms typified by the genus *Libellula* in a narrow sense, having the wings unequal, the triangles of the anterior wings dissimilar, and the anterior genital armature of the male free.

Libellulina (li-bel'ū-li-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Libellula + -ina*.] A group of pseudoneuropterous insects; the dragon-flies. (a) A superfamily, same as *Odonata*, or as *Libellulidæ* in a broad sense, characterized by the long and more or less slender and cylindrical abdomen ending in an anal armature, an enormous head and thorax, the former globular with immense eyes, the latter square with its tergal parts small and its flank pieces enlarged and rising up in front to take the place of the aborted prothorax. The antennæ are short and setiform, and the mouth is not provided with palps. The wings are large, long, and approximately equal in size and shape. The tarsi are trimerous, and the second abdominal segment of the male is furnished with accessory genitalia. Metamorphosis is incomplete; the larvae are active, aquatic, and voracious; and the pupa resembles the larva. The *Libellulina* are composed of three families, named *Libellulidæ*, *Agrionidæ*, and *Æschnidæ*. (b) A subfamily, same as *Libellulidæ* in a narrow sense, or as *Libellulina*. See cut under *dragon-fly*.

Libellulinae (li-bel-ū-lī-nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Libellula* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Libellulidae*: same as *Libellulina* (b).

libelluline (li-bel'ū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Libellulina*; resembling a dragon-fly. See *cut* under *dragon-fly*.

libelous, libellous (li'bel-us), *a.* [*< libel + -ous*.] Containing a libel; of the nature of a libel; defamatory; containing that which exposes to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule; as, a *libelous* picture.

It was the most malicious surmise that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet. *Sir H. Wotton.*

libelously, libellously (li'bel-us-li), *adv.* In a libelous manner.

liber (li'bēr), *n.* [*< L. liber*, the inner bark of a tree (cf. Gr. *λερίς*, a scale: see *lepis*), also, because such bark was once used for writing on (cf. *book* as related to *beech*, and *paper* as related to *papyrus*), a writing consisting of several leaves, a book, a division of a book. Hence *library*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*, the inner bark of exogenous stems, lying next the cambium, and enveloped by the corky layer. When perfect it contains, besides parenchyma, sieve-cells and bast-cells, the last being the characteristic element. Also called *bast* and *endoplœum*. See *bast* 1, 2, and *bark* 2, 1.

2. A book: used in English especially with reference to the books in which deeds, mortgages, wills, and other public records are kept. Abbreviated *l.* and *lib*.

liber² (li'bēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] See the quotation.

The roly horses have a peculiar kind of shafts, commonly made of iron, named *libers*, the purpose of which is to prevent the carriage from overrunning them. *Ure, Dict., III. 333.*

Liber³ (li'bēr), *n.* [L.] An ancient Italic divinity presiding over vineyards and wine: later identified by the Romans with the Greek Bacchus.

liberal (lib'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. liberal*, < OF. *liberal*, F. *libéral* = Sp. Pg. *liberal* = It. *liberale*, < L. *liberalis*, befitting a freeman, < *liber* (OL. **laeber*, *loebes*), free; akin to *libet*, it pleases, Gr. *λίπτεν*, desire, Skt. *√ lubh*, desire, AS. *leaf*, dear, *luftan*, love: see *leaf*, *love*¹, *leave*². From the same L. source (*liber*, *libet*) are ult. E. *liberate*, *liberty*, *libertine*, *libidinous*, *liber*³, *libery*², *deliver*, etc.] **I. a.** 1. Befitting a freeman, or a state, condition, or situation free from narrow limitations; free in scope; of wide or ample range or extent; not narrowly limited or restricted; expanded; comprehensive: as, a *liberal* education; the *liberal* arts or professions; *liberal* thought or feeling; *liberal* institutions; a *liberal* policy in government; a *liberal* interpretation or estimate.

So wonderful were the graces of Solomon that they overcame the highest expectation, and the *liberal* belief. *Ep. Hall, Contemplations, xvii. 6.*

To love her [Lady Elizabeth Hastings] was a *liberal* education. *Steele, Tatler, No. 49.*

Now the perfection of man as an end and the perfection of man as a mean or instrument are not only not the same, they are in reality generally opposed. And as these two perfections are different, so the training requisite for their acquisition is not identical, and has, accordingly, been distinguished by different names. The one is styled *liberal*, the other professional education—the branches of knowledge cultivated for these purposes being called respectively *liberal* and professional, or *liberal* and lucrative, sciences. *Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., I.*

The study of them [the classics] is fitly called a *liberal* education, because it emancipates the mind from every narrow provincialism, whether of egoism or tradition, and is the apprenticeship that every one must serve before becoming a free brother of the guild which passes the torch of life from age to age. *Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.*

2. Free in views or opinions; expansive in purpose or aim; not narrow, bigoted, or intolerant; specifically, favorable to personal, political, or religious liberty; opposed to narrow conservatism or undue restriction: as, a *liberal* thinker; a *liberal* Christian; a *liberal* statesman; the *Liberal* party (in the politics of some countries).

It was a Scotchman, Buchanan, who first brought *liberal* principles into clear relief. *Lecky, Rationalism, I. 150.*

A livelier bearing of the outward man, . . . A bright, fresh twinkle from the week-day world, Tell their plain story;—yes, thine eyes behold A cheerful Christian from the *liberal* fold. *O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.*

A *Liberal* leader here in England is, on the other hand, a man of movement and change, called expressly to the task of bringing about a modern organisation of society. *M. Arnold, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 652.*

3. Free in bestowal or concession; generously inclined; ready to impart or bestow; bounti-

ful; munificent; magnanimous: followed by *with* or *of* before the thing bestowed, and *to* before the recipient: as, a *liberal* donor; to be *liberal* with one's money; to be *liberal* to an opponent in debate.

Where you are *liberal* of your loves and counsels, Be sure you be not loose. *Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 126.*
Nature had been . . . *liberal* of personal beauty to her. *Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.*
Pure is the nymph, though *liberal* of her smiles. *Couper, Task, iii. 712.*

Once more the *liberal* year laughs out
O'er richer stores than gems or gold.
Whittier, An Autumn Festival.

4. Freely bestowed or yielded; marked by *liberal* or abundance; generous; ample: as, a *liberal* donation; a *liberal* harvest or flow of water; to make a *liberal* concession or admission.

But the liberal deviseth *liberal* things; and by *liberal* things shall he stand. *Isa. xxxii. 8.*

His wealth doth warrant a *liberal* dower. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 46.*

5. Free in character or quality; candid; open; hence, with an added implication, unduly free; unrestrained; unchecked; licentious. [Obsol-lescent.]

For a tongue euer *liberal*l nourisheth folly. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.*

Whether they cast any *liberal* looks towards any of the Kings women. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 368.*

Who hath, indeed, most like a *liberal* villain, Confess'd the vile encounters they have had A thousand times in secret. *Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 93.*

Liberal Christianity, liberal theology, the doctrinal views respecting Christianity entertained by liberal Christians.—**Liberal Christians**, a general name assumed by certain Protestant denominations, especially the Unitarians and Universalists, who dissent from the principal tenets of what are commonly called the orthodox denominations.—**Liberal party**, a party united in advocacy of measures of progressive reform. As a distinctive designation in British politics, the name was adopted by the Whig party about 1830, to denote the body formed by the addition to their party of the Radicals. From that time it has been the name assumed by and usually given to that party which, in opposition to the Conservative party, has specifically devoted itself to the promotion of measures of progress and reform.—**Liberal Union**, in *German politics*, a party consisting of National Liberals who, chiefly because of adherence to doctrine of free trade, in 1880 withdrew their support from Prince Bismarck (Secessionists), together with other Liberals of similar views. In 1884 this party joined with the Progressists (Fortschrittler-partei) to form the German Liberal party.—**Syn.** 2. Catholic, tolerant.—3. Charitable, open-handed, free-handed.—4. Full, abundant, plentiful, unstinted.

II. n. 1. A person of liberal principles; one who believes in liberal reforms, or advocates intellectual, political, or religious liberty.—2. [*cap.*] Specifically, a member of a Liberal party in politics.

Most of those who now pass as *Liberals* are Tories of a new type. *H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 1.*

Constitutional Liberals, in *Spanish politics*, a party composed of former Republicans, who, under the leadership of Señor Sagasta, became supporters of the monarchical constitution established after the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy in Spain in 1874.—**German Liberals**, in *German politics*, a party of moderate Liberals, opposed to the policy of Prince Bismarck, formed in 1884 by the union of the Progressist party (Fortschrittler-partei) with the Liberal Union.—**National Liberals**, in *German politics*, a party which, before the creation of the German empire in 1871, advocated, along with progressive measures of reform, the completion of governmental unity in Germany. After that time it embraced those persons who, though of Liberal antecedents, continued in support of the later policy of Prince Bismarck.

Liberal-Conservative (lib'e-ral-kon-sēr'vativ), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** In Great Britain, belonging to that wing or portion of the Conservative party which is most nearly in accord with the Liberals; occupying a position midway between that of the average Liberal and that of the average Conservative.

II. n. One who occupies the political position defined above.

Liberalia (lib'e-rā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Liberalis*, < *liber*, Bacchus: see *liber*³.] An ancient Roman festival celebrated annually on March 17th, in honor of Liber and Libera.

liberalisation, liberalise, etc. See *liberalization*, etc.

liberalism (lib'e-ral-izm), *n.* [= F. *libéralisme* = Sp. *liberalismo*; as *liberal* + *-ism*.] 1. Liberal principles; the principles or practice of liberals; freedom from narrowness or bigotry, especially in matters of religion or politics.—2. Specifically, the political principles of a Liberal party.

The function of *Liberalism* in the past was that of putting a limit to the powers of kings. The function of true *Liberalism* in the future will be that of putting a limit to the powers of Parliaments. *H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 107.*

The effects of their [the *Pedites*] separation from official *Liberalism* . . . were early traceable. *Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 127.*

liberalist (lib'e-ral-ist), *n.* [*< liberal* + *-ist*.] A liberal.

liberalistic (lib'e-rā-lis'tik), *a.* [*< liberalist* + *-ic*.] Relating to or characterized by liberalism; conforming to liberal principles, especially in politics.

liberality (lib'e-ral'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *liberalities* (-tiz). [*< ME. liberalite*, < OF. *liberalite*, F. *libéralité* = Sp. *liberalidad* = Pg. *liberalidade* = It. *liberalità*, < L. *liberalitas*], a way of thinking befitting a freeman, generosity, < *liberalis*, befitting a freeman: see *liberal*.] 1. The quality of being liberal in thought or opinion; largeness of mind; catholicity; impartiality: as, *liberality* in religion or politics; he treats his opponent's views with great *liberality*.

Many treat the gospel with indifference under the name of *liberality*. *J. M. Mason.*

2. Freeness in imparting or yielding; disposition to give or concede; generosity; bounty; magnanimity: as, *liberality* in one's donations or concessions.

Among the comyns welth and conorde, And that our ryche men may vse *liberalitye*. *Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.*

In a bishop great *liberality*, great hospitality, actions in every kind great are looked for. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.*

3. An expression or manifestation of generosity; that which is generously given.

Over and beside Signior Baptista's *liberality*, I'll mend it with a largesse. *Shak., T. of the S., I. 2. 150.*

A little before the Lord sent this rain of *liberalities* upon his people. *N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 99.*

=**Syn.** *Bounty, Generosity*, etc. (see *beneficence*), bountifulness; toleration, candor.

liberalization (lib'e-ral-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< liberalize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of liberalizing or making liberal. Also spelled *liberalisation*.

The end of education is the formation and *liberalisation* of character. *The Academy, No. 875, p. 88.*

liberalize (lib'e-ral-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liberalized*, ppr. *liberalizing*. [= F. *libéraliser* = Sp. *liberalizar* = Pg. *liberalisar*; as *liberal* + *-ize*.] **I. trans.** To render liberal; enlarge the freedom or scope of; free from narrowness or prejudice: as, to *liberalize* the institutions of a country.

Grand, swelling sentiments of liberty I am sure I do not despise. They warm the heart, they enlarge and *liberalize* our minds; they animate our courage in a time of conflict. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

Some acquaintance with foreign and ancient literatures has the *liberalizing* effect of foreign travel. *Lovell, Books and Libraries.*

II. intrans. To become liberal. [Rare.]

After the rejection of the exclusive feature of the original plan, Mrs. Munger had *liberalised* more and more. *Houells, Annie Kilburn, xvi.*

Also spelled *liberalise*.

liberalizer (lib'e-ral-iz-ēr), *n.* One who or that which liberalizes, or makes liberal. Also spelled *liberaliser*.

Archery, cricket, gun and fishing-rod, horae and boat, are all educators, *liberalizers*. *Emerson, Culture.*

liberally (lib'e-ral-i), *adv.* In a liberal manner. (a) With a liberal scope or range; without narrowness or prejudice; impartially; freely. (b) With a liberal hand; bountifully; amply. (c) With undue freedom; licentious.

Liberal-Unionism (lib'e-ral-ū'nyōn-izm), *n.* The political attitude or opinions of the Liberal-Unionist party.

Liberal-Unionist (lib'e-ral-ū'nyōn-ist), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** A member of that section of the Liberal party in Great Britain which from 1886, refusing to concur in Mr. Gladstone's policy of conceding home rule to Ireland, advocated the maintenance of the legislative union of 1801 essentially unimpaired, and therefore, from the importance they attached to the Irish question, made common cause with the Conservatives.

II. a. Of or belonging to the political party or section of the Liberal-Unionists.

liberate (lib'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liberated*, ppr. *liberating*. [*< L. liberatus*, pp. of *liberare* (> It. *liberare* = Sp. Pg. *librar* = F. *libérer*), set free, deliver, < *liber*, free: see *liberal*. Cf. *liber*³, *libery*², *delivery*.] 1. To set free; release from restraint or bondage; deliver: as, to *liberate* a slave or a prisoner; to *liberate* the mind from the shackles of prejudice.

It is an uneasy lot . . . to be present at this great spectacle of life and never be liberated from a small, hungry shivering self. *George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 307.*

At last and forever I am mine and God's, Thanks to his liberating angel Death— Never again degraded to be yours. *Browning, Ring and Book, I. 138.*

2. To disengage; separate from something else: as, to liberate a gas from a solid. = *Syn. 1. Emancipate, Manumit, etc. (see emancipate); Release, etc. (see disengage); disenthral, ransom, discharge, let go, turn loose.*

liberate (lib'e-rāt), *n.* [*< ML. liberata, delivery, livery; see livery².*] In *old Eng. law*, a writ issued out of Chancery for the payment of pensions and similar royal allowances; also, a writ issued to the sheriff for the delivery of land and goods taken upon forfeits of recognizance. — **liberate roll**, the account kept in the old English exchequer of pensions and other allowances of money made under the great seal.

liberation (lib-e-rā'shōn), *n.* [*< F. libération = Sp. liberación = Pg. liberação = It. liberazione, < L. liberatio(-n-), a freeing, < liberare, pp. liberatus, set free; see liberate, v.*] The act of liberating or setting free; deliverance from restraint or confinement; enlargement; disengagement, as from constraint or obligation, or from mixture: as, liberation from prison or from debt; the liberation of a country from tyrannical government; the liberation of a gas.

liberationism (lib-e-rā'shōn-izm), *n.* [*< liberation + -ism.*] In *British politics*, the principles or opinions of the liberationists. *Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 8.*

liberationist (lib-e-rā'shōn-ist), *n.* [*< liberation + -ist.*] In *British politics*, one who is in favor of the disestablishment of the Church.

The object of the *liberationists* is sufficiently transparent. If the maintenance of the Established Church could be identified with the supremacy, it fall might be assured with the collapse of one political party. *Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 3.*

liberator (lib'e-rā-tor), *n.* [= *F. libérateur = Sp. Pg. liberador = It. liberatore, < L. liberator, one who sets free, < liberare, pp. liberatus, set free; see liberate.*] One who liberates or delivers; a deliverer.

He [Luther] was the great reformer and liberator of the European intellect. *Buckle, Civilization, II. 534.*

liberatory (lib'e-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. libératoire; as liberate + -ory.*] Tending to liberate or set free. [Rare.]

Liberian (li-bē'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< Liberia (see def.) (< L. liber, free) + -an.*] **I. a.** Pertaining or relating to Liberia, a country on the western coast of Africa, colonized with liberated Africans by the American Colonization Society (beginning in 1822), and made a republic in 1847. **II. n.** An inhabitant of Liberia.

liberomotor (lib'e-rō-mō'tor), *a.* [Irreg. *< L. liberare, free (see liberate), + motor, a mover.*] Disengaging or setting free motor energy, as a nervous ganglion: correlated with *recipiomotor* and *dirigomotor*. See *motor, a.*

libertarian (lib-er-tā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< libert(y) + -arian.*] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of the freedom of the will (especially in an extreme form), as opposed to the doctrine of necessity; advocating the doctrine of free will: opposed to *necessitarian*.

I believe he [Dr. Alex. Crombie, author of an essay on philosophical necessity] may claim the merit of adding the word *libertarian* to the English language, as Priestley added that of "necessarian." *Reid, Correspondence, p. 88.*

The "power of acting without a motive," which Reid and other writers, on what used to be called the *Libertarian* side, have thought it necessary to claim. *H. Sidgwick, Mind, XIII. 407.*

II. n. One who maintains the doctrine of the freedom of the will (especially in an extreme form): opposed to *necessitarian*.

Though *libertarians* contend that it is possible for us at any moment to act contrary to our formed character and previous custom, still they and Determinists alike teach that it is much less easy than men commonly imagine to break the subtle unfeeling trammels of habit. *H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 49.*

libertarianism (lib-er-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< libertarian + -ism.*] The principles or doctrines of the libertarians. *H. Sidgwick, Mind, XLI. 144.*

liberticide¹ (lib'er-ti-sid or li-bēr'ti-sid), *n.* [= *F. liberticide = Sp. liberticida, < L. liberta(-t)-s, liberty, + -cida, < cadere, kill.*] A destroyer of liberty.

His country's pride The priest, the slave, and the *liberticide*, Trampled and mocked with many a loathed rite. *Shelley, Adonais, st. 4.*

liberticide² (lib'er-ti-sid or li-bēr'ti-sid), *n.* [*< L. liberta(-t)-s, liberty, + -cidium, < cadere, kill.*] Destruction of liberty.

The principles of Christian morality and Christian philanthropy were violated in the maxims of *liberticide* which guided the dominant politics of the country. *Whipple, Starr King.*

libertinage (lib'er-tin-āj), *n.* [*< F. libertinage; as libertine + -age.*] **1.** The character or belief of a libertine or free-thinker; laxity of opinion.

A growing *libertinage*, which disposed them to think slightly of the Christian faith. *Warburton, Works, IX. xiii.*

2. The conduct of a libertine or debauchee. Some fourteen years of squalid youth, And then *libertinage*, disease, the grave— Hell in life here, hereafter life in hell. *Browning, Ring and Book, I. 150.*

libertine (lib'er-tin), *n. and a.* [= *F. libertin = Sp. Pg. It. libertino, < L. libertinus, a freedman, prop. adj., of or belonging to the condition of a freedman, < libertus, a freedman, < liber, free; see liberal, liberate, v.*] In the later senses (4-7) the word logically depends on *liberty, liberal.* **I. n. 1.** In *Rom. hist.*, a freedman; a person manumitted or set free from legal servitude.

By virtue of an act granted out of the senat, the *libertines* (i. e. the sonnes of freed-men) were enrolled into the fourre tribes of the citie. *Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 1210.*

2. A member of a Jewish synagogue mentioned in Acts vi. 9, probably composed of descendants of Jewish freedmen who had been expelled from Rome by Tiberius, and had returned to Palestine.

Then there arose certain of the synagoge, which is called the synagogue of the *Libertines*, . . . disputing with Stephen. *Acts vi. 9.*

3. A freeman of an incorporate town or city. And used me like a fugitive, an inmate of a town, That is no city *libertine*, nor capable of their gown. *Chapman, Hind, xv.*

4. One who is free from or does not submit to restraint; one who is free in thought and action.

When he speaks, The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still. *Shak., Hen. V., I. 1. 48.*

And though Rubens in his History is too much a *Libertine* in this respect, yet there is in this very place, which we now describe, much truth in the habit of his principal Figures, as of King Henry the Fourth, the Queen, her Son, the 3 Daughters, and the Cardinal. *Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 39.*

5. One who holds loose views with regard to the laws of religion or morality; an irreligious person; a free-thinker.

The second sort of those that may be justly number'd among the hinderers of Reformation are *Libertines*; these suggest that the Discipline sought would be intolerable. *Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.*

6. [cap.] A member of a pantheistic, antinomian sect which existed about 1530 in France and neighboring countries. The *Libertines* maintained that God alone exists, and that there is no distinction between right and wrong, since man, in obeying his own impulses, obeys God, who is in him, and consequently can never commit sin. The sect became grossly sensual, and finally disappeared.

That the Scriptures do not contain in them all things necessary to salvation is the fountain of many great and capital errors: I instance in the whole doctrine of the *libertines*, familists, quakers, and other enthusiasts, which issue in the corrupted fountain. *Jer. Taylor.*

7. A man given to the indulgence of lust; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.

Like a puff'd and reckless *libertine*, Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 49.*

Libertines of Geneva, a body of avowed infidels and voluptuaries of the first half of the sixteenth century, who were evidently influenced by the sect mentioned above, if they were not representatives of it.

II. a. 1. Free; unrestrained. [Rare.]

I have rambled in this *libertine* manner of writing by way of Essay. *Steele, Tatler, No. 172.*

2. Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of or in accord with law or religion: as, *libertine* principles.

There are men that marry not, but chuse rather a *libertine* and impure single life than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*

Panga arthritic, that infest the toe Of *libertine* excess. *Cowper, Task, I. 100.*

libertinism (lib'er-tin-izm), *n.* [*< F. libertinisme; as libertine + -ism.*] **1.** The exercise of the privileges and rights of a libertine or freedman; exemption from servitude and its disabilities. [Rare.]

Dignified with the title of freeman, and denied the *libertinism* that belongs to it. *Hammond, Works, IV. 486.*

2. The state of being free or unrestrained in thought or action.

The genial *libertinism* of Horace. *Sumner, Orations, I. 143.*

3. Irreligiousness; regardlessness of the dictates of morality.

Ever since hath *libertinism* of all kinds promoted its interest, and increased its party. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.*

4. The character or conduct of a libertine or rake; licentiousness; unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness.

Libertism (lib'er-tizm), *n.* [*< libert(y) + -ism.*] **Libertinism.** [Rare.]

A writ of error, not of *libertism*, that those two principal leaders of reformation may not now come to be sued in a bill of licence, to the scandal of our Church. *Milton, Judgement of Martin Bucer concerning Divorce.*

liberty (lib'er-ti), *n.; pl. liberties (-tiz).* [*< ME. liberte, libertee, < OF. liberte, F. liberté = Sp. libertad = Pg. liberdade = It. libertà, < L. liberta(-t)-s, OL. loeberta(-t)-s, freedom, < liber, free; see liberal.*] **1.** The state of being free, or exempt from external restraint or constraint, physical or moral; freedom; especially, exemption from opposition or irksome restraint of any kind.

The creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious *liberty* of the children of God. *Rom. viii. 21.*

Stand fast therefore in the *liberty* wherewith Christ hath made us free. *Gal. v. 1.*

I must have *liberty* Withal, as large a charter as the wind, To blow on whom I please. *Shak., As you Like It, II. 7. 47.*

The natural *liberty* of man is to be free from any superior power on earth, and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man, but to have only the law of Nature for his rule. *Locke, Of Government, II. iv. 22.*

'Tis *liberty* alone that gives the flower Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume. *Cowper, Task, v. 446.*

The French notion of *liberty* is political equality; the English notion is personal independence.

Specifically—2. Freedom of the will; the power of election or free choice, undetermined by any necessity; exemption from internal compulsion or restraint in willing or volition.

Liberty . . . is the power a man has to do or forbear doing any particular action, according as its doing or forbearance has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 15.*

Freedom from necessity is also called *liberty* of election, or power to choose, and implies freedom from anything invincibly determining a moral agent. It has been distinguished into *liberty* of contrariety, or the power of determining to do either of two actions which are contrary as right or wrong, good or evil; and *liberty* of contradiction, or the power of determining to do either of two actions which are contradictory, as to walk or to sit still, to walk in one direction or in another. Freedom from necessity is sometimes also called *liberty* of indifference, because, before he makes his election, the agent has not determined in favor of one action more than of another. *Fleming, Vocab. Philos.*

3. The condition of being exempt, as a community or an individual, from foreign or arbitrary political control; a condition of political self-government. *Civil liberty* implies the subjection of the individual members of a community to laws imposed by the community as a whole; but it does not imply the assent of each individual to these laws. An individual has *civil liberty* if he is a member of a community which possesses such liberty, and is in the enjoyment of the rights which the laws of the community guarantee him.

If not equal all, yet free, Equally free; for orders and degrees Jar not with *liberty.* *Milton, P. L., v. 793.*

Real *liberty* is neither found in despotism, nor in the extremes of democracy, but in moderate governments. *A. Hamilton, Works, II. 416.*

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable. *D. Webster, Second Speech on Foote's Resolution.*

4. In law, freedom from all restraints except such as the lawful rights of others prescribe.—

5. Permission granted, as by a superior, to do something that one might not otherwise do; leave; specifically, permission granted to enlisted men in the navy to go on shore. Compare *liberty-man*.

There is full *liberty* of feasting, from this present hour of five till bell have told eleven. *Shak., Othello, II. 2. 10.*

There is no *liberty* for causes to operate in a loose and straggling way. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 18.*

6. Immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; privilege; exemption; franchise: as, the *liberties* of the commercial cities of Europe.

It is the property of Englishmen, much more of religious Englishmen, and should be most of all of religious New Englishmen, to be tenacious and tender of their *liberties.* *U. Oakes, Election Sermon (Tyler's Amer. Lit., II. 166).*

7. A place or district within which certain special privileges may be exercised; the limits within which freedom is enjoyed by those entitled to it; a place of exclusive jurisdiction: generally in the plural: as, the *liberties* of a prison (the limits within which prisoners are free to

move); within the city *liberty*; the Northern *Liberties* (a part of Philadelphia so named because originally consisting of districts having certain specific privileges).

We had told him that, if ours [our vessels] did trade within his *liberties*, they should do it at their own peril. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 377.*

Yet there are no people in the *Liberty* of Westminster that live in more credit than we do.

Footo, The Commissary, I.

We dropt with evening on a rustic town
Set in a gleaming river's crescent-curve,
Close at the boundary of the *liberties*.

Tennyson, Princess, I.

8. Action or speech not warranted by custom or propriety; freedom not specially granted; freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum: as, may I take the *liberty* of calling on you?

This headstrong writer came; who, with a new-found art,
Made following authors take less *liberty*.

Dryden and Soame, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, I. 130.
This *Liberty* of your Tongue will one Day bring a Confinement on your Body. *Congreve, Love for Love, I. 3.*

Aeres, I never saw him in my life.
Sir Luc. That's no argument at all—he has the less right then to take such a *liberty*. *Sheridan, The Rivals, III. 4.*

He was repeatedly provoked into striking those who had taken *liberties* with him. *Macaulay.*

9. In the *manège*, a curve or arch in a horse's bit affording room for the tongue.—At *liberty*. (a) Free from constraint; free: as, to set a person at *liberty*.

And yet within these five hours lived Lord Hastings,
Untainted, unexamined, free, at *liberty*.

Shak., Rich. III., III. 6. 9.

(b) With freedom or power (to do something): as, he was not at *liberty* to disclose the secret.

I took one of the janizaries of the place, and paid him the usual Tribute, and found myself at perfect *liberty* to do what I pleased. *Pococke, Description of the East, I. 9.*

(c) Disengaged; not in use.

I dressed as well as I could for shivering, and washed when there was a basin at *liberty*.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

Cap of Liberty. See *cap* and *liberty-cap*.—**Civil liberty.** See *civil*, and def. 3, above.—**Forest liberties, Gallican liberties, jalliberties.** See the qualifying words.—**Liberties' Union Act,** an English statute of 1850 (13 and 14 Vict., c. 105), providing for the incorporation of liberties with the counties in which they are situated.—**Liberty hall.** See *hall*.—**Liberty of indifference.** See quotation from Fleming under def. 1, and *indifference*.—**Liberty of the press,** freedom of the press from police restrictions of the right to print and publish; liberty to print and publish without previous permission from government. Liberty of the press is deemed to exist where the only restrictions on the right of publishing are amenability to judicial process for damages, or to punishment, after making an actionable or criminal publication, and amenability to judicial process to prevent intended publication on proof that it is injurious to rights of private property.—**Liberty party** in *U. S. hist.*, a political party whose leading principle was the abolition of slavery. It arose about 1839, and nominated a candidate for President in 1840 and in 1844. From 1848 its members generally acted with the Free-soil and later with the Republican party.—**Natural liberty,** the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, unless by the law of nature. *Blackstone.* [Many writers, however, use *natural liberty* in the sense ascribed to *civil liberty*.]—**Personal liberty,** freedom from restraint of the person.—**Political liberty,** freedom from political usurpation; the condition of a people which participates in the making of its own laws, in a state which is not subject to foreign domination.—**Religious liberty,** the right of freely adopting and professing opinions on religious subjects, and of worshiping or refusing from worship according to the dictates of conscience, without external control.—**To break liberty.** See *break*.—**Syn. Independence, etc.** (see *freedom*); *License, etc.* (see *leave* 2, n.).

liberty-book (lib'ér-ti-buk), *n.* A book on a man-of-war which shows the length of liberty allowed, the time of returning, and the condition in which the man returned. *Luce.*

liberty-cap (lib'ér-ti-kap), *n.* A cap of the form known as the Phrygian, used as a symbol of political or personal liberty. The custom is taken from the supposed use of this cap as a token of the manumission of a slave in Rome. The red cap of the French extreme revolutionists (see *bonnet-rouge*) was identified with the Roman cap of liberty, which accordingly became the symbol of the French revolution.

liberty-man (lib'ér-ti-man), *n.* *Naut.*, a sailor who has leave to go ashore; one who has been allowed a period of liberty for recreation.

It is a point with *liberty-men* to be pulled off and back by their shipmates.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 147.

liberty-pole (lib'ér-ti-pól), *n.* A tall flagstaff set up in honor of liberty, usually surmounted with the liberty-cap or other symbol of liberty. [U. S.]

The soldiers openly insulted the people, and in a few weeks cut down their *liberty-pole*.

Preble, Hist. of the Flag, p. 193.

libethenite (li-beth'en-it), *n.* [*Libethen* (see def.) + *-ite* 2.] The basic phosphate of copper, a mineral first found at Libethen in Hungary,

having an olive-green color and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is isomorphous with olivenite.

libidinist (li-bid'i-nist), *n.* [*L. libido* (*libidin-*), desire (see *libidinous*), + *-ist*.] One who is given to lewdness. [Rare.]

Nero, being monstrous incontinent himself, verily believed that all men were most foul *libidinists*.

P. Junius, Sin Stigmatized (1639), p. 350.

libidinosity (li-bid-i-nos'i-ti), *n.* [*F. libidinosité*; as *libidinous* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being libidinous; libidinousness.

libidinous (li-bid'i-nus), *a.* [*F. libidineux* = *Sp. Pg. It. libidinoso*, < *L. libidinosus, libidinosus*, full of desire, passion, or appetite, lascivious, < *libido, lubido* (*libidin-, libidin-*), desire, < *libet, lubet*, it pleases: see *liberal*.] Characterized by lust or lewdness; having or arising from an eager appetite for sexual indulgence; lustful; lewd; also, fitted to excite lustful desire.

It is not love, but strong *libidinous* will,
That triumphs o'er me.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, I. 1.

=**Syn.** Prurient, concupiscent. See list under *lascivious*.
libidinosly (li-bid'i-nus-li), *adv.* In a libidinous manner; with lewd desire; lustfully; lewdly.

libidinousness (li-bid'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being libidinous; lustfulness; lewdness.

libken, libkint, n. [Appar. < *live* 1 (**lib*) + *ken* 5.] A house; lodgings. [Old slang.]

To their *libkens* at the crackman's.

B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

These are the fees that I always charge a swell that must have his *lib-ken* to himself—thirty shillings a-week for lodgings, and a guinea for garnish; half-a-guinea a-week for a single bed. *Scott, Guy Mannering, xlv.*

liblongt, n. An obsolete form of *live-long* 2. *Cotgrave.*

Libocedrus (li-bō-sē'drus), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1847); the first element is not obvious; the second is Gr. *κέδρος*, the cedar: see *cedar*.] A genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Cupressineae*. It is closely related to *Thuja*, the arbor-vitæ, but distinguished from it by having only two fertile scales in the cone, and seeds united at the top. There are eight species, natives of Chili, California, China, Japan, New Zealand, and New Caledonia. *L. deccurvens*, the North American species, called *white cedar, bastard cedar, post-cedar, and incense-cedar*, is a large tree, sometimes 150 feet in height, ranging from Oregon to Mexico, with light, soft, durable wood. (See *incense-cedar*.) *L. chilensis* is the Chilian arbor-vitæ or alerce-tree.

libra (li'brā), *n.* [*L. libra*, a balance, a Roman pound (see *livre*); cf. Gr. *λίτρα*, a pound (see *liter*). Hence ult. *livre, libella, level* 1, etc.] 1. [cap.] An ancient zodiacal constellation, representing an ordinary pair of scales. This constellation was not commonly used among the Greeks, its place being occupied by the *Chela*, or *Scorpion's Claws*. It is found, however, in all the Egyptian zodiacs, going back to 600 B. C.; but there is reason to believe that it is not as old as the rest of the zodiac (that is, 2,000 years or more B. C.). Its principal stars, *Kiifa borealis* and *Kiifa australis*, 2.7 and 3.0 magnitude respectively, are at the base of an isosceles triangle of which *Antares* forms the vertex.

2. [cap.] The seventh sign of the zodiac, represented by the character ♎, which shows the scale-beam.—3. An Italian or Spanish pound. The Roman pound was 327 grains or 5,046 grains troy, and the Italian light-weight pounds seem to be derived from it, their heavy weights having another origin, as is shown in the following table:

	Libra.	Grains.	Libra.	Grains.	
Grossa of Milan	11,776.7	Rome	.....	5,234.0
Piccola of Milan	5,046.6	Messina	.....	4,923.7
Naples	4,949.1	Tuscan	.....	5,240.5
Piedmont	5,692.6	Grossa of Venice	.....	7,363.0
Ragusa	5,772.7	Sattile of Venice	.....	4,649.5

All these statements are taken from the work of the Russian Commission, and differ in some cases from Italian official figures. The Castilian *libra* was 7,101 grains; that of Portugal was 7,083.3 grains.

libral (li'bral), *a.* [*L. libralis*, of a pound weight, < *libra*, a pound: see *libra*.] Of or pertaining to a Roman *libra* or pound: as, the *libral* as, a Roman bronze coin weighing one pound or 12 ounces (compare *as* 4); the *libral* system, the Roman monetary system based on the *libra* or pound.

librarian (li-brā'ri-an), *n.* [In def. 1, < *L. librarius*, a transcriber of books, also a bookseller (> *It. librajo* = *Sp. librero* = *Pg. livreiro*, a bookseller, = *OF. libraire*, a bookseller, transcriber, a writer of books, *F. libraire*, a bookseller), < *librarius*, belonging to books: see *library*. In def. 2 as if directly < *library* + *-an*.] 1†. One who transcribes or copies books.

Charybdis thrice swallows, and thrice refunds, the waves: this must be understood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides in a day, but this is the error of the *librarian*. *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. The keeper or custodian of a library; one who has charge of the books and other contents of a library.

librarianship (li-brā'ri-an-ship), *n.* [*librarian* + *-ship*.] 1. The office of librarian.—2. The work of a librarian; the management of a library.

A very good basis for his modest plea for the recognition of *librarianship* as one of the learned professions. *Science, VIII. 70.*

library (li'brā-ri), *n.*; pl. *libraries* (-riz). [*ME. libreric*, < *OF. librairie, librarie, libraire*, a bookseller's shop, a bookcase, a library, *F. librairie* = *Pr. librari* = *Sp. libreria* (after *F.*) = *Pg. livraria* = *It. libreria* (after *F.*), a bookseller's shop, book-selling, also, in imprints, a publication-office, < *L. libraria*, a bookseller's shop, ML. a library, cf. *L. librarium*, a bookcase, fem. and neut. respectively of *librarius*, belonging to books, < *liber*, a book: see *liber* 1. For the Rom. word for 'library' in the usual E. sense, see *bibliotheca*.] 1. A place set apart for the keeping and use of books and other literary material; a room, set of rooms, or a building in which a collection of books for reading or study is kept.

His *library* (where busts of poets dead
And a true Pindar stood without a head)
Received of wits an undistinguished race.

Pope, Epol. to Satires, I. 235.

2. A collection of books, whether manuscript or printed, which may include also pamphlets, maps, and other literary material, intended for reading, study, or reference, as distinguished from a bookseller's stock, which is intended for sale. Libraries are of different kinds and classes according to the tastes of their owners, the readers for whom they are designed, their contents, and the manner in which they may be used, as private, public, special or professional, general, consulting or circulating, etc.

Knowing I loved my books, he furnish'd me
From mine own *library* with volumes that
I prize above my dukedom.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 167.

Alexandrian library, a library at Alexandria (see *Alexandrian*), destroyed about 47 B. C. A supplementary or second library was in the Serapeum. This library (according to some writers who discredit its sacking by the Arabs) was entirely destroyed under Theophilus, A. D. 391.—**Ambrosian, Cottonian, Laurentian, etc., library.** See the adjectives.—**Circulating library.** (a) A library the books of which circulate among the subscribers; distinguished from a *consulting or reference library*, where books may be consulted, but from which they may not be taken away. (b) Specifically, a collection or stock of books kept exclusively for lending out, as a private enterprise, either for a fixed payment on each or for a periodical subscription.

library-keeper (li'brā-ri-kē'pēr), *n.* The custodian of a library: formerly used for the now current *librarian*, 2.

librate 1 (li'brāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *librated*, ppr. *librating*. [*L. libratus*, pp. of *librare*, poise, weigh, balance, < *libra*, a balance: see *libra*.] 1. *trans.* To hold in equipoise; poise; balance.

II. *intrans.* To move as a balance; be poised.

The birds of the air *librating* over me served as a canopy from the rays of the sun. *Beekford, Vathek, p. 193.*

librate 2 (li'brāt), *n.* [*ML. librata*, the value of a pound (*librata terre*, appar. orig. a piece of land producing an annual rent of one pound), < *L. libra*, a pound: see *libra*.] 1. Land of the annual value of one pound.—2. A piece of land containing 4 oxgangs of 13 acres each. *Minshew; Bailey.*

The sheriffs were ordered to send [to a provincial council] all persons who possessed more than twenty *librates* of land. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 179.*

libration (li-brā'shon), *n.* [*F. libration* = *Sp. libracion* = *Pg. libração* = *It. libracione*, < *L. libratio* (n-), a poising, < *librare*, pp. *libratus*, poise: see *librate* 1.] 1. The act of librating or balancing, or the state of being balanced; a state of equipoise; balance.—2. In *astron.*, a real or apparent libratory or oscillating motion, like that of a balance before coming to rest.—**Libration of the earth,** a phrase used by some of the older astronomers to describe that feature of the earth's motion by which, while it revolves in its orbit, its axis constantly continues parallel to itself.—**Libration of the moon,** an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion, whereby those parts very near the border of the lunar disk alternately become visible and invisible, indicating, as it were, a sort of vibratory motion of the lunar globe. The libration of the moon is of three kinds: (a) *libration in longitude*, or a seeming vibratory motion according to the order of the signs, due to the fact that the angular motion of the moon in her orbit is not precisely uniform, as her rotation about her axis is; (b) *libration in latitude*, in consequence of her axis being inclined to the plane of her orbit, so that sometimes one of her poles and sometimes the other declines, as it were, or dips toward the earth; (c) *diurnal libration*, which is simply a consequence of the lunar parallax. In the last case, an observer at the surface of the earth perceives points near the upper edge of the moon's disk, at the time of her

rising, which disappear as her elevation is increased; while new ones on the opposite or lower edge, that were before invisible, come into view as she descends toward the horizon. If the observer were placed at the earth's center he would perceive no diurnal libration.

libratory (lī'brā-tō-ri), *a.* [*<* *librate*¹ + *-ory*.] **Balancing**; moving like a balance as it tends to become stationary; oscillating.

Astronomers . . . ascribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from east to west, and from north to south, because that, at full moon, they sometimes discover parts of her disk which are not discovered at other times.

Diet. of Trevoux. (Latham.)

librettist (lī-brēt'ist), *n.* [*<* *libretto* + *-ist*.] A writer of librettos; one who writes the words for an extended musical composition.

Cambert . . . built his work on the Florentine model, and, encouraged by success, wrote several others, on the strength of which he, with his *librettist* Perrin, instituted the Académie Royale de Musique. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 87.

libretto (lī-brēt'ō), *n.* [*It.*, dim. of *libro*, a book, *<* *L. liber*, a book; see *liber*¹.] 1. A book containing the words of an extended musical composition, like an opera or an oratorio.—2. The words themselves of such a work; the text.

libriform (lī'bri-fōrm), *a.* [*<* *L. liber*, inner bark, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of liber or bast.—**Libriform cells** or **fibers**, those wood-cells which resemble liber in being extremely thick-walled.

The wood of the beech consists of the usual elements—vessels, tracheides, *libriform fibres*, and wood parenchyma. *Nature*, XXXIX. 511.

librilla (lī-bril'ī), *n.* [*ML.*, a balance (steelyard), a warlike engine, dim. of *L. libra*, a balance; see *libra*.] A fool's bauble.

libs (lībz), *n.* [*L.*, *<* *Gr.* *λίβη*, the southwest wind, perhaps, like *λίβη* (*λίβη*), any liquid poured forth, a drop, stream, *<* *λείβω*, pour (so called because it brought wet).] The west-southwest wind. *Shenstone*.

Liburnian (lī-bēr'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *L. Liburnia*, *Gr.* *Λιβυρνια*, *Λιβουρνια*, the country so called, *Liburni*, *Gr.* *Λιβυρνοί*, *Λιβύρνοι*, the inhabitants, an Illyrian people.] 1. *a.* In *anc. geog.*, pertaining or relating to the country called Liburnia, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic sea, southeast of Istria, answering to parts of modern Fiume, Croatia, and northern Dalmatia.—**Liburnian galley**, a light, fast-sailing ship with two or more banks of oars, originally used by Liburnian pirates, and employed by the Romans at the battle of Actium and afterward as a war-ship.

II. *n.* In *anc. hist.*, an inhabitant of Liburnia. Liburnians were much employed at Rome under the empire as porters and litter-bearers.

Libyan (līb'yan), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *L. Libya*, *<* *Gr.* *Λιβύη*, the northern part of Africa, west of Egypt; cf. *L. Libs*, *Libys*, *<* *Gr.* *Λίβυς*, a Libyan.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Libya. Libya was the ancient Greek name of that part of northern Africa which lies between Egypt and the Atlantic, but especially of the country immediately west of Egypt. The term was also used by the Greeks as the name of the whole continent of Africa.

2. Belonging to or concerning a branch of the Hamitic family of languages found in and about ancient Libya. Also called *Berber*.—**Libyan sub-region**, in *zoögeog.* See *region*.

II. *n.* A member of the primitive race inhabiting ancient Libya; a Berber.

Licania (lī-kā'ni-ī), *n.* [*NL.* (F. de Aublet, 1775); said to be a modification of *calignia*, the native name of these trees in Guiana.] A genus of rosaceous plants of the tribe *Chrysobalanæ*, distinguished by the small anthers, minute stamens, and one-celled ovary. There are about 35 species, trees or shrubs, natives of Guiana, the West Indies, and Brazil, with alternate simple leaves and small flowers. The wood is exceedingly hard. *L. Guianensis* is called *Cayenne rose* and *Cayenne saffrafrax*, *pepperwood*, and *pottery-bark tree*, names indicating its character and uses.

licca-tree (līk'ā-trē), *n.* A West Indian shrub or tree, *Zanthoxylum sapindoides*. Also called *lignum-torum*.

lice, *n.* Plural of *louse*¹.

licebane (līs'bān), *n.* The stavesacre, *Delphinium Staphisagria*, a species of larkspur.

licensable (līs'en-sā-bl), *a.* [*<* *license* + *-able*.] Capable of being licensed; suitable to be licensed; permitted by legal grant.

license, **licence** (līs'ens), *n.* [*<* *ME. licence*, *<* *OF.* (and *F.*) *licencia* = *Sp. licencia* = *Pg. licença* = *It. licenza*, *<* *L. licentia*, *licence*, *<* *licen(t)-s*, ppr. of *licere*, be allowed, be allowable; cf. *linquere*, *Gr.* *λείπειν*, leave; see *delinquent*, *relinquish*. Hence also (from *L. licere*) *E. leisvre*, *licit*, *illicit*, *licentiate*, etc.] 1. Authority or liberty to do or forbear some act; the admission of an individual, by proper authority, to the right of doing particular acts, practising a certain pro-

fession, or conducting a certain trade; a grant of authorization; a permit.

I will no longer dwell in this centre,
Wherefore, I you beseech, sith it is so,
That ye will graunte me licence for to go.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 588.

A license

Which did not more embolden than encourage
My faulting tongue. *Ford, Perkin Warbeck*, I. 2.

Very few of the Egyptians avail themselves of the license, which their religion allows them, of having four wives. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians*, I. 162.

Specifically—(a) In the law of real property, authority to do an act or series of acts upon the land of the person granting the license, without, however, conferring on the licensee any estate in the land; as, a license to enter and shore up an adjoining building, or to take sand, or bore for oil; distinguished from *easement*. (b) In patent and copyright law, permission to use the invention patented, or published work copyrighted, without a grant of any proprietary rights therein. (c) In the law of municipal corporations and police power, permission from government to pursue a vocation or carry on acts which are prohibited to those not taking a license, the object being, by the prohibition and the conditions imposed on the permission, to regulate the extent or manner of doing what is licensed. (d) In international law, a safe-conduct granted by a belligerent state to its own subjects, to those of its enemy, or to neutrals, to carry on a trade which is interdicted by the laws of war, and operating as a dispensation from the penalties of those laws, with respect to the state granting it. *Halleck*. (e) *Eccles.*, an authority to preach, but not to administer the sacraments, nor to represent the church as a clergyman in its ecclesiastical assemblies, which powers are conferred by ordination. The license is granted, frequently for a limited period only, by an ecclesiastical body, after examination of the candidate as to his fitness. The person licensed is termed a licentiate. In the Anglican Church, a deacon must procure a license from a bishop to enable him to preach, that power not being inherent in his office. A license from the bishop is also necessary to permit a man not in orders to act as lay reader.

2. A document or certificate conferring such authority or permission.—3. Unrestrained freedom of thought and action, especially the abuse of such freedom; excess of liberty; undue freedom; freedom misused in contempt of law and decorum; rejection of legal and moral control; libertinism.

Licence they mean when they cry liberty.

Milton, Sonnets, vii.

We have already all the liberty which freeborn subjects can enjoy; and all beyond it is but licence.

No more let Ribaldry with Licence writ

Usurp the Name of Eloquence or Wit.

Steele, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

4. An intentional departure from a rule or standard in art or literature; exceptional liberty taken for the sake of a particular purpose or effect; as, poetical or musical licence; to use licence in painting or sculpture.

Public transactions had generally been recorded in verse. The first historians might, therefore, indulge without fear of censure in the licence allowed to their predecessors the bardia. *Macaulay, History*.

High license, a license for the sale of liquor granted only at what is regarded as a high rate, and intended thereby to reduce the number and improve the character of the places so licensed. The principle of high license is regarded as an efficient agency for the promotion of temperance.

—**Letter of license**, an agreement between an embarrassed debtor and his creditors, that the latter shall for a time forbear to enforce their claims, and allow him meanwhile to carry on the business without molestation. The usual form in the United States is "a composition deed," by which the creditors commonly agree to receive part as payment in full, or to receive notes payable at future periods. A letter of license containing provisions that the business to be carried on under the inspection and control of a committee of the creditors is called a *deed of inspectorship*.

—**License cases**, the decision by the United States Supreme Court in three cases, in 1847 (5 How., 504), sustaining State laws requiring licenses to sell spirituous liquors, on the ground that the constitutional provision conferring on Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States does not restrict the power of a State to legislate on matters of police, public health, etc.—**License in amortization**, a license to convey lands to a corporation whose holding of lands was otherwise forbidden by the law of mortmain, because it involved a perpetuity.—**Marriage license**. See *marriage*.—**Registrar's license**, in *Eng. law*, a license issued by a superintendent registrar for a marriage without religious ceremony at the registrar's office or with religious ceremony in a dissenting chapel or in a church or chapel of the Church of England, but in the latter case only by a clergyman of that church and with consent of the minister.—**Rod license**, a license-tax paid by anglers for the privilege of fishing for salmon. [*Canada*.]—**Special license**, specifically, in *Eng. law*, a license obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, permitting specified persons to be married without publication of banns and at a time or place other than those prescribed by law.—**Syn. Liberty**, etc. (see *leave*², *n.*); laxity.

license (līs'ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *licensed*, ppr. *licensing*. [*<* *F. licencier* = *Pr. Sp. licenciar* = *Pg. licenciar* = *It. licenziare* = *ML. licentiaré*, *licence*, *<* *L. licentia*, *licence*; see *licence*, *n.* Cf. *licentiate*¹, *v.*] 1. To grant authority to do an act which, without such authority, would be illegal or inadmissible; remove restrictions from by a grant of permission; authorize to act in a particular character: as, to license a man to keep

an inn; to license a physician or a lawyer. Also *licence*.

In this Year Proclamation was made, whereby the People were licensed to eat white Meats in Lent.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 291.

The king's right of *licencing*, and of assenting or withholding assent to the election, was backed up by his power of influencing the opinion of the electors.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 381.

2. Generally, to permit to act without restraint; allow; tolerate; privilege: as, a licensed buffoon.

Jests like a *licens'd* fool, commands like law.

Donne, Satire, iv. 228.

From stage to stage the licensed earl may run.

Pope, Dunclad, iv. 587.

3. To permit an action of; grant liberty to for a particular proceeding.

I pray, Sir, licence me a question.

Chapman, May-Day, i. 1.

Licence my innocent flames, and give me leave to love such charming sweetness.

Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

4. To dismiss. [*Rare*.]

He would play well, and willingly, at some games of greatest attention, which shewed, that when he listed he could license his thoughts.

Sir H. Walton.

Licensed victualler. See *victualler*.—**Power to license**, conferred on a municipality, is generally understood to mean power to regulate by prescribing the conditions on compliance with which the thing shall be permitted, but not to imply the power absolutely to prohibit any useful business.

licensee (līs'en-sē'), *n.* [*<* *license* + *-ee*.] One to whom a license is granted. Also *licencee*.

licenser (līs'en-sēr), *n.* 1. One who licenses or grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others: as, a licenser of the press. Also *licencer*. In legal use often *licensor*.—2. Same as *ensor*, 2.

license-tax (līs'ens-taks), *n.* In the statutes of Wisconsin, an annual license-fee imposed on certain corporations, computed by a percentage of gross receipts, and taken in lieu of ordinary taxation.

The license-tax, as it is called there (in Wisconsin), applies to railroads, insurance, telegraph, and telephone companies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 464.

licensure (līs'en-sūr), *n.* [*<* *license* + *-ure*.] The granting of a license; the act of licensing, as of an unordained preacher in a church of the Presbyterian order. See *licentiate*¹, *n.* 1 (b).

licentiate¹ (līs'en'shi-āt), *v. t.* [*ME. licenciat*, pp.; *<* *ML. licentiatius*, pp. of *licentiare*, *license*; see *license*, *v.*] To give license or permission to; encourage by license.

All things be takin treuly as thai stotest,

ay *licenciat* and lovit with al ledis.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 101.

We may not hazard either the stifling of generous inclinations or the licentiating of anything that is coarse.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

licentiate¹ (līs'en'shi-āt), *n.* [*<* *ME. licenciat* = *F. licencié* = *Pg. licenciado* = *Sp. licenciado* = *It. licenziato*, *<* *ML. licentiatius*, pp. of *licentiare*, *license*; see *licentiate*, *v.*] 1. One who has license to practice an art or a profession.

The College of Physicians, in July, 1687, published an edict requiring all fellows, candidates, and licentiates to give gratuitous advice to the neighboring poor.

Johnson, Garth.

The licentiate Don Felix del Rey, a practising advocate before the royal courts of St. Domingo and Mexico.

Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, II. 334.

Specifically—(a) A friar licensed by the Pope to hear confession, grant absolution, and inflict penance in any place independently of the local clergy.

He hadde power of confessionn.

As seyde himself, more than a curat,

For of his ordre he was licentiat.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 220.

(b) In non-episcopal churches, as the Presbyterian, a person licensed to preach and perform the ordinary services of public worship, prior to being ordained as a pastor.

2. One who behaves in a licentious manner; one who transgresses the bounds of due restraint and decorum. [*Rare*.]

What is this but to baffle and affront that sacred power, which is entrusted to government, and to profess ourselves not libertines, but licentiates of disorder?

Bp. Hall, Sermon, Christian Liberty.

licentiate² (līs'en'shi-āt), *n.* [*<* *ML. licentiatius*, the condition of having a license, *LL.* freedom, *license*, *<* *L. licentia*, *licence*; see *license*, *n.*, and *-ate*³.] The condition of having a license; specifically, in continental Europe, an academical dignity which intervenes between the baccalaureate and the doctorate, and is a step toward the doctor's degree.

licentiateship (līs'en'shi-āt-ship), *n.* [*<* *licentiate*¹, *n.*, + *-ship*.] The condition or office of a licentiate.

licentiation (līs'en'shi-ā'shon), *n.* [*<* *ML. *licentiatio*(*n.*), *<* *licentiare*, *license*; see *license*, *v.*]

The act of licensing or permitting; the granting of a license or of licenses.

There is a tacit licentiation or permitting of error. *Freeman, Sermons* (1643), p. 35. (*Latham*.)

The system of medical licentiation is year by year becoming more stringent and more careful. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 19.

licentious (li-sen'shus), *a.* [*F. licencieux* = *Sp. Pg. licencioso* = *It. licenzioso*, < *L. licentiosus*, full of license, unrestrained, < *licentia*, license: see *license, n.*] 1. Characterized by or using license; marked by or indulging too great freedom; overpassing due bounds or limits; excessive. [*Now rare.*]

For since the cheif grace of our vulgar Poesie consisteth in the Symphonie, as hath bene already sayd, our maker must not be too licentious in his concords. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 67.

The Throats and Lungs of Hawks, with voices more licentious than the loud Flounder-man's. *Congreve, Way of the World*, v. 5.

He is a very licentious translator, and does not recompense his neglect of the author by beauties of his own. *Johnson, Stepmay*.

Specifically—2. Unrestrained by law, religion, or morality; wanton; loose; dissolute; libidinous: as, a licentious person; licentious desires.

How dearly would it touch thee to the quick, Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious! *Shak., C. of E.*, II. 2. 133.

Divinity itself, inculcating an abject reverence for the Court, gave additional effect to the licentious example of the Court. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

= *Syn.* 2. Profligate, dissolute, debauched. See list under *lascivious*.

licentiously (li-sen'shus-li), *adv.* In a licentious manner; with too great freedom; especially, in contempt of law and morality; lasciviously; loosely; dissolutely.

licentiousness (li-sen'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being licentious; want of due restraint in any respect; especially, dissolute or profligate conduct; sexual immorality.

licet (li'set), *n.* [*L. licet*, it is permitted: see *license*.] A formal certificate of permission; authorization.

No faculty or investigator must be allowed to poach beyond the lines laid down by the great Kantean survey, even for an hypothesis or conjecture. It is the function of the philosopher to enforce the licet and non-licet of the code. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 152.

lich¹, *n.* An assimilated form of *like¹*.

lich², *a.* An obsolete assimilated form of *like²*.

-lich¹, **-liche¹**. Middle English forms of *-ly¹*.

-lich², **-liche²**. Middle English forms of *-ly²*.

lichanos (lik'ā-nos), *n.* [*Gr. λικανος* (sc. χορδή, string), the string struck with the forefinger, and its note, prop. the forefinger, lit. (sc. δακτύλος, finger) the licking finger, < λείχειν, lick: see *lick, v.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, originally, the forefinger-string of the lyre, and the tone produced upon that string; later, the third tone from the bottom of the lowest and of the next to the lowest tetrachords of the recognized system of tones. See *lyre* and *tetrachord*.

Lichanotinae (lik'ā-nō-ti'ne), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lichanotus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridae*: same as *Indrisinae*. Also *Lichanotina*. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.

Lichanotus (lik-ā-nō'tus), *n.* [*NL.* (Illiger, 1811).] A genus of lemurs: same as *Indris*.

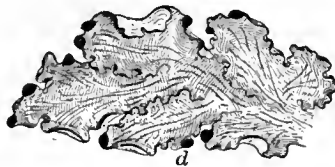
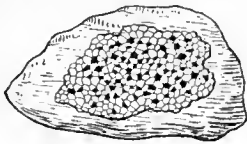
liche¹, *n.* An assimilated form of *like¹*.

liche², *a.* An obsolete assimilated form of *like²*.

lichee, *n.* See *lichi*.

lichen (li'ken or lich'en), *n.* [= *F. Pr. lichen* = *Sp. lichen* = *Pg. lichen* = *It. lichene*, < *L. lichēn*, < *Gr. λειχίν*, also λειχίμ, a tree-moss, lichen, also a kind of liverwort, also an eruption on the skin, ringworm, tetter, perhaps < λειχέω, lick.] 1. In *bot.*, a plant or vegetable growth

(the *Collema*, or jelly-lichen) form, when wet, a pulpy or gelatinous mass. Lichens are distributed through all lands, enduring great extremes of temperature and the severest drought, living often where nothing else can. They corrode the hardest rocks, thus contributing to the formation of soil. The lichens most useful for food are the Iceland moss (see *Cetraria*), the reindeer-moss (see



Lichens. *c.* *Ruellia geographicā*; *d.* *Peltigera canina*.

Cladonia and reindeer-moss, the manna-lichen (see *Lecanora*), and the rock-tripe (see *Umbilicaria*). Various lichens furnish the blue or purple dyestuffs known as *archil*, *cudbear*, and *litmus*. The Iceland moss has a demulcent worth; but for the most part the medicinal virtues of lichens are imaginary.

2. In *pathol.*, an eruption of papules, of a red or pale color, which do not reach a vesicular or pustular stage. They may be in clusters or scattered, or disseminated over the surface of the skin; and may be attended with itching, as in lichen ruber, or may be quite free from it, as in lichen scrofulosorum.—*Crab's-eye lichen*, a name in the north of England for *Lecanora pylaeosens*, formerly used for dyeing.—*Foliaceous lichen*. See *foliaceus*.—*Horsehair* or *horsetail lichen*. See *horsetail-lichen*.—*Wild lichen*, a form of eczema.—*Yellow wall-lichen* (commonly *wall-moss*), *Parmelia parietaria*.

lichenaceous (li-ke-nā'shius), *a.* [*< lichen* + *-aceous*.] Having the characters of a lichen; belonging to the *Lichenaceae* or *Lichenes*.

lichened (li'kend or lich'end), *a.* [*< lichen* + *-ed²*.] Covered with lichens, or appearing as if so covered: as, a lichened wall; the lichened tree-toad, *Trachycephalus lichenatus*.

Lichenes (li-kē'nēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. lichen*: see *lichen*.] A division of cellular, mostly thalloid, cryptogamic plants, formerly regarded as constituting a distinct class, but now, in accordance with the theory of Schwendener and others, considered to be genuine fungi of the divisions *Ascomycetes* and *Basidiomycetes*. They exhibit a remarkable parasitism. "The host-plants are algae, growing as a rule in damp situations, but belonging to a variety of groups, frequently to the *Chroococaceae* and *Nostocaceae*, still more frequently to the *Palmetaceae*, sometimes to the *Chroolepideae*, rarely to the *Conferaceae*" (*Goebel, Outlines of Classification*, etc., p. 114). The algae, which are also known in a free state and separate from the fungi, are embraced by the hyphae of the lichen-fungus and the two elements together compose a thallus of definite form. A transverse section of a lichen-thallus shows the hyphae to be more or less closely interlaced about the algal cells or gonidia. This parasitism, which is without parallel in the animal kingdom or any other part of the vegetable kingdom, instead of resulting detrimentally to the algae, incites them to more rapid activity and more vigorous increase. The reproduction is characteristic of the particular class to which the fungus belongs, and in a few lichens examined by Stahl there is an adaptation for the supply of algae to the new lichen: algal cells, the offspring of the thallus-algae (gonidia), are cast off along with the spores, so that the germ-tubes of the spores find suitable hosts at once. Propagation is also abundantly carried on by means of soredia, or brood-buds, which consist of one or more algal cells, surrounded by the fungus-hyphae, which separate from the parent thallus. Lichens have been produced synthetically by Stahl and others by sowing the fungus-spores upon favorable algal cells, thus proving beyond question their dual nature. The older systematic lichenologists prefer to consider lichens as *autonomous*.

lichenian (li-kē'ni-an), *a.* [*< lichen* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to lichens. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 5.

lichenic (li-ken'ik), *a.* [*< lichen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or derived from lichens: as, *lichenic acid*.

lichenicolous (li-ke-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [*< L. lichen*, a lichen, + *colere*, inhabit.] Parasitic on lichens. *Micros. Science*, XXX., Index, p. 42.

licheniform (li'ken-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. lichen*, a lichen, + *forma*, form.] Resembling, or having the form of, a lichen; lichenoid.

Some of the inferior liverworts are quite *licheniform*, and are often mistaken for lichens.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Bot., § 188.

lichenin (li'ken-in), *n.* [*< lichen*, *q. v.*, + *-in²*.] A variety of starch obtained from Iceland moss and many other varieties of lichens. It is insoluble in cold water, but forms a jelly with hot water, and yields with iodine a dirty-blue color.

lichenism (li'ken-izm), *n.* [*< lichen* + *-ism*.] The habit of living in that union of fungus and alga which is supposed by many to constitute a lichen.

It is moreover quite conceivable that there are species of Algae which have become so adapted to lichenism that they can no longer attain their full development outside the Lichen-combination. *De Bary, Fungi* (trans.), p. 419.

lichenist (li'ken-ist), *n.* [*< lichen* + *-ist*.] A lichenologist.

It is only within the last thirty years that it [the origin of the gonidia] has been investigated by lichenists. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

lichenographer (li-ke-nog'ra-fēr), *n.* One who describes lichens; one who is versed in lichenography.

lichenographic (li'ken-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< lichenograph(y)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lichenography.

lichenographical (li'ken-ō-graf'i-kāl), *a.* Same as *lichenographic*.

lichenographist (li-ke-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [*< lichenography* + *-ist*.] Same as *lichenographer*.

lichenography (li-ke-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. λειχίν*, a lichen, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A systematic treatment or description of lichens; the descriptive portion of lichenology.

lichenoid (li'ken-oid), *a.* [*< Gr. λειχίν*, a lichen, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *pathol.* and *bot.*, resembling lichen or a lichen; lichen-like; especially, in *bot.*, resembling one of the foliaceous lichens; having a decumbent thallus, irregularly lobed.

lichenological (li'ken-ō-lōj'i-kāl), *a.* [*< lichenology* + *-ic-al*.] Of, pertaining, or relating to lichenology or the science of lichens.

From the time of Acharius, the father of lichenological science, different authors have proposed different classifications of lichens. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 550.

lichenologist (li-ke-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< lichenology* + *-ist*.] A specialist in lichenology; one who writes on the science of lichens.

lichenology (li-ke-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. λειχίν*, a lichen, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of botany which treats of lichens.

Lichenops (li'ke-nops), *n.* [*NL.* (Commerson), < *Gr. λειχίν*, a tree-moss, lichen, + *ὤψ*, the face, countenance: see *lichen*.] A remarkable genus of South American clamatorial birds of the family *Tyrannidae*, containing a single species of flycatchers called *Ada commersoni* by Lesson, and now known as *Lichenops perspicillata*.

lichenose (li'ken-ōs or lich'en-ōs), *a.* [*< lichen* + *-ose*.] Having the characters of a lichen, or belonging to the *Lichenes*.

The simplest form under which lichenose vegetation occurs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 552.

lichenous (li'ken-us or lich'en-us), *a.* [*< lichen* + *-ous*.] 1. Relating to, resembling, abounding in, or covered with lichens.

An effect something like that of a fine flower against a lichenous branch. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, xxxvi.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the disease called lichen: as, *lichenous eruptions*.

lichen-starch (li'ken-stārch), *n.* A kind of starch associated with lichenin in Iceland moss.

lich-fowl (lich'foul), *n.* [*Lit.* 'corpse-fowl' (cf. equiv. *G. leichhuhn*); < *lich¹*, *like¹*, + *fowl¹*.] The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*: so called from an old superstition.

lich-gate (lich'gāt), *n.* [*< lich¹* + *gate¹*.] A

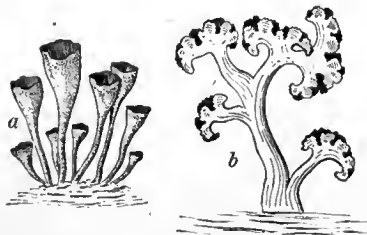


Lich-gate.

churchyard gate with a porch or shed forming a chapel either combined with it or contiguous to it, in which in England and on the continent it was formerly customary, and is still usual in some places, for a bier to stand during the reading of the introductory part of the service, before it is borne inside; a corpse-gate. It is very commonly nothing more than a simple shed

under which is the gate. Also spelled, archaically, *lychgate*.

Yet to the *lychgate*, where his chariot stood, Strode from the porch. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field*.



Lichens. *a.* *Cladonia pyxidata*; *b.* *Cetraria cucullata*.

of the group *Lichenes*, ordinarily recognizable by its dry aspect and gray, brown, greenish, or blackish color, and its appearance in crusts, scaly patches, or bush-like forms on trees, rails, rocks, etc. Lichens also grow on the ground, and some

lichi (lî-chô'), n. [Also *lichee*, *lechee*, *litchi*.] A Chinese fruit, the product of the tree *Litchi Chinensis* (*Nephelium Litchi*). The most common variety is nearly round, about an inch and a half in diameter, with a thin and brittle red-colored shell, which is covered with wart-like protuberances. The pulp, when fresh, is white and nearly transparent, sweet and jelly-like, and contains a single shining brown seed. The fruit is borne in clusters. It is dried for preservation, the pulp shrinking away from the shell, and in this state it sometimes finds its way to western ports. See *Litchi*.

The *lichi* is the finest of Chinese fruits, having a white flesh with the taste of the best of grapes—excellent. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 574.

lichinin (lî'ki-nin), n. [*Lichen* + *-in*.] Same as *carrageenin*.

lich-owl (lich'oul), n. [Also *litch-owl*; < *lich*¹ + *owl*.] A screech-owl, as supposed to bode death.

The shrieking *lich-owl*, that doth never cry
But boding death. *Drayton, The Owl*.

lichroad (lich'rôd), n. Same as *lichway*.

licht¹, v. and n. An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *light*¹.

licht², a. An obsolete or dialectal form of *light*². **lichtly** (licht'li), v. t.; pret. and pp. *lichtlied*, ppr. *lichtlying*. Same as *lightly*. [Scotch.]

lichwake (lich'wâk), n. [*Lich*¹ + *wake*.] See *likewake*.

lichway (lich'wâ), n. [*Lich*¹ + *way*.] The path by which the dead are carried to the grave. [Prov. Eng.]

lichwort (lich'wört), n. [*Lich*¹ + *wort*.] The wall-pellitory, *Parietaria officinalis*.

licible, a. [ME., < OF. *licible* (?), < L. *licere*, be allowed; see *license*.] Pleasant; agreeable.

Perceas as when the liche what thî wyf pley,
Thi conceyte holdeth it good and licible.
Oceve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 259. (Halliwell.)

Licinian (lî-sin'i-an), a. [*C. Licini(us)* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to Caius Licinius Calvus Stolo, a Roman, tribune of the people about 376-367 B. C., noted as the promoter of the Licinian laws.—**Licinian laws**, several Roman laws passed about 367 B. C.—one for relief against usury, by allowing interest to be deducted from the principal, and the balance to be paid in equal instalments within three years; one restricting individual holdings of public land to about 333 acres each, and limiting the herds of any one person; and one providing that two consuls should be elected instead of military tribunes, two of whom must be a plebeian.

licit (lis'it), a. [ME. *licite*, *lysscite*, < F. *licite* = Sp. *licito* = Pg. It. *licito*, < L. *licitus*, lawful, permitted, allowed, pp. of *licere*, be lawful; see *license*, n.] Lawful; allowable; opposed to *illicit*: as, "licit establishments," *Carlyle*.

The kynge demaunded of them if it were a thyng *ly-*
sette and lawful to beueue.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. 628.
To sensual vices she was so abandoned,
That lustful she made *licit* in her law,
To remove the blame to which she had been led.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 60.

= *syn.* *Legal*, etc. See *lawful*.

licitation (lis-i-tâ'shon), n. [= F. *licitation* = Sp. *licitacion* = Pg. *licitação*, < L. *licitatio(n)*-, an offering of a price, < *licitari*, pp. *licitatus*, < *liceri*, bid on goods at an auction, *licere*, be for sale, offer for sale.] 1. The act of selling or exposing to sale by offering publicly to the highest bidder; an auction. *Bailey*. [Rare.] —2. In law, a sale, and partition and division of proceeds. [Rare.]

licitly (lis'it-li), adv. In a licit manner; lawfully.

The question may be *licitly* discussed.
Throckmorton, Considerations, p. 38.

licitness (lis'it-nes), n. The state or quality of being licit; lawfulness. [Rare.]

lick (lik), v. [*ME. licken*, < AS. *liccan* = OS. *lekkon*, *likkôn* = D. *likken* = MLG. LG. *licken* = OHG. *leccôn*, *leccôn*, *leccôn*, MHG. G. *lecken* = Dan. *likke* (< D. or LG.) = Goth. **likkôn*, an unrecorded form (the prob. source, rather than the OHG., of It. *leccare* = Pr. *liquar* = OF. *lecher*, *lekier*, F. *lécher*, *lick*: see *lech*, *lecher*, *lecherous*, etc.), secondary to *laigon*, in comp. *bi-laigon*, *lick*; = Ir. *lighim* = O Bulg. *lizati* = Serv. Bohem. *lizati* = Russ. *lizati* = Lett. *laizit*, *lick*, = Gr. *λεικειν*, *lick* (cf. *λεικος*, dainty, *lickerous*), = L. *tingere*, *lick*, *liquire*, *lick*, = Skt. *√lih*, *rih*, *lick*.] I. *trans.* 1. To pass or draw the tongue over the surface of; rub with the tongue.

This lord comes, *licks* his hand, and protests to me.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, III. 2.

I have seen an antiquary *lick* an old coin, among other trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste.
Addison, Ancient Medals, III.

Crouches to the rod,
And *licks* the foot that treats it in the dust.
Cowper, Task, v.

2. To take into the mouth by lapping with the tongue; lap.

In the place where dogs *licked* the blood of Naboth shall dogs *lick* thy blood.
I KI. xxi. 19.

3. To strike repeatedly by way of punishment; flog; chastise with blows; beat. [Colloq.]

I'm taud the muse ye ha'e neglectit;
An' gif it'a sae, ye aid be *licked*.
Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

Who, if she dared to speak or weep,
He inatantly would *lick* her;
And oft (to use a Devonshire phrase)
The gentleman would *lick* her.
Walcot, Orson and Ellen, II.

I've tried to *lick* the badness out of him. . . . You can out of some boys, you know. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 41.

Hence—4. To "beat" or overcome; gain a victory over; surpass; excel. [Colloq.]—5. In mech.: (a) To catch and retain (fiber), as the rollers of drawing-frames in a damp atmosphere. (b) To lap or scoop up; wipe off or transfer by intermittent contact, as in the device for lubrication called a *licker*. (c) To take up gradually and feed (fiber) into a carding-machine: said of the action of the card called the *licker-in*.—

To *lick into shape*, to give form or method to: in allusion to the ancient notion that the young bear is born shapeless and is *licked into shape* by its mother.
A bear's a savage beast, of all
Most ugly and unnatural;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has *lick'd it into shape* and frame.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III. 1308.

To *lick the dust*. (a) To be slain; bite the dust; perish in battle. (b) To prostrate one's self on the ground in token of utter submission; act abjectly and servilely.
They shall *lick the dust* like a serpent. *Micah* vii. 17.

To *lick the spittle* of, to fawn upon with servility; court by flattery or attentions; be meanly servile to. [Low.]

Hia (Pope's) heart too great, though fortune little,
To *lick* a rascal stateaman's spittle.
Swift, Libel on Delany and Carteret.

To *lick up*, to take up or remove by licking or as by licking; remove entirely.
They shall . . . *lick up* the dust of thy feet.
Isa. xlix. 23.

Then the fire of the Lord fell, . . . and *licked up* the water that was in the trench.
I KI. xviii. 38.

II. *intrans.* To gain the victory; be victorious: as, who *licked*? [Colloq.]

lick (lik), n. [*Lick*, v.] 1. A rubbing or drawing of the tongue over something.

He came galloping home at midnight to have a *lick* at the honey-pot.
Dryden, Amphitryon, II. 1.

2. A slight smear or coat, as of paint.
When sly Jemmy Twitcheer had smugged up his face
With a *lick* of court whitewash and pious grimace.
Gray, The Candidate.

3. A small quantity; as much as can be taken up by the tongue: as, a *lick* of sugar or of oatmeal. [Scotch.]—4. A place where salt is deposited at salt-springs, and where animals come, or might come, to lick it. [U. S.]

The woods are full of deer-paths which run to the streams and *licks*.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, IV.

These clay *licks* were mere holes in the banks, and were in springtime visited by other animals besides goats.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 200

5. A blow; a stroke; hence, a trial or essay. [Colloq.]

He gave me a *lick* across the face.
Dryden.

I should like to go out to Colorado and have a *lick* at mining speculations.
The Century, XXVI. 276.

6. *pl.* A beating. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An' monie a fallow gat his *licks*.
Burns, To William Simpson.

To give a *lick* and a promise of better, to do a piece of work in a slovenly fashion, with the implied purpose of making amends later. [Colloq.]

lick-box, n. [*Lick*, v., + obj. *box*.] Same as *lick-dish*.

Agamemnon a *lick-box*.
Urguhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. 30. (*Davies*.)

lick-dish (lik'dish), n. [*Lick*, v., + obj. *dish*.] A parasite. Also *lick-sauce*.

"Liar, liar, *lick dish*," a proverbial address to a liar, chiefly used at schools. It is an old saying, being found in the Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. I. ff. *Halliwel*.

licker (lik'er), n. [*ME. *licker*, *likkare* (= OHG. *lecchari*, MHG. G. *lecker*); < *lick* + *-er*.] 1. One who licks or laps up.—2. One who beats. [Colloq.]—3. A device attached to a rotating or sliding part of an engine or other machine, for taking up a small quantity of oil and conveying it to a bearing or journal to be lubricated. The oil thus *licked up* may be presented to the *licker* in an open vessel, or in some absorbent material like flannel or sponge, with which the *licker* comes in contact at each revolution or reciprocation of the part which carries it; and the *licker* may act either on the principle of a scoop or by capillary action in conveying the oil to the bearing needing

lubrication. Such *lickers* are now common in high speed engines and other fast-running machines.

licker-in (lik'er-in'), n. The first roller-card of a carding-machine, which receives the lap or fleece from the feed-rolls, and delivers the fiber to the main carding-cylinder. The *licker-in* runs with less peripheral velocity than that of the main cylinder-card, hence the teeth of the latter continuously draw out or strip the fiber from the teeth of the *licker-in* as fast as it is received from the feed-rolls.

lickerish (lik'er-ish), a. [Formerly also *liquorish*; a corrupted form (as if < *licker* or *liquor* + *-ish*) of *lickerous*: see *lickerous*.] 1. Same as *lickerous*, 1.—2. Same as *lickerous*, 2.

It is never tongue-tied when fit commendation, whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it. *Sir P. Sidney*.
Short Taste of Pleasures, how dost thou torment
A *liquorish* Soul, when once inflam'd by thee!
J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 1.

Their magazines are very often rified by bears, raccoons, and such like *liquorish* vermin. *Beverly, Virginia*, II. ¶ 18.

3. Such as to tempt the appetite; of dainty quality.
Like a sponge, you suck up *lickerish* wines.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, II. 1.

Wouldst thou seek again to trap me here
With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute?
Milton, Comus, I. 700.

lickerishly (lik'er-ish-li), adv. [Formerly also *liquorishly*; < *lickerish* + *-ly*. Cf. *lickerously*.] In a *lickerish* manner; daintily.

lickerishness (lik'er-ish-nes), n. [Formerly also *liquorishness*; < *lickerish* + *-ness*. Cf. *lickerousness*.] The state or quality of being *lickerish*. (a) Niceness of palate; daintiness. (b) Eagerness; keen desire.

Lying to her dame in denying somewhat that in *liquorishness* she had taken away.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 115.

The minds (or rather fancies) of men have such a natural *liquorishness* after the knowledge of things strange and remote that they swallow nothing with so grateful a gusto as stories of things rare and unusual.

Bp. Parker, Platonic Philos., p. 82.

lickerous (lik'er-us), a. [Also *liquorous* (simulating *liquor*), *lickorous*, *licorous*, also *likresus*, etc.; < ME. *likorous*, *lykerous*, *likrus*, < OF. **like-rous*, **lekerous*, dainty (F. *liqueureux*, luscious, sweet), appar. an unassimilated form of **lecherous* (> E. *lecherous*), dainty, wanton, cf. *lecker*, *lekeur*, unassimilated forms of *lecheur*, *lechteur*, a glutton, lecher: see *lecher*, *lecherous*. Hence, by corruption, the later form *lickerish*.] 1. Nice or fastidious in taste; dainty.

Syn women are wilfull & there wit changes,
And *solkirus* of lone in lityng of yowthe,
This wnarwes of wit wrixlis hys mynd,
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 444.

Let not sir Surfet sitten at thi bord;
Loue him not, for he is a lechour and *lickerous* of tonge.
Piers Plowman (A), VII. 253.

2. Having a keen relish; eager to taste or enjoy; keenly desirous.

Yonge clerkes that been *lykerous*
To reden artes that been curious.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, I. 391.

3. Sensual; luxurious; wanton; lecherous.

Likerous folk, affyr that they ben dede,
Schul whirle aboute the erthe, alwey in payne,
Tyl manye a world be passed, out of drede,
And that forgevyn is here wickid dede.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, I. 79.

lickerously (lik'er-us-li), adv. [Also *liquorously*; < ME. *likerously*; < *lickerous* + *-ly*.] Hence, by corruption, *lickerishly*.] In a *lickerous* manner. *Chaucer, Monk's Tale*, I. 567.

lickerousness (lik'er-us-nes), n. [Also *liquorousness*; < ME. *lickerousnesse*; < *lickerous* + *-ness*.] Hence, by corruption, *lickerishness*.] The state or quality of being *lickerous*. (a) Keen appetite; longing; gluttonous craving.

A thief of veynsoun that hath foriaft
His *lickerousnesse* and al his olde craft
Kan kepe a forest beat of any man.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, I. 84.

(b) Lasciviousness.

Venus me yaf my lust, my *lickerousnesse*.
Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 611.

licker-up (lik'er-up'), n. See the extract.

The die is usually made of cast steel. When it is placed upon the anvil, and the plated metal is cut into pieces of proper size, the top of the die is then surrounded with a lute, made of oil and clay, for an inch or two above its surface; and the cavity is filled with melted lead. The under face of the stamp-hammer has a plate of iron, called the *licker-up*, fitted into it, about the area of the die. Whenever the lead has become solid, the hammer is raised to a certain height, and dropped down upon it; and as the under face of the *licker-up* is made rough like a rasp, it firmly adheres to the lead, so as to lift it afterwards with the hammer.

lickety-cut (lik'e-ti-kut'), adv. [**lickety*, a vaguely imitative form based on *lick*, + *cut*.] Same as *lickety-split*.

So they went and pitched into the old chap, *lickety-cut*.
E. S. Phelps, *Old Maid's Paradise*, p. 157.

lickety-split (lik'ē-ti-split'), *adv.* [**lickety* (see *lickety-cut*) + *split*.] Headlong; very fast. [Slang, U. S.]

I tell you if they didn't whip up an' go *lickety-split* down that 'ere hill.
H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 358.

licking (lik'ing), *n.* [**ME. licing*, **AS. licung*, verbal *n.* of *lician*, *lick* see *lick*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who licks.—2. A beating; a thrashing. [Colloq.]

What, still at your tricking? . . .
I see you won't rest till you've got a good *licking*.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 320.

lick-pant, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *liquor*.

lick-pan (lik'pan), *n.* [**lick*, *v.*, + *obj. pan*.] A sycophant.

lickpenny (lik'pen'ni), *n.*; pl. *lickpennies* (-iz). [**late ME. lickeny*; **lick*, *v.*, + *obj. penny*.] A greedy or covetous person; a grasper. [Scotch.]

You talked of a law-suit—law is a *lick-penny*, Mr. Tyrrel—no counsellor like the pound in purse.
Scott, *St. Ronan's Well*, xxviii.

lickplatter (lik'plat'ēr), *n.* [**lick*, *v.*, + *obj. platter*.] A sneaking parasite; a lickspittle.

He had a passion for independence, which, though pushed to excess, was not without grandeur. No *lick-platter*, no parasite, no toad-eater.
Bulwer, *My Novel*, vi. 23.

lick-sauce (lik'sās), *n.* [**lick*, *v.*, + *obj. sauce*.] Same as *lick-dish*.

lick-spigot (lik'spig'ot), *n.* [**lick*, *v.*, + *obj. spigot*.] A tapster or drawer.

Gnatho. Fill *lick-spigot*.
Drawer. Ad inum, air. Massinger, *Old Law*, iv. 1.

lickspittle (lik'spit'l), *n.* [**lick*, *v.*, + *obj. spit-lee*.] One who is abject enough to lick, as it were, another's spittle; a vulgar flatterer or parasite.

Stage coachmen were . . . comrades to gentlemen, *lick-spittles* to lords, and the high-priests of horse-flesh.
J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 8.

lick-trencher (lik'tren'chēr), *n.* [**lick*, *v.*, + *obj. trencher*.] Same as *lickplatter*.

Art magnanimous, *lick-trencher*? Dekker, *Satiromastix*.

Licmetis (lik-mē'tis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), **Gr. λικμητός*, a winnowing, **λικμῶν*, winnow, **λικμός*, also *λικνον*, a winnowing-fan.] A genus of slender-billed white Australian cockatoos, as *L. tenuirostris* and *L. pascinator*. They live on bulbs and roots which they dig out of the ground.

licorice, liquorice (lik'ō-ris), *n.* [Formerly also *licorice*, *licericce*, *licourize*; **ME. licorice*, *licorris*, *lycoris*, *licoriz*, etc., = *D. lakkris*, *lakkeris* = *MLG. lackeritze* = *G. lakritze* = *Dan. Sw. lakrits*, **OF. licorice*, *AF. lycoriss*, later *liquorice*; also, in other *OF.* forms, *recalisse*, *recolice*, *regolice*, *regalisse*, *rigalisse*, *riglisse*, etc., = *F. réglisse* = *Pr. regaleicia*, *reguleicia* = *Sp. regaliz*, *regaliza*, *regalicia* = *Pg. regaliz*, *regalico* = *It. regolizia*, *legorizia*, *liquirizia*, **LL. liquiritia*, *ML. also liquiritium*, corrupted from *L. glycyrrhiza*, **Gr. γλυκύριζα*, the licorice-plant, lit. 'sweet root,' **γλυκίς*, sweet, + *ρίζα*, root.] 1. A leguminous plant, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, whose root yields the licorice of commerce. It is a perennial herbaceous plant growing 4 or 5 feet high, sparingly branched, with pinnate leaves and bluish pea-like flowers in spikes. The roots grow several feet long and an inch or more thick. Other plants of the genus are also called *licorice*.

In all theses for sayd yles ys growing wondyr myche *licores*, tyme, Sage, flyggs, Orygges, Pomgarnetta, smale Reysyns, which we call Reysce of Corsans.
Torkington, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 61.

2. An economic product, either the root of this plant or an extract from it. The former is called *licorice-root* or *licorice*; the latter is called *stick-licorice*, *Spanish juice*, or *Italian extract of licorice*, and is obtained by boiling the crushed root and evaporating the infusion, the residuum being rolled into sticks. The substance thus secured is dry and brittle, with a shining fracture, and when pure is entirely soluble in water, but is often grossly adulterated. Licorice is used medicinally chiefly as a demulcent, especially in bronchial affections. It is also employed in making confectionery, in brewing, and in the manufacture of tobacco. The extract is prepared extensively in Mediterranean Europe, and latterly in the United States from imported root.

But first he cheweth greyn and lycoriss
To smellen sweete.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 504.

Indian licorice. See *Abrus*.—**Prickly licorice**, *Glycyrrhiza echinata*, whose pods are bristly and whose root is used like that of *G. glabra*.—**Wild licorice**. (a) Same as *Indian licorice*. (b) The plant also called *reed-harrow*, *Ononis arvensis*. Its root is used by children in place of licorice. [Prov. Eng.] (c) In America, a member of the true licorice genus, *Glycyrrhiza lepidota*, found chiefly far northwest; also, *Galium circeazans* and *G. lanceolatum*, on account of a sweetish root. (d) In Australia, *Teucrium corymbosum*, a sort of germander.

licorice-mass (lik'ō-ris-mās), *n.* Same as *licorice-paste*.

licorice-paste (lik'ō-ris-pāst), *n.* Crude licorice.

licorice-vetch (lik'ō-ris-vech), *n.* A milk-vetch, *Astragalus glycyphyllos*: so called on account of its sweet root.

licorice-weed (lik'ō-ris-wēd), *n.* A wide-spread tropical plant, *Scoparia dulcis*.

licoroust, licorously, etc. See *lickerous*, etc.

licourt, *n.* An obsolete form of *liquor*.

licorizer, *n.* An obsolete form of *licorice*.

lictor (lik'tor), *n.* [L., an attendant on the Roman magistrates, perhaps lit. 'binder,' **ligare* (√ *lig*), bind (with ref. to the fasces or 'bound' rods which they bore, or to binding culprits); otherwise **licere*, summon.] Among the ancient Romans, one of a number of officers, required to be free-born (though freedmen were admitted to the office under the empire), whose functions were to attend a magistrate, bearing the fasces, in some cases with the ax and in others without it, in order to clear the way and enforce due respect, and also to arrest offenders and to scourge or behead condemned persons. Magistrates were entitled to a number of lictors according to their rank, a dictator having twenty-four, a consul twelve, a praetor six (at first only two within the city walls), etc. The Flamen Dialis, or priest of Jupiter, and the Vestals also had lictors, but it is believed, without fasces.

Lictors and rods, the emblems of their power.
Milton, *P. R.*, iv. 65.

Ho, trumpets, sound a war-note!
Ho, lictors, clear the way!
The Knights will ride, in all their pride,
Along the streets to-day.

Macaulay, *Battle of Lake Regillus*.

Licuala (lik-ū-ā'li), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1782), from the native Maecassar name.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Corypheeae*, distinguished by the terminal style, valvate corolla, and slightly coherent three-angled carpels. There are about 36 species, natives of tropical and eastern Asia, New Guinea, and northern Australia.

lid (lid), *n.* [**ME. lid*, **AS. hlið* (= *OFries. hlið*, *lid* = *D. lid*, *lid*, cover, = *MLG. lidc*, way, passage, = *OHG. hliit*, *lit*, *MHG. lit*, *G. lid* (in comp. *augenlid*, *augenlied*, eyelid), a lid, cover, = *Icel. hlið*, a gate, gateway, gap, breach, = *Dan. Sw. led*, wicket, gate), **hliðan*, pp. *hliðen*, = *OS. hliðan* = *OFries. hliðia*, cover.] 1. A movable cover which closes an aperture or shuts in a cavity, and usually forms an integral part of the structure to which it belongs by being either attached or closely fitted to it: as, the lid of a tea-kettle, stove, chest, or desk.

My Lord, I broke my Glass that was in the Lid of my Snuff-box.
Congreve, *Double-Dealer*, i. 5.

2. In *bot.*, the upper section of a pyxis, which separates by a transverse line; also, the hood of the leaf in the pitcher-plants; in mosses, the operculum.—3. An eyelid.

The flame of the taper
Bows toward her, and would under-peek her lids,
To see the enclosed lights. Shak., *Cymbeline*, ii. 2. 20.

4. In *coal-mining*, a short piece of timber placed on top of a prop to help in supporting the roof.

—5. A coverlet. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—

6. One of the covers or boards of a book: as, everything between the lids of the Bible. [Colloq.]—**Graular lids**. See *granular*.—**Port-lid**, one of two shutters, upper and lower, which together close a port-hole. Each shutter has a semicircular piece cut out of it, so that together they fit round the gun. Also called *half-port*.

lid-cells (lid'selz), *n. pl.* In *bot.*, the terminal cells of the neck of an archegonium of a cryptogam, closing for a time its canal. Also called *stigmatic cells*.

lidded (lid'ed), *a.* [**lid* + *-ed*.] Having a lid; covered by a lid. In mining, the top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be *lidded* when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. Halliwell.

The Persian girl alone,
Serene with argent-lidded eyes.
Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

One minute a while his eyes remained
Half lidded, piteous, languid, innocent.
Keats, *Cap and Bells*, st. 20. (Davies.)

lidden (lid'en), *n.* [A dial. form of *leden*, *leden*.] A saying, song, or story. [Prov. Eng.]

liddier (lid'ēr), *a.* A dialectal variant of *lither*. Also used adverbially.

The horses are grown aae liddier fat,
They downa stir out o' the sta'.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 68).

lidderon, *n.* [**ME. lidrone*; **liddier*, *lither*.] A lazy fellow.

I love we schall laugh and hane likyng
To se nowe this lidderon her he leggis oure lawis.
York Plays, p. 298.

lid-flower (lid'flou'ēr), *n.* Any tree or shrub of the genus *Calyptanthus*, of the natural or-

der *Myrtaceae*. The upper part of the calyx forms a lid, which falls as the flower opens.

Lidford law. See *law*.
ligger, *n.* An obsolete form of *ledger*.
lidgett (lij'et), *n.* [Also *lidgett*, equiv. to *ligger*, *ledger*: see *ledger* in a similar sense.] A gate. [Prov. Eng.]

lidless (lid'les), *a.* [**lid* + *-less*.] Having no lid; especially, having no eyelids; hence, poetically, incapable of closing the eyes; sleepless; perpetually vigilant.

Doat imagine
We will but laugh into thy lidless eyes?
Shelley, *Prometheus Unbound*, i. 1.

An eye like mine,
A lidless watcher of the public weal.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

lie (li), *v. i.*; pret. *lay*, pp. *lain*, prr. *lying*. [Early mod. E. also *lye*; **ME. lien*, *lyen*, *lygen*, *lyzen*, also *lygen*, *lyggen* (> E. dial. *lyg*) (pret. *lay*, *lai*, *ley*, pl. *lygen*, *leyen*, *laye*, *leye*, pp. *layn*, *leyn*, *leyen*, *yleye*, etc.), **AS. liggan* (pret. *lag*, pl. *lāgon*, pp. *legen*) = *OS. lig-gian* = *OFries. liga*, *lidzia* = *D. ligger* = *MLG. ligger* = *OHG. ligan*, *lygan*, *lykan*, *MHG. lygen*, *lychen*, *G. liegen* = *Icel. liggia* = *Sw. ligga* = *Dan. ligge* = *Goth. ligan*, *lie*, = *OBulg. lezhati*, *lie*, *leshiti*, lay oneself down, = *Russ. lezhat*, *lie* (etc.), the word having a wide development in the Slavic tongues, = *L. leg*, *legih*, in deriv. *lectus*, a bed (> E. *lectual*, etc.), *lectica*, a litter (> E. *litter*), = *Gr. root λειχ* in an old defective verb **λεχεν* (aor. act. *ἔλεξα*, *λέξα*, fut. mid. *λέξομαι*, aor. mid. *ἔλεξάμην*, *λεξάμην*, aor. pass. *ἔλεκτο*, *λεκτο*, inf. *λέχθαι*, etc.), act. lay down (to sleep), pass. lie down, and in deriv. *λέχος*, a bed, *λεκτρον*, a bed (> ult. E. *lectern*, *q. v.*), *λόχος*, a lying in wait, ambush, a lurking-place, lair, etc.; not found in Skt. From the E. verb *lie* are derived many forms, some of them no longer felt to be connected with *lie*: namely, from *AS.*, *layl*, *allayl*, *belay*, *lavl*, *lawl*, *layer*, *ledge*, *ledge*, *ledge*, *ledge*, *ledge*, *ledge*, etc.; from *D. G.* or *Scand.*, *leagner*, *beleagner*, *lager*, *log*, *log*, *low*, etc.; from the *L.* and *Gr.* are *lectual*, *litter*, *lectern*, etc.] 1. To rest in a recumbent or prostrate position; remain or be held flatwise, lengthwise, or inclined on a supporting surface; recline or be prone or supine on something.

And some wolde munche hire mete al allene,
Liggynge abedde. Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 908.

In that Kyngdom lithe the body of seynt Thomas the Apostle, in flesche and Bon, in a faire Tomb.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 171.

When the kynge Rion felt hym so sore wounded, and saugh his felowea *ly* at crthe dede bledynge, he hadde grete drede. Merdin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 346.

If I do not gull him . . . do not think I have wit enough to *lie* straight in my bed. Shak., *T. N.*, ii. 3. 148.

When the angel hath troubled the water, and made it medicinal for him that is first put in and no more, then to have *lien* many years in expectation, and still to lack a servant, or a friend to do that office, this is a misery.

Donne, *Sermons*, v.

In strong convulsions panting on the sands
He lies, and grasps the dust with dying hands.
Pope, *Iliad*, xvii. 367.

2. To be in a quiescent state; be or become quiet or inactive; remain passive or expectant.

Well it shewed by their armes that thei hadde not alwey *lyen* at reate. Merdin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 356.

The Wind *lye*, yet after a Storm the Sea will work a great while. Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 82.

3. To lay or place one's self in a recumbent or prostrate position; take a reclining posture: often followed by *down* when entire prostration is intended: as, to lie back in a chair; to lie down on the ground.

And he [Eli] answered, I called not, my son; *lie down* again. 1 Sam. iii. 6.

His mother *lay* ewer her castle wa',
And she beheld balth dale and down.
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 345).

From off the world I came, and *lay*
Upon the freshly-flower'd slope.
Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*.

4. To have place, position, or direction; be situated, set, or settled; stay or abide: as, the Azores lie in the Atlantic ocean; the army lay in a fortified camp.

The napkin, that was about his head, not *lying* with the linen clothes. John xx. 7.

And the Turkes mayne londe lithe with in li] or li] myle of them. Torkington, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 17.

Those happy climes that lie
Where day never shuts his eye.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 977.

The door is open, air; there lies your way.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, iii. 2. 212.

Even when that good king lay in the Isle of Athelney, he had a Ridd along with him.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xlviii.

5†. To be confined or imprisoned.

Well, your imprisonment shall not be long;
I will deliver you, or else *lie* for you.
Shak., Rich. III., l. 1. 115.

6. To rest or remain in a state or condition; continue inactive or unchanged; as, to *lie* in soak; the land *lies* fallow.

All that Winter King Edward *lay* without any Molestation by the French King.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 122.

I feel a grudging
Of bounty, and I would not long *lie* fallow.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, l. 2.

A bow that *lies* a while unbent, and a field that remains fallow for a time, grow never the worse.
Howell, Letters, l. v. 2.

I have been told, too, there is a law of Charles the Fifth something like our statute of Mortmain, which has *lain* dormant ever since his time.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), l. 430.
As she *lay*, on that day,
In the Bay of Biscay, O.

A. Cherry, The Bay of Biscay (song).

7. To be in a certain direction; be present in a particular place or thing; be found; exist.

O Regan, General! . . .
O, that way madness *lies*; let me slum that.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 21.

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labour forgets the early rising of the huntsman.
Locke.

Only in thy virtue *lies*
The saving of our Thebes. *Tennyson, Tiresias.*

8. To lodge; pass the night; sleep.

And Kay and Arthur hadde made her bedde atte the chamber dore of kyng Loo, in a corner, like as a squire shelde *ty*.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 180.

Look! here comes a pilgrim. I know she will *lie* at my house.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 5. 34.

We *lay* at St. Dizier the first night, and at Langres the second.
Gray, Letters, l. 31.

9. To rest; bear; press; weigh: with *on* or *upon*.

All the curses that are written in this book shall *lie upon* him.
Dent, xxix. 20.

Though it should sleep for ever to the world,
It is a simple sin to hide myself,
Which will for ever on my conscience *lie*.
Beau, and Fl., Philaster, ii. 2.

The reason on their parts why she [the ship] stayed so long, was *ye* necessitie and danger that *lay upon* them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 99.

10. In *law*, to be sustainable; be capable of being maintained: as, an action *lies* against the tenant for waste.

An appeal *lies* in this case. *Parsons, C. J.*

To *lie along*. (a) To be extended at full length.

As he *lay along*
Under an oak.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 30.

(b) *Naut.*, to careen with the wind abeam, as a ship.—**To *lie along the land* (*naut.*)**, to coast, keeping the land in sight.—**To *lie at***, to importune; urge.

She *lay* at me hard to turn aside with her, promising me all manner of content. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 138.*

His mother and brother had *lain* at him, ever since he came into his master's service, to help him to money.
Exam. of Joan Perry (1676). (Harl. Misc., III. 549.)

To *lie at anchor*. See *anchor*.—**To *lie at one's door***. See *door*.—**To *lie at one's heart***, to be an object of affection, desire, or solicitude to one.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lien* at their hearts.
Sir W. Temple.

To *lie by*. (a) [*By*, adv.] (1) To be laid aside, out of present use. (2) To rest; intermit labor; kee off: as, we *lay by* in the heat of the day.

Every thing that heard him play,
Even the hillows of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then *lay by*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1 (song).

(3†) *Naut.*, same as *to lie to*.

We arrived at Righah that night, where we staid; it being the custom going up always *to lie by* at night, as there are many shoals in the Nile.

Pococke, Description of the East, l. 70.

(b) [*By*, prep.] (1) To remain with; be accessible to, or be in the keeping of: as, he has the documents *lying by* him.

'Twas a commodity *lay* fretting by you.
'Twill bring you gain, or perish on the seas.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 330.

(2) *Naut.*, to remain near, as one ship to another at sea.—**To *lie down***, to be brought to bed; lie in. Compare Scotch *downlying*. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

There is in one of [the chests] . . . a rundlet of honey, which she desires may be sent to her against she *lie down*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 465.

To *lie for*, to lie in wait for; keep watch upon for a sinister purpose. See *to lay for*, under *lay*, v. i.

At this Corona we were advertised of certayne Turkes Fustis that *lay for* us in our way.
Sir R. Guyford, Pylgrimage, p. 11.

To *lie hard or heavy on, upon, or* (formerly) *to, to oppress*; burden.

Thy wrath *lieth hard upon* me. *Ps. lxxxviii. 7.*
Could I meet 'em
But once a day, it would unclug my heart
Of what *lies heavy to* 't. *Shak., Cor., iv. 2. 48.*

To *lie in*, to be in childbed.

Val. Come, you must go visit the good lady that *lies in*.
Vir. I will wish her speedy strength, and visit her with my prayers.
Shak., Cor., l. 2. 86.

To *lie in a nutshell*. See *nutshell*.—**To *lie in any one***, to be in the power of; depend on; frequently in such phrase-forms as *as much or as far as lies in one*.

"O no, no, no," the sheriff said,
"Thou shalt on gallowes dye . . .
If ever in me it *lie*."
Robin Hood rescuing Will Stutly (Child's Ballads, V. 287).

Imitate him as much as in *thee lies*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 358.

Nature, so far as in *her lies*,
Imitates God. *Tennyson, On a Mourner.*

To *lie in the one's way*. (a) To be ready at hand.

King. You have not sought it! how comes it, then?
Fal. Rebellion *lay in his way*, and he found it.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 28.

(b) To be an obstacle or impediment: as, objections that *lie in the way* of adjustment.

That is a step
On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap,
For in *my way it lies*. *Shak., Macbeth, l. 4. 50.*

To *lie in wait* (formerly also *in await*), to wait for in concealment with hostile intent; lie in ambush.

These homicides aile
That in *awaity bygnen* to mordre men.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 404.

To *lie low*. (a) To avoid observation; conceal one's self. (b) To conceal one's views or intentions. [Slang].—**To *lie off***. Same as *to lie by* (a) (2).—**To *lie on* or *upon***. (a) See def. 9. (b) To be incumbent upon, as an obligation or a duty: as, it *lies on* the plaintiff to maintain his action.

This ceremony *lay on me*, which I performed with all the decency I could.
 Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1672.

After the people were gone out of the chamber, it *lay upon me* from the Lord to speak to those two, the princess and the countess.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

(c) To depend on. It nothing stands us
To chide him from our eaves; for he persists,
As if his life *lay on* 't. *Shak., All's Well, iii. 7. 43.*

(d) To importune; urge.

The old dotard, he that so instantly doth *lie upon* my father for me.
Gascoigne, Supposes, l. 1.

Dame Tullia *lay ever upon* him, and pricked forward his distempered and troubled mind.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 27.

To *lie on hand*, to be or remain in possession; remain unsold or undisposed of: as, goods that have *lain long on hand*.—**To *lie on one's hands***. (a) To remain unsold. (b) To be unemployed or remain unemployed; hence, of unoccupied time, with a qualifying word, as *heavy*, to cause ennuj; be tedious: as, the hours *lay heavy on my hands*.—**To *lie on one's oars***. See *oar*.—**To *lie over***. (a) To remain unpaid after the time when the payment is due, as a note in bank. (b) To be deferred to some future occasion, as a motion or resolution in a deliberative assembly.—**To *lie to* (*naut.*)**, to come to a comparatively stationary position at sea; lie with the head as near the wind as possible, for safety in a gale, as a ship. A ship is said *to lie to* when her progress is checked by keeping the helm a-lee and countertracing the yards or taking in sail, or, if a steamer, by slowing down the engine—in all cases with the head to the wind.

About ten o'clock we got under way, but *lay to* for break-fast.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, l. 1.

On the 10th of June the vessel *lay to* off Madras.
Trevelyan, Macaulay, l. 321.

To *lie to one's work*, to exert all one's strength or powers in the performance of one's task.

So many workers; and no mercenary mock workers, but real ones that *lie freely to it*; each patriot stretches himself against the stubborn globe; hews and wheels with the whole weight that is in him.
Carlyle.

To *lie under*, to be subject to; suffer; be oppressed by. They *lie under* the disadvantage of living like foreigners in their own country. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.*

I *lay under* greater difficulties, as, in this journey, for certain reasons, I did not take my interpreter with me.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 5.

To *lie up*, to lie at rest; abstain from work or usual activity; go into retirement or retreat.

There they [ships] must *lie up*, or be 3 or 4 Years in their return from a place which may be sailed in 6 Weeks.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 24.

He has a bad cold—rheumatism—he must *lie up* for a day or two.
Dickens, Household Words.

The black bear *lies up* during the day in caves and amongst rocks.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 595.

To *lie upon the lurch*. See *lurch*.—**To *lie with***. (a) To lodge or sleep with.

I *lay with* Cassio lately,
And, being troubled with a raging tooth,
I could not sleep. *Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 413.*

(b) To have carnal knowledge of. [Archaic.]

Master Brook, thou shalt know I will predominate over the peasant, and thou shalt *lie with* his wife.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 295.

(c) To belong to; as, it *lies with* you to make amends. = *Syn. Lie, Lay*. "*Lay* is a transitive verb, and has for its preterit *laid*: as, he told me *to lay it down*, and I *laid it down*. *Lie* is intransitive, and has for its preterit *lay*: as, he told me *to lie down*, and I *lay down*. Some persons blunder by using *laid* for the preterit of *lie*: as, he told me *to lie down*, and I *laid down*. So persons often say, the ship *laid* at anchor; they *laid* by during the storm; the book *laid* on the shelf, etc. It is only necessary to remember, in all such cases, that *laid* is the preterit of *lay* and not of *lie*. This would save many respectable writers

from a gross error which seems to be increasing among us." (Goodrich.) Similarly, *laid* is often erroneously used for *lain*: as, I had *laid down*; and *lain* is sometimes used for *laid*.

lie¹ (li), *n.* [*< lie¹, v.* Cf. *lay¹, n.*] 1. Manner of lying; relative direction, position, arrangement, etc. See *lay¹, n., 4.*

We shall be able, by a study of the position and *lie* of the earth in her orbit, to determine from what part of space these regular meteors . . . come.

J. N. Lockyer, Harper's Mag., LXXXVIII. 585.

The *lie* of the city [Bridisi] and its haven is truly a sight to be studied. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 312.*

Mrs. Penton . . . went on with her darning. She had filled up all those great holes, doing them all the more quickly because she had studied the *lie* of them, and how the threads went, before.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xl.

2. The place where a bird, beast, or fish is accustomed to lie or lurk; haunt.

A salmon is said to be swimming when he is moving up the river from pool to pool. At other times he is usually resting in his "stand" or *lie*, or at most shifting from one stand in a pool to another.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 359, note.

On our way home there lay a long narrow spinney which was a very favorite *lie* for woodcock, and generally held a pheasant or two as well. *Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 1st.*

3. In *rail.*, a siding or short offset from the main line, into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading and unloading; one of the different sets of rails at a terminus on which trucks stand while being loaded or unloaded.

lie² (li), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *lied*, ppr. *lying*.

[Early mod. E. also *lye*; < ME. *lien, lyen, ligen, lyzen, lezen* (pret. *lowe*, also weak, *lyzede*, pp. *lowen, i-loze*), < AS. *leogan* (pret. *leah*, pl. *lugon*, pp. *logen*) = OS. *logan* = OFries. *laga* = D. *liegen* = MLG. *legen, leigen* = OHG. *liogan*, MHG. *liegen*, G. *lügen*, dial. *liegen* = Icel. *ljuga* = Dan. *lyve* = Sw. *ljuga* = Goth. *liugan*, lie, tell a falsehood, = OBulg. *luguti* = Russ. *luigati*, lie. Not found in L., Gr., or Skt. Iience *lie², n.*, and ult. *lain³, v.* and u.] 1. To speak falsely; utter untruth for the purpose of misleading; make a misrepresentation consciously: followed by *about*, etc., and formerly (and still sometimes colloquially) by *on*.

If they on hire *lye*,
Wis himself shilde han the vileyny.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 20.

2. To make a false impression, either consciously or unconsciously; hold forth a misleading or deceitful appearance; act or manifest an untruth: used of both persons and things.

I trowe that countenance cannot *lie*
Whose thoughts are legible in the eie.
M. Roydon, Elegy, l. 107.

When London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head and *lies*.
Pope, Meral Essays, iii. 340.

To *lie in one's teeth* or *in one's throat*, to lie flagrantly and basely.

He will on Musgrave's body prove
He *lies* most foully in *his throat*.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 20.

lie² (li), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lye*; < ME. *lie, lye, lize*, < AS. *lyge, lize* = OHG. *lugi*, MHG. *lüge, luc*, G. *lüge, lug* = Icel. *lygi*, a lie; also, with diff. suffix, OS. *lugina* = D. *leugen, logen* = MLG. *logen* = OHG. *lugin* = Dan. Sw. *lagn* = Goth. *liugan*, a lie (cf. *lain³*); from the verb: see *lie², v.*] 1. A false statement made with the purpose of deceiving; an intentional untruth; a falsehood; the utterance by speech or act of that which is false, with intent to mislead or delude.

Tell them that I will not come to-day:
Cannot, is false. . . Shall Cæsar send a *lie*?
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 65.

It is the wilful deceit that makes the *lie*; . . . a man may act a *lie*, as by pointing his finger in a wrong direction, when a traveller inquires of him his road.

Paley, Moral Philos., III. l. 15.
Guido pronounced the story one long *lie*.
Browning, Ring and Book, l. 119.

A *lie* which is half a truth is ever the blackest of *lies*.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

2. That which is intended or serves to deceive or mislead; anything designed or adapted to produce false conclusions or expectations: as, this epitaph is a *lie*.

Sepulchral *lies*, our holy walls to grace.
Pope, Dunciad, l. 43.

Wishing this *lie* of life were o'er.
Trench.

A *lie out of whole cloth*, a story or statement wholly fabricated; a tissue of falsehood, without any foundation in fact.—**To *give one the lie in his throat***. See *give¹*.—**To *give the lie to***. See *give¹*.—**White *lie***, a well-meant falsehood; a lie uttered without evil intent, or without expectation of harm, and so supposed to be excusable; a polite or conventional phrase not strictly in

accordance with fact, and not meant to be understood literally.

Have you great heroic virtues?—no?—then remember Ananias and Sapphira. They died for a single *White Lie*,—a *White Lie* as common as dirt.

C. Reade, *White Lies*, xlv.

=Syn. Untruth, deception. Compare *fibl*.

liest, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lye*³.

liest, *n.* An obsolete form of *lee*¹.

liest, *n.* An obsolete form of *lee*⁵.

lié (li-ä'), *a.* [*F. lié*, pp. of *lier*, bind, < *L. ligare*, bind; see *lien*³.] In *her*, same as *stringed*.

lie-a-bed (li'ä-bed), *n.* One who lies long in bed in the morning. [Colloq.]

If you had got up time enough, you might have secur'd the stage, but you are a lazy *lie-a-bed*.

Foots, Mayor of Garratt, i.

David was none of your *lie-a-beds*. He rose at five in summer, six in winter.

C. Reade, *Love me Little*, x.

lieberkühn (lê'bér-kün), *n.* [Named after its inventor, J. N. Lieberkühn: see *Lieberkühnian*.] An annular reflector attached to the nose of the object-glass of a microscope for bringing the light to a focus on an opaque object.

Lieberkühnia (lê-bér-kü'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Lieberkühn*: see *Lieberkühnian*.] A genus of imperforate foraminifers of the family *Gromiidae*. They have no test, and the pseudopodia are given off from only a small part of the body, the rest being naked and flexible.

Lieberkühnian (lê-bér-kü'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to or named after Johann Nathanael Lieberkühn (1711-56), an anatomist of Berlin.—**Lieberkühnian glands**, the simple follicles or crypts of Lieberkühn, which stud nearly the whole tract of the small intestine. They are minute tubes with one blind end, the other opening into the intestine, where their orifices may be seen with a lens, like little dots between the villi. Their walls consist of a delicate basement membrane lined with columnar epithelial cells. The purpose served by their secretion is doubtful. They vary in length from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, with a diameter of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

liebigite (lê'big-it), *n.* [Named after Justus, Baron von Liebig (1803-73), a celebrated German chemist.] A hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium occurring as an incrustation on uraninite.

lied (lêd), *n.* [*G.*, = AS. *leóth*, a song: see *lay*³.] Properly, a German ballad, secular or sacred, fitted for singing or actually set to music. A *volkstied* is a lied whose origin is among the common people and is merely traditional; a *volkstümliches lied* is one that is deliberately written in the general style of a volkstied; a *kunstlied* is one that is designedly and obviously artistic rather than naive. The lied stands in the same relation to poetry and music in Germany as the chanson in France or the ballad in England. The term is also more or less extended to other than German songs.

Liederkrantz (lê'dér-krantz), *n.* [*G.*, < *lieder*, pl. of *lied*, a song, + *krantz*, a garland: see *crantz*.] A German choral society, especially one composed of men only; a glee-club. See *liedertafel*.

liedertafel (lê'dér-tä'fol), *n.* [*G.*, < *lieder*, pl. of *lied*, a song, + *tafel* = *E. table*.] A German choral society or glee-club of men; a liederkrantz; also, a social, informal meeting or rehearsal of such a society.

lie-de-vin (lê'dè-van'), *n.* [*F.*: *lie*, lees; *de*, of; *vin*, wine.] The color of the lees of wine, or a color supposed to be of that hue: a name given to a deep-red color in porcelains, etc.

lief (lêf), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *leaf*, *leafe*; < ME. *leaf*, *lese*, *leaf*, *leve*, < AS. *leof* = OS. *liof* = OHFries. *liaf* = D. *liet* = MLG. *lêf* = OHG. *liob*, MHG. *liep*, G. *lieb* = Icel. *ljúfr* = Sw. *ljuf* = Goth. *liubs*, dear, beloved, = Bulg. *liubú* = Russ. *liubú*, dear (etc., being widely developed in Slavic); akin to *L. lubet*, *libet*, it pleases, Skt. \sqrt{tubh} , desire: see *liberal*. From the same root, and in close relation to *lief*, are *belief*, *believe*, *leave*¹, *leave*², *love*¹, and the disguised compounds *furlough*, *leman*, etc.: see these words. From the *L.* verb are ult. *E. liberal*, *liberate*, *liberty*, etc., *liver*³, *deliver*¹, *livery*²; etc.] **I. a.** 1. Beloved; pleasing; agreeable. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He aeyde, John, myn hooste, *lief* and deere.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 315.

Loue made the to me so *leffe*

That I [Christ] for the was Rente on Rood;

I auifyrde dethe to chaunge thy greffe.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 188.

A *liefer* lass than this had been

Coridon had never seen.

Greene, Description of the Shepherd and his Wife.

And with your best endeavour have stirr'd up

My *liefest* liege to be mine enemy.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. l. 164.

Yet now, I charge thee, quickly go again,

As thou art *lief* and dest, and do the thing

I bade thee. Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2†. Inclined; disposed; willing; having a preference.

Though I it aeye, I am not *lief* to gabbe.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 324.

Haue thou not to many wordis; to awere be thou not *liefe*; For alle such maners comen to an yuel pref.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Lief or **loathit**, willing or averse; ready or reluctant; willy-nilly.

Were hem *lef* other loth William at last

Keured with the kinges some out of the kene preac.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3624.

Cast in your nette: but be you *liefe* or lothe,

Hold you content as fortune list assue.

Sir T. More, To them that seke Fortune.

To have as *lief*, to have *liefer* (had as *lief*, had *liefer* or *liever*). See explanation of these phrases under *have*.—To have *lieft* [= D. *lieftieben* = G. *liebhaben*, etc.], to hold dear; love.

"Hadde I hym nevere *lieft*? By God, I wene

Yet hadde I nevere thyng so *lieft*!" quod she.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 869.

II. † n. One beloved; a darling.

Cryseyde, which that is thi *lieft*,

Now loveth the as wel as thou dost hire.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 611.

lieft (lêf), *adv.* [*< lief, a.*] Gladly; willingly.

Lief is peculiarly used (originally an adjective) in the constructions to have as *lieft*, to have *liefer* (had as *lieft*, had *liefer* or *liever*), etc. See under *have*.

lieftint, *n.* [Early mod. E. *leafekyn*, < MD. *lieftken* (= G. *liebchen*); as *lieft* + *-kin*.] Darling. *Palsgrave*, *Acolastus*.

liefsomet (lêf'sum), *a.* [Also dial. *leesome*, < ME. *lefsam* (= OHG. *liebsam*); < *lieft* + *-somet*.] Agreeable.

So forth I goe space to see that *leesome* aight,
And with a kisse, methinke, I say, welcome my lord, my knight.

Surrey, Complaint of the Absence of her Louer.

lieftenant, *n.* An obsolete form of *lieutenant*.

liege (lêj), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. lege, lige, lyge, liege*, < OF. *lige*, *liege* = Pr. *lige* = It. *ligio* (ML. reflex *ligius*, *legius*), *liege*, free (AF. *seignour lige*, OF. *lige seignur*, *liege lord*, *home lige*, *liege man*, a *liege lord* being the lord of a free band, and his *liege men* privileged free men, bound to him, but free from other service, even that of their sovereign); < MHG. *ledic*, *ledec*, free, unhindered, empty, G. *ledig*, empty, vacant, = MLG. *ledich*, *ledich* = MD. *ledich*, idle, unemployed, = Icel. *lidhuqr*, free, unhindered (not found in Goth.); prob. formed (as an adj. in *-ig*, *E. -y*) from the noun remaining in ME. *lethe*, leisure, = MD. **lede*, in neg. *unlede*, business, trouble. Cf. AS. *unlæde* = Goth. *unlêds*, poor, > *unlêdi*, poverty. The history of the word is incomplete.] **I. a.** 1. Free; specifically, free from obligation to service except as within the relations of lord and vassal: as, a *liege lord*, a *liege man* (correlative terms implying protection on the one side and service on the other, as against all other claims).

I schal loue him lelli as my *lege* brother.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4128.

It hath pleased God to grant us a natural *liege* king and lord of our own nation.

Lattimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

One would think that by this royal Patent, which gave him Power of Life and Death over the King's *liege* People, Sir W. Raleigh should become *rectus in curia*, and free from all old Convictions.

Howell, Letters, ii. 61.

2. Of or pertaining to the tie reciprocally connecting vassal and chief: as, *liege* vassalage.—**Liege homage**. See *homage*.—**Liege lord**. See *II.*, 2.—**Liege man**. See *liegeman*.

II. n. 1. A liegeman; a subject; a vassal; hence, a law-abiding citizen; a peaceably disposed person: as, to disturb the *lieges*.

The sowdan and his baronage

And alle his *lieges* shude crysted be.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 142.

"For kings, and all that are in authority," we may yet enlarge, and pray for a peaceable reign, true *lieges*, strong armies.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

2. A liege lord; one to whom another is bound in fealty or vassalage; a sovereign lord or feudal superior; a lord paramount.

Most mighty *liege*, and my companion peers.

Shak., Rich. II., l. 3. 93.

And glory to our sovereign *liege*, King Henry of Navarre.

Macaulay, Ivry.

liegedom (lêj'drum), *n.* [*< liege* + *-dom*.] Allegiance. [Rare.]

Sceptre, robe, and crown,

Liegedom and aignorie.

Scott, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 36.

liegeman (lêj'man), *n.*; pl. *liegemen* (-men). [*< ME. lege man, liege man*, orig. as two words: see *liege* and *man*.] A vassal; a subject; one bound to the service or support of a sovereign lord.

He moate thinke yt is his *leege man*,
And is his tresour, and his gold in cofre.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 379.

You shall become true *liegemen* to his crown.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 128.

liege-poustie (lêj'pous'ti), *n.* [*< ME. (Sc.) liege poustee*, < OF. *liege poustee*, free sovereignty: *liege*, free; *poustie*, < *L. potesta(-s)*, power, sovereignty: see *liege* and *poustie*.] In *Scots law*, that state of health in which a person has full power to dispose, mortis causa or otherwise, of his heritable property.

lieger, *n.* An obsolete form of *ledger*¹.

lien¹ (li'en). An obsolete or archaic past participle of *lie*¹.

lien² (lê'en or li'en, commonly lèn), *n.* [*< F. lien*, a band, tie, = Pg. *ligamen*, a hindrance, band (to marriage), = It. *ligame*, a band, tie, < *L. ligamen*, a band, < *ligare*, bind, tie: see *ligament*.] 1. In *law*: (a) The right of a person having possession of the property of another to retain it until some charge upon it or some demand due him is satisfied; the right to enforce a charge upon a specific thing by withholding possession from the owner until the charge is satisfied. A particular *lien* is a right to retain a thing for some charge or claim growing out of the identical thing or connected with it; a general *lien* is a right to retain the thing for a general balance either of all accounts between the parties, without restriction, or of accounts of like transactions, or in the same line of business. At common law possession was essential to the existence of a *lien*; courts of equity extended the doctrine. Hence—(b) A right of a creditor to have a debt or charge satisfied by legal proceedings out of specific property or its proceeds, irrespective of having possession. Often called an *equitable lien*. *Maritime liens*, the creation of courts of admiralty, are also independent of possession. So are mechanics' liens, given by statute to mechanics, etc., for unpaid labor, on real property. See below.

Hence—2. A claim; occasion of demand; right to compensation.

The slightest thing will serve, in Italy, for a *lien* upon your exchequer. T. B. Altieri, Ponkapog to Pesh, p. 44.

Attorney's lien, the right of an attorney, which was established on equitable principles by the courts, and extended in some jurisdictions by statute, to have his compensation satisfied out of the cause of action or the judgment recovered by him, or by retaining his client's papers, even if this prevented his client from compromising and settling with the adversary.—**Charging lien**, the right of an attorney to have a lien created or declared as a charge upon a fund not in his possession, or upon a judgment or decree recovered by him.—**Lien de droit**, in *French law*, obligation; nexus.—**Mechanics' lien**, a lien on real property, given by statutes in most of the United States, to mechanics and material-men, for the price or value of improvements supplied by them, even though not contracted for directly by the owner. Two systems exist: in one (of which the law of New York is an example) the subcontractors and material-men are subrogated to the claim of the contractor against the owner, and may charge the land with liens up to the amount due from the owner to the contractor; in the other system (of which the Pennsylvania law is a leading example), the subcontractors and material-men are given a lien to the amount of what they have furnished, irrespective of the state of the accounts between the owner and the contractor, the theory of the law being that the contractor is the owner's agent for the purpose of employing labor and material.—**Retaining lien**, the right of an attorney to retain papers in his possession belonging to a client until his claim against the client for services has been satisfied.—**Specific lien**, a lien secured by a contract or a judgment, execution, attachment, or other legal proceeding, fastening it on a specific thing.—**Vendor's liens**, a class of equitable liens arising where a seller conveys land without being paid the price or taking security, and is allowed to have the land resold to raise it.

lien³ (li'en), *n.*; pl. *lienes* (li'e-nêz). [L.] The spleen. [Rare.]

lienculus (li-eng'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *lienculi* (-li). [NL., dim. of *L. lien*, the spleen: see *lien*³.] One of the small separate masses of splenic tissue sometimes found about the spleen.

lien-holder (lên'hôl'dèr), *n.* One who holds a lien.

lieno-intestinal (li'e-nô-in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the spleen and to the intestine; applied to a vein of the portal system, which brings blood from the spleen and intestine to the liver.

lienomalacia (li'e-nô-mā-lā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < *L. lien*, the spleen, + Gr. *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] In *pathol.*, softening of the spleen.

lienor (lê'nor), *n.* One who has a lien.

lienteric (li-en-ter'ik), *a.* [*< L. lientericus*, < Gr. *λιεντερικός*, lienteric, < *λιεντρία*, lienteric; see *lienteric*.] Relating or pertaining to or affected with lienteric.

lienteric (li'en-ter-i), *n.* [= *F. lienteric* = Sp. It. *lienteria*, < Gr. *λιεντρία*, the passing one's food without digesting, < *λεῖος*, smooth, + *έντερον*, an intestine: see *enteron*.] In *pathol.*, a form of diarrhea in which, from excessive peristal-

sis, the alimonts are discharged undigested, and with little alteration in either color or substance.

lier¹ (li'ér), *n.* [*< ME. lier; < lie¹ + -er¹. Cf. the variant forms *ligger, lidger, ledger¹.*] One who lies down; one who rests or remains.*

He wlat not that there were *liers* in ambush against him.
Joah. viii. 14.

lier^{2t}, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *liar*.

lier³, *n.* Same as *leer⁷*.

lierne (li-érn'), *n.* [*F.*; perhaps for *lienne*, the warp-thread in which the woof has not passed, *< lier, < L. ligare, bind; see lien².*] In *archt.*, any rib in vaulting that does not rise from the impost, and is not a ridge-rib, but passes from a boss or intersection of the principal ribs to other secondary ribs. Vaults in which such ribs are employed are called *lierne vaults*.

lie-tea (li'té), *n.* [*Pidgin-English.*] Spurious or adulterated tea sometimes palmed off or attempted to be palmed off on the tea-market by Chinese dealers. It usually consists of willow or other leaves, with tea-leaves and broken stems, fired and prepared as gunflint tea.

lieu (lü), *n.* [*< F. lieu, OF. liu, lou = Pr. luoc, loc = It. loco, luogo, < L. locus, a place; see locus.*] Place; room; stead; now only in the phrase *in lieu of*, which is equivalent to *instead of*.

One would think it a very large offer to give so great a *lieu* for so small a service.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 543.
The topmost spire of the mountain was lilies in *lieu* of anow.
Tennyson, Voyage of Maeldune.

Lieut. An abbreviation of *lieutenant* as a title. **lieutenancy** (lü- or lef-ten'an-si), *n.*; pl. *lieutenancies* (-siz). [*< lieutenant(t) + -cy.*] 1. The office, authority, or incumbency of a lieutenant. — 2. The jurisdiction of a lieutenant; a district or territory over which a lieutenant exercises authority.

To this purpose were several other congratulations or addresses to the King (some before, some after this of Middlesex), viz. from Norwich, from Hereford, from the *Lieutenancy* of London.
Baker, Charles II., an. 1632.

3. Lieutenants collectively. [*Rare.*]

lieutenant (lü- or lef-ten'ant), *n.* [*Formerly also *lieftenant, leftenant; < ME. levetenant, < OF. lieutenant, F. lieutenant = It. locotenente < ML. locum teneu(t)-s, one who holds the place of another: L. locum, acc. of locus, place; teneu(t)-s, ppr. of tenere, hold; see lieu and tenant. Cf. locum-tenens.*] 1. In general, one who holds the place of another in the performance of any duty or function; one authorized to act in lieu of another, or employed to carry out his will or purposes; the substitute or representative of a superior.*

My ayster sone, Sir Mordrede hym selvene,
Salle be my *lieutenant*, with lordchipez ynewe,
Of alle my lele lege-mene, that my landez zemea.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 646.
Thou shalt be my *lieutenant*, monster, or my standard.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 18.

2. One who holds an office, civil or military, in subordination to or as the representative of a superior; an officer authorized to perform certain functions in the absence or under the orders of another: as, the *lieutenant* of the Tower of London; the lord *lieutenant* of Ireland or of an English county (considered the direct representative of the sovereign). Particularly—(a) In the army, a commissioned officer next in rank below a captain, and commanding the company in his absence. In the United States this officer is called *first lieutenant*, and has under him a subordinate officer called *second lieutenant*. (b) In the navy, a commissioned officer next in rank below a lieutenant-commander in the United States and a commander in Great Britain, and in both ranking with captains in the army. In the United States navy the term *lieutenant (junior grade)* has been substituted for the old term *master*, ranking with first lieutenants in the army. In the British navy the corresponding grade is called *sub-lieutenant*. In the British navy the lieutenants on board a ship are designated as *first, second, third, etc.* The term *first lieutenant* in the United States navy has been replaced by *executive officer*. (c) In the early days of the colony of Virginia, the chief officer of a county, corresponding somewhat to the lord lieutenant of an English county. Abbreviated, as a title, *Lieut., Lt.*—**Field-marshal lieutenant.** See *field-marshal*.—**Lord lieutenant.** See *lord*.

lieutenant-colonel (lü-ten'ant-kér-nél), *n.* A military officer next in rank below a colonel, and in some European armies commonly the actual commander of a regiment, the colonelship being honorary.

lieutenant-commander (lü-ten'ant-ko-mán'dér), *n.* A commissioned officer in the United States navy, of a grade intermediate between that of commander and that of lieutenant, and ranking with a major in the army.

lieutenant-general (lü-ten'ant-jen'er-ál), *n.* 1. A military officer ranking in the United States and British armies next below a general. In the

German army he ranks below a general of infantry and above a major-general, and commands a division. The only persons who have hitherto held this rank in the United States army are Generals Washington, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. Gen. Scott held the rank of brevet lieutenant-general. See *general*.

2. In the proprietary government of Maryland, the deputy of the proprietor, who acted as governor of the province for him.—**Lieutenant-general of the kingdom**, a title sometimes held by a regent of France when there was no recognized king, or when the king was in a state of disability.

Lieutenant-governor (lü-ten'ant-guv'er-nor), *n.* An officer authorized to perform the functions of a governor in case of the absence, disability, or death of the latter, or in a subordinate governorship. In the United States the lieutenant-governor of a State has some independent duties, and is entitled not only to act as governor ad interim, but to succeed to the office if it becomes vacant during his electoral term. In some parts of the British empire a lieutenant-governor is the actual governor of a district or province, under a governor-general or other chief magistrate of the territory of which it is a part.

Lieutenant-governorship (lü-ten'ant-guv'er-nor-ship), *n.* [*< lieutenant-governor + -ship.*] The office of lieutenant-governor.

Lieutenantry (lü- or lef-ten'an-tri), *n.* [*< lieutenant + -ry.*] Lieutenancy.

If such tricks as these strip you out of your *lieutenantry*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 173.

Lieutenantship (lü- or lef-ten'an-ship), *n.* [*< lieutenant + -ship.*] The state or office of a lieutenant; lieutenancy.

liever (li'év'er). Comparative of *lief*.

lievrite (li'év'rit), *n.* [Named after C. H. *Lievrière*, a French mineralogist (1752-1835).] Same as *ilvaite*.

life (lif), *n.*; pl. *lives* (livz). [*< ME. lif, lyf (dat. live), < AS. lif, life, = OS. lif, libh = OFries. lif = D. lijf, life, body, = MLG. lif = OllG. lib, lip, life, MHG. lip, life, body, G. leib, body, = lecl. lif (also lif), life, = Dan. liv = Sw. lif, life, = Goth. *leif (not found; cf. libains, life, from the same root, and fairhues = AS. feorh, life), lit. 'continuance,' associated with lifian, live, lit. remain, continue, < *lifian (pret. *lāf, pl. *lifon, pp. *lifon), in comp. belifan = OS. bilibhan = OHG. biliban, MHG. beliben, bliben, G. bleiben, etc., = Goth. bileiban, etc., remain, be left (see leave¹), akin to G. λπαρής, persistent, persevering, λπαρεῖν, persist, persevere. Hence in comp. (orig. phr.) alive, by apheresis live².]*

1. The principle of animate corporeal existence; the capacity of an animal or a plant for self-preservation and growth by the processes of assimilation and excretion, the permanent cessation of which constitutes death; that state of an animal or a plant in which its organs are in actual performance of their functions, or are capable of performing their functions, though the performance has not yet begun, or has begun but incompletely, or has been temporarily suspended; vitality.

Deed men he reistd from death to *lyue*.
Hymns to *Virginia*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrills the breath of *life*; and man became a living soul.
Gen. ii. 7.

Noble mother,
Can you kill that you gave *life*? are my years
Fit for destruction?
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

Seeing, then, that in all cases we may consider the external phenomena as simply in relation, and the internal phenomena also as simply in relation, the broadest and most complete definition of *Life* will be—The continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 30.

Life is the state of an organized being in which it maintains, or is capable of maintaining, its structural integrity by the constant interchange of elements with the surrounding media.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 201.

2. Duration of the animate existence of an individual; the whole or any period of animate existence; the time between birth and death, or any part of it from a given point till death: as, *life* is but a span; to hold office for *life*.

Mannis *lijf* here is but a day
Agens the *lijf* that euer schal be.
Hymns to *Virginia*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Health and long *life* to you, Master Silence.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 54.

As men buy Leases, for three *lives* and downward.
Milton, Church-Government, ll., Int.

A *life* spent worthily should be measured by a nobler line—by deeds, not years.
Sheridan, Duenna, iv. 1.

3. The principle or state of conscious spiritual existence: as, the *life* of the soul.

'Tis *life*, whereof our nerves are scant,
Oh *life*, not death, for which we pant,
More *life*, and fuller, that I want.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

4. Duration of existence or activity in general; term of continuance, usefulness, or efficiency; the time during which anything lasts, or has force or validity: as, the *life* of a machine; the *life* of a lease; the enterprise had a short *life*.

In turning or planing steel the *life* of the tools used upon it is greatly increased if it has been thoroughly annealed.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 324.

In London, [electrical] lamps can now be obtained whose *life* is guaranteed for a thousand hours.
Science, IV. 391.

The *life* of a rope appears to be about a year and a half.
Rankine, Steam Engine, App., p. 669.

5. The state or condition of being alive; individual manifestation of existence: as, to save or lose one's *life*.

And yf they do any trespass wherof may fall peryll of *lyf* and lym [etc.].

Charter of London (Rich. II.), Arnold's Chron., p. 15.
I beg mortality,
Rather than *life* preserved with infamy.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5. 83.

6. Embodied vitality; vital force in material forms; living beings in the aggregate: as, a high or a low type of *life*; the absence of *life* in the desert.

Full nature swarms with *life*.
Thomson, Spring, l. 137.
From the *life* that fills the flood
To that which warbles through the vernal wood.
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 215.

The noise of *life* begins again.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xii.

7. A corporeal existence; a living being; one who or that which has life; a person: now used only with reference to persons as lost or saved, but formerly of a person generally: as, many *lives* were lost.

How louynge he is to eche *lyf* a londe and a watere.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 19.

An awful thought, a *life* removed,
The human-hearted man I loved.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlii.

8. Source or means of living; that which makes or keeps alive; vivifying principle; an essential vital element, as food or the blood.

Why, there you touch'd the *life* of our design.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 194.

Genial Day,
What *life*, what *life* is in thy ray!
Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-worshippers.

The warm *life* came issuing through the wound.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 609.

The Lord of all, himself through all diffus'd,
Sustains, and is the *life* of all that lives.
Cowper, Task, vi. 222.

9. A vital part of the body; a life-spot or vulnerable point.

The boat approached near enough to "aet" the hand-lance into her *life*, dispatching the animal [a whale] at a single dart.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 25.

10. Condition, quality, manner, or course of living; career: as, high or low, married or single *life*; to lead a gay *life*; to amend one's *life*; the daily *life* of a community.

When they were alle come, thet ledde alle symple *lyf* and honeste.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), l. 97.

They little differed for their manner of *life* from the very brute beasts of the field.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

He hath a daily beauty in his *life*
That makes me ugly.
Shak., Othello, v. 1. 19.

It is like they might have lived here happily enough, had their inclinations led them to a quiet *life*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 107.

11. In *theol.*, that kind of spiritual existence which belongs to God, is manifested in Christ, and is imparted through faith to the believer; hence, a course of existence devoted to the service of God, possessed of the felicity of his fellowship, and to be consummated after death.

I am the resurrection and the *life*.
John xi. 25.

To be carnally minded is death; but to be spirually minded is *life* and peace.
Rom. viii. 6.

The soul flows into the human mind, and conveys with it the *life* which it receives, without interruption, from the Lord.

Swedenborg, Christian Psychology (tr. by Gorman), p. 70.

12. An account of a person's career and actions; a personal history; a biography: as, Plutarch's *Lives*; Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*.

Plutarch, . . . that writes his *life*,
Tells us that Cato dearly loved his wife.
Pope, Epilogue to Rowe's "Jane Shore."

13. Vivid show of animate existence; animation; spirit; vivacity; energy in action, thought, or expression: as, to put *life* into one's work.

Rem negligent aght. He goes carelessly about the matter. He puts no *life* into the matter. He doth it as though he cared not whether he did it or no.
Terence in English (1614). (Nares.)

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words.
Felton.

Eyes of intense *life* looking out from a weary, beaten face.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, vii. 5.

14. An animating force or influence; anything that quickens or enlivens; a source of vital energy, happiness, or enjoyment; hence, that which is dear as life (in this sense often used as an epithet of endearment): as, he was the *life* of the company; his books were his *life*.

That is the only place of Trade in the Country, and Trade is the *Life* of a Chinese.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. i. 15.

And Deborah, my *Life*, grief, you know, is dry; let us have a bottle of the best gooseberry-wine.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xvii.

15. The living form and expression; hence, reality in appearance or representation; living semblance; actual likeness: as, to draw from the *life*; he looks the character to the *life*.

There was never counterfeit of passion came so near the *life* of passion.
Shak., *Much Ado*, ii. 3. 110.

I would your lordship did but see how well
This fury doth become you! it doth awe
So near the *life* as it were natural.

Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, ii. 1.

The Ecce Homo, shut up in a frame of velvet, for the *life* and accurate finishing exceeding all description.
Evelyn, *Diary*, March 1, 1644.

16. An insurance on a person's life; a life-insurance policy.

He renewed two *lives* which had dropped.

Mrs. Henry Wood, *The Channings*, I. 243.

A case or matter of life and death, an extremely critical or pressing case, as one in which life is at stake.—*Brethren and Clerks of the Common Life*. See *brother*.—*Canonical life*. See *canonical*.—*Change of life*. See *change*.—*Equal decrement of life*. See *decrement*.—*Expectation of life*. See *expectation*.—*For life*. (a) For the whole term of one's existence: as, a pension for *life*; estate for *life*; imprisonment for *life*. (b) So as to save, or as if to save, one's life: as, to run for *life*; to swim for *life*.

As from a bear a man would run for *life*.

Shak., *C. of E.*, iii. 2. 153.

High life. See *high*.—In life, in the world. [Colloq.]

"Hallo!" responded that gentleman, looking over the side of the chaise with all the coolness in *life*.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, I.

Life annuity. See *annuity*.—*Life or lives in being*, in law, a phrase used in limiting the power of grantor or testator to suspend the absolute power of alienation of property, the general policy of modern law being that such power shall not be suspended by putting property in trust or otherwise except for a period expressly limited so as to expire on the decease of the last survivor of specified persons in being at the time the will or deed takes effect. In some jurisdictions the limit is two lives or three lives.—*Life of an execution*, the period prescribed by law or by the terms of an execution within which it ought to be returned to the court.—*Line of life*. See *line*.—*Organic life*. (a) That life which is common to all organized beings, as animals and plants; life in an ordinary sense. (b) That life which belongs properly to the most vital organs, as the heart, brain, or lungs; distinguished from the more vegetative life of the organs of nutrition, for example, whose functions may be temporarily suspended without causing death.—*Still life*, in art. See *still-life*.—*To bring to life*, to restore (that which is apparently dead); revive; resuscitate.—*To come to life*, to revive as from apparent death; be reanimated: as, a drooping plant comes to *life* in water.—*To the life*, so as closely to resemble the original, as a picture; hence, exactly; perfectly: as, a portrait drawn to the *life*. [*Life* is used in a number of compounds the meaning of which in most cases is sufficiently obvious: as, *life-consuming*, *life-preserving*, etc.] = *Syn.* *Animation*, *Life*, *Liveliness*, etc. See *animation*.

life (lif), *interj.* An abbreviation of *God's life*, used as an oath: an interjection of impatience.

Life! had she none to gull but poor promoters?

Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, ii. 2.

She once had past that way; he heard her speak;

She scared him: *Life!* he never saw the like.

Tennyson, *Princess*, i.

life-and-death (lif'and-deth'), *a.* Noting a matter of life or death; critical; desperate.

The *life-and-death* struggle between the King and the Commons.
New Princeton Rev., IV. 145.

life-arrow (lif'ar'ō), *n.* An arrow carrying a line or cord, fired from a gun for the purpose of establishing communication between a vessel and the shore in cases of shipwreck. The arrow-head has large barbs, so that it may readily catch in the ship's rigging.

life-belt (lif'belt), *n.* An inflatable belt, generally of india-rubber, or a belt made of several pieces of cork fastened together, used to support the body in the water.

life-blood (lif'blud), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The blood necessary to life; vital blood.

Patient the sickening victim eyed

The *life-blood* ebb in crimson tide

Down his clogg'd beard and shaggy limb.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, iii. 3.

2. That which is essential to the existence or strength of something; that which constitutes or gives strength and energy. Also *life's-blood*, or, preferably, *life's blood*.

Sick now! droop now! this sickness doth infect

The very *life-blood* of our enterprise.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 29.

Begone, sweet *life-blood*; if I should discern

Thyself but touched for my sake, I should die.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iv. 6.

3. In *pathol.*, the more or less constant spasmodic quivering of the eyelid or lip: also called *life's-blood*, *live-blood*, and *ello*.

That curious muscular sensation or quiver, to which the vulgar give the name of *live blood*.

B. W. Richardson, *Diseases of Modern Life*, p. 163.

II. *a.* Necessary as blood to life; essential. [Rare.]

These devout prelates . . . set at nought and trample under foot all the most sacred and *life-blood* Laws, Statutes, and Acts of Parliament.

Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

life-boat (lif'bōt), *n.* A boat constructed for the special purpose of saving life at sea in stormy weather, especially in case of shipwreck. Life-boats are sharp at both ends, and those carried by ships are light and strong, and of great buoyancy, obtained either by air-chambers of metal or by cork cylinders under the thwarts. On the coasts of the United States and Great Britain and of some other countries, life-boats are stationed at intervals along the shore, to assist shipwrecked seamen. These boats vary in construction, according to the nature of the coast. On the sandy sea-coast of the United States a light surf-boat is used, while on the shores of the British Isles and on the great American lakes a much heavier boat is in common use.

life-breath (lif'breth), *n.* The breath of life; that which imparts or sustains life; a vivifying principle or agency. [Rare.]

The functions of the staff are the army's *life-breath*.

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 454.

life-buoy (lif'boi), *n.* See *buoy*, 2.

life-car (lif'kär), *n.* A water-tight chamber used for conveying people ashore from a wreck. Connection between the shore and the ship is established by means of a line-throwing gun, and the car is drawn backward and forward along a guide-rope by means of cords manned on the wrecked vessel and on shore.

life-cord (lif'kōrd), *n.* Same as *lifestring*.

And to the brain, the soul's bed-chamber, went,

And gnaw'd the *life-cords* there.

Donne, *Progress of the Soul*.

life-cycle (lif'si'kl), *n.* The whole cycle or series of vital phenomena exhibited by an organism in its successive stages of development from the ovum; life-history.

life-day (lif'dä), *n.* [ME. *lyfe-day*, *lyf-day*, *lif-dag*, < AS. *lyfdæg*, lifetime, < *lyf*, life, + *dæg*, day, period.] Lifetime.

Preata huc menteyneth

To holde lemmanea and lotoheyes al here *lyf-daves*.

Piers Plowman (C), iv. 183.

life-drop (lif'dröp), *n.* A vital drop; a drop of one's heart's blood.

Thou know'at my deeda, my breast devoid of fear,

And hostile *life-drops* dim my gory spear.

Byron, *Nisus and Euryalus*, Paraphrase from *Æneid*, ix.

life-estate (lif'es-tät'), *n.* An estate the tenure of which is measured by the duration of a life. See *estate for life*, under *estate*.

life-everlasting (lif'ev-er-läs'ting), *n.* Cudweed or everlasting; the species of the genus *Gnaphalium*.

lifelul (lif'ful), *a.* [< *life* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of life; lively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Tiberioa *life-full* eyes and well-fild vaines.

Marton, *The Fawne*, i. 2.

Thus he *lifelul* spake.

Keats, *Endymion*, i.

2. Giving life.

Like *lyfull* heat to nummed senses brought.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. xi. 45.

life-giving (lif'giv'ing), *a.* Giving life or spirit; having power to revivify or animate; inspiriting; invigorating.

Nor on the virtue thought

Of that *life-giving* plant, but only used

For prospect what well used had been the pledge

Of immortality.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 199.

life-guard (lif'gärd), *n.* [= G. *Leibgarde* = Sw. *lifgarde* = Dan. *livgarde*, body-guard.] 1. A guard of the life or person; a guard that attends a prince or other person; a body-guard. In the British army the name *Life Guards* is given to two cavalry regiments forming, with the Royal Horse Guards, the Household Brigade, the body-guard of the sovereign.

And he's kill'd a' the king's *life guards*,

He's kill'd d' them every man O.

Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie (Child's Ballads, II. 54).

2. Brushes or some other device placed before the forward wheels of a locomotive to sweep small obstructions from the track.

life-history (lif'his'tō-ri), *n.* In *biol.*: (a) The series of vital phenomena exhibited by an organism in the course of its development from the egg to its adult state. The word refers espe-

cially to embryological and subsequent transformations or metamorphoses, if any occur. It incidentally includes the habits, manners, etc., of an organism during the period of its development.

The *life-history* of such an imaginary individual, that is to say, would correspond with all that was new, all that could be called evolution or development, in a certain typical series of individuals each of whom advanced a certain stage in mental differentiation.

J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 45.

(b) The written description of a life-history; morphological "natural history."

life-hold (lif'höld), *n.* Same as *life-land*.

life-insurance (lif'in-shör'ans), *n.* See *insurance*, 1.

life-interest (lif'in'tēr-est), *n.* An interest or estate terminating with the life of the person to whom it belongs.

life-land (lif'land), *n.* Land held on a lease for a life or lives. Also called *life-hold*.

lifeless (lif'les), *a.* [< ME. *lifles*, < AS. *lyfledas* (= OFries. *lyftas* = MLG. *lyftōs* = Sw. *lyftōs* = Dan. *lyrlōs*) (cf. equiv. D. *levenloos*, MHG. *lebelōs*, G. *leblos*, involving another but related noun), *lifeless*, < *lyf*, life, + *less*, E. -less.] 1. Deprived of life; dead; also, in a state of suspended animation.

There let his head and *lifeless* body lie,

Until the queen his mistress bury it.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 142.

2. Not possessing life; inanimate; inorganic: as, *lifeless* matter.

Was I to have never parted from thy side?

As good have grown there still a *lifeless* rib.

Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 1154.

3. Destitute of power, force, vigor, or spirit; wanting animation or vital energy; dull; heavy; inactive; vapid; insipid: as, a *lifeless* style of oratory; *lifeless* movements.

Description cannot auit itself in words

To demonstrate the life of such a battle [army]

In life so *lifeless* as it shows itself.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 2. 54.

4. Destitute of living beings.

Statues finished the *lifeless* spot with mimic representations of the excluded seas of men.

Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, IV. vii.

= *Syn.* 1. Defunct. — 3. Inert, torpid, sluggish, spiritless, passive; flat, frigid, pointless.

lifelessly (lif'les-li), *adv.* In a lifeless manner; without vigor; dully; heavily; frigidly.

lifelessness (lif'les-nes), *n.* The state of being lifeless; destitution of life, vigor, or spirit; inactivity.

lifelike (lif'lik), *a.* Simulating or resembling life; giving the impression of real life: as, a *lifelike* portrait or narrative.

lifelikeness (lif'lik-nes), *n.* The quality of being lifelike; simulation of real life.

An absolute *lifelikeness* of expression.

Poe, *Oval Portrait*.

life-line (lif'lin), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A rope stretched anywhere on a vessel for the safety of the men in bad weather or when they are manning yards: in the latter case it is stretched from the mast to the lift. (b) One of several lines attached to a life-buoy or life-boat, to enable a person in the water to reach the boat or buoy more readily.

lifelodet, *n.* [ME. *lyfode*, *lyfode*; < *life* + *lode*.] Hence, by confusion, the present form *livelihood*.] Conduct of life; means of living; support; sustenance.

This foule syn, accidie, is eek a ful greet enemy to the *lyfode* of the body.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

The Erth mynstrethe to us 2 thinges; oure *lyfode*, that comethe of the Erthe that we lye by, and oure *Sepulture* afre oure Deth.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 293.

lifelong (lif'lōng), *a.* [< *life* + *long*. Cf. *live-long*, an older form of the same word.] Lasting or continuing through life: as, a *lifelong* struggle with poverty; a *lifelong* friend.

lifelyl, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *lively*.

life-mortar (lif'mōr'tär), *n.* A mortar for throwing a rocket with a rope attached over a ship in distress near the shore.

lifent, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *liven*.

life-office (lif'of'is), *n.* An office where the business of life-insurance is transacted.

life-peer (lif'pēr), *n.* A peer whose peerage lapses at his death, not being hereditary. See *lord of appeal in ordinary*, under *lord*.

life-peerage (lif'pēr'ā), *n.* A peerage conferred only for the period of the recipient's life.

life-plant (lif'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Bryophyllum* (*B. calycinum* and *B. proliferum*), belonging to the *Crassulaceae*. The leaf emits roots when laid on damp earth.

life-preserver (lif'prē-zēr'vēr), *n.* 1. An apparatus of various forms, as a buoyant jacket or belt, or a complete dress, designed for the preservation of the lives of persons who, from shipwreck or other cause, are compelled to trust themselves to the water.—2. A weapon, as a pistol, or specifically a short stick with a loaded head, used for defense against assailants.



Life-preserver.

lifer (lif'ēr), *n.* One who receives or has received a sentence of penal servitude for life. [Slang.]

They know what a clever lad he is; he'll be a lifer; they'll make the Artful nothing less than a lifer.

Dickens, Oliver Twist, xlii.

Lifers cannot claim any remission, but their cases are brought forward at the end of twenty years, and considered on their merits.

Encyc. Brit., XIX, 756.

life-raft (lif'ráft), *n.* *Naut.*, a raft-like construction designed to save life in case of shipwreck. That in most general use is composed of two water-tight cylinders of wood or metal, or of inflated india-rubber, connected by a wooden framework, and furnished with appliances for rowing and steering.

life-rate (lif'rát), *n.* The rate of payment on a policy of life-insurance.

life-rendering (lif'ren'dér-ing), *a.* Yielding up life. [Rare.]

To his good friends thus wide I'll ope my arms,
And, like the kind life-rendering pelican,
Repat them with my blood.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5, 146.

life-rent (lif'rent), *n.* A rent which one is entitled to receive for life, usually for support; a right which entitles a person to use and enjoy property during life, without destroying or wasting it.

life-renter (lif'ren'tēr), *n.* A person who enjoys a life-rent.

life-rentrix (lif'ren'triks), *n.* A woman who enjoys a life-rent.

Lady Margaret Bellenden, . . . life-rentrix of the barony of Tillietudien.

Scott, Old Mortality, li.

life-rocket (lif'rok'et), *n.* A rocket used to convey a rope to a vessel in distress, so as to establish communication between it and the shore.

liferoot (lif'rót), *n.* The golden ragwort, *Senecio aureus*: so named on account of supposed vulnerary and other properties.

life-saving (lif'sá'ving), *a.* Designed to save life; especially, designed to save those who are in danger of drowning.—**Life-saving apparatus**, all the materials, tools, and appliances used for the rescue of human life endangered by shipwreck or by fire, such as life-boats, wreck-ordnance, line-carrying projectiles, shot-lines, faking-boxes, life-cars, breeches-buoys, transportation-carts, life-buoys, life-preservers, hawsers, whip-lines, etc.—**Life-saving gun**, a light piece of ordnance used to shoot line-carrying projectiles from the shore to vessels in distress, to establish communication between them and the shore.—**Life-saving mortar**, a small mortar fitted for throwing a hooked projectile with a line attached from the shore to a ship. See *life-saving service*.—**Life-saving projectile**, a projectile which is used for the rescue of human life imperiled by fire or shipwreck.—**Life-saving service**, an organization for saving the lives of persons shipwrecked within reach of aid from the shore; in the United States, a division of the Treasury Department of the national government, having stations at short intervals along the shores of the ocean and the great lakes, provided with crews and life-saving appliances of all kinds. Similar organizations in other countries are chiefly maintained by voluntary private agencies.

life's-blood (lifs'blud), *n.* See *life-blood*, 2 and 3.

life-shot (lif'shot), *n.* A shot or bullet carrying a line, used in the same way and for the same purpose as a life-rocket.

life-signal (lif'sig'nál), *n.* In a life-saving buoy, a device for producing an inextinguishable chemical light, which is kindled automatically by the cutting loose of the buoy.

life-size (lif'siz), *a.* Of the same size as the (living) object portrayed.

The Roman senate decreed that his life-size statue should be sculptured and set up upon the Capitoline.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Ist., p. lix.

lifesome (lif'sum), *a.* [*life* + *-some*.] Animated; gay; lively. [Rare.]

I wish for your sake I could be
More lifesome and more gay.

Coleridge, Three Graves.

life-spot (lif'spot), *n.* In *whaling*, the vulnerable point behind the fin into which the lance is thrust to reach the "life" and kill the whale.

lifespring (lif'spring), *n.* The spring or source of life; anything regarded as essential to the sustentation of the life of either the body or the soul. *Imp. Diet.*

lifestring (lif'string), *n.* A nerve or string in the body imagined to be essential to life; hence, in the plural, the essential supports of life.

Breaking thy veins and thy life-strings w^t like pain & grief.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 77.

These lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying lifestrings of those hearts.

Daniel.

life-table (lif'tā'bl), *n.* A statistical table exhibiting the probable proportion of persons who will live to reach different ages.

life-tenant (lif'ten'tant), *n.* The owner of a life-estate; one who holds lands, etc., for the term of his own or another's life.

lifetime (lif'tim), *n.* The time that one's life continues; duration of life.

And that Cuppe the Sonc schalle kepe to drynken of,
alle his lif tyme, in remembrance of his Fadir.

Manderille, Travels, p. 310.

Let me for this life-time reign as king.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1, 171.

life-weary (lif'wēr'i), *a.* Tired of life; weary of living.

Let me have

A dram of poison, . . .

That the life-weary taker may fall dead.

Shak., R. and J., v. 1, 62.

life-work (lif'wérk), *n.* The work of a lifetime; the employment or labor to which one's life is or has been devoted.

lifodet, *n.* See *lifelode*.

lifyt, *adv.* An obsolete form of *lively*.

lift¹ (lift), *n.* [*<* ME. *lift*, *lyft*, *lyst*, *<* AS. *lyft* = OS. *lyft* = D. *lycht* = MLG. *lycht*, *lyst*, LG. *lyst* = OHG. MHG. G. *lyst* = Icel. *lopt* (pron. *loft*) = Dan. Sw. *lyft* = Goth. *lyftus*, the air, the sky: the orig. Teut. word for 'air,' and not found outside of Teut. Hence, through Scand., *lyft*², *loft*, *lofty*, *aloft*, etc.] The air; the atmosphere; the sky; the heavens. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

When the lift grew dark, and the wind blew loud,

And gurlly grew the sea.

Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III, 154).

It is the moon, I ken her horn,

That a blinkin' in the lift see his.

Burns, Oh, Willie Brew'd a Peck o' Maut.

lift² (lift), *v.* [*<* ME. *listen*, *lyften* (pret. *lyft*, *lyst*), *<* Icel. *lypta* (pron. *lyfta*) (= Sw. *lyfta* = Dan. *lyfte*, lift, MHG. G. *lyften*), lift, air, lift, 'raise in air,' *<* *lopt* (pron. *loft*) = Sw. Dan. *lyft* = MHG. G. *lyst* = AS. *lyft*, lift, the air: see *lift*¹.] **I. trans.** 1. To move or heave upward in space; bring to a higher place or position; raise; elevate: often followed by *up*: as, to lift a stone from the ground: to lift up one who has fallen.

When he was upon his Coursere, and wente to the Castelle, and entred in to the Cave, the Dragon lyfte up hire hed azenst him.

Manderille, Travels, p. 24.

He lift up his spear against eight hundred.

2 Sam. xxiii. 8.

He rises on the toe; that spirit of his

In aspiration lifts him from the earth.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 5, 16.

Take her up tenderly,

Lift her with care.

Hood, Bridge of Sighs.

2. To bring to a higher degree, rank, or condition; make more lofty or considerable; elevate; exalt; raise to a high or a higher pitch or state of feeling, as the voice, the mind, etc.

In those means which he [God] by law did establish as being fittest unto that end, for us to alter any thing is to lift up ourselves against God, and as it were to countermand him.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

His [Joseph's] envious brethren treacherous' drift

Him to the stern of Memphis state had lift.

Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

And Jacob . . . lifted up his voice, and wept.

Gen. xxix. 11.

Lifted at length, by dignity of thought

And dint of genius, to an affluent life.

Cooper, Table-Talk, l. 676.

I remember Penn before his accusers, and Fox in the bail dock, where he was lifted up in spirit, as he tells us, and the Judge and the Jury became as dead men under his feet.

Lamb, Elia, p. 54.

3. To keep elevated or exalted; hold up; display on high: as, the mountain lifts its head above the clouds.

We saw

The long-roofed chapel of King's College lift

Turrets and pinnacles in answering files.

Wordsworth, Prelude, iii.

And, in dark firmaments of leaves,

The orange lifts its golden moons.

Lowell, An Invitation.

4. To take away; steal. See *lift*³. [Colloq.]—**5.** In *mining*, same as *draw*, 30.—**6.** To gather; collect: as, to lift rents.—**7.** To carve (a swan).

Lift that swanne.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

8. To bear; support.

So downe he fell, that th' earth him underneath

Did grone, as feeble so great load to lift.

Spenser, F. Q., I. xl. 54.

To lift one's graith. See *graith*.—**To lift one's hair**, to scalp one. [Slang, western U. S.]—**To lift the crib**, in the Great Lakes fisheries, to gather in the netting of a crib or bowl of a pound-net; haul the pound, as would be said in New England.—**To lift up the eyes**, to look; raise the eyes; direct one's eyes, or, figuratively, one's thoughts.

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help.

Ps. cxxi. 1.

To lift up the head, to rejoice or exult.

Then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh.

Luke xxi. 28.

To lift up the horn, in *Script.*, to vaunt one's self; behave arrogantly.

I said unto the fools, Deal not foolishly; and to the wicked, Lift not up the horn.

Ps. lxxv. 4.

= **Syn.** 1 and 2. *Hoist, Heave*, etc. See *raise*.

II. intrans. 1. To raise or endeavor to raise something; exert the strength for the purpose of raising something.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken.

Locke.

2. To rise or seem to rise; disappear in the air: as, the fog lifts.

No gladlier does the stranded wreck
See thro' the gray skirts of a lifting squall
The boat that bears the hope of life approach.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. Naut., to shake lightly in the wind: said of a sail when the wind blows on its edge at too small an angle to fill it.—**To lift for dealing**, in *card-playing*, to draw or cut for deal. *Hallivell.*

lift² (lift), *n.* [*<* *lyft*², *v.*] 1. The act or manner of lifting or raising; a raising or rising up; elevation.

In races it is not the large stride or high lift that makes the speed.

Dacon, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

A lift of the fog favored us at last, and we ran into the little harbor.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 15.

Paris had received one of those momentary lifts of which she went through several before her final exaltation.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 8.

Some boughs of the asples were beginning to lose the elastic upward lift of their prime, and to hang looser and limper with the burden of their foliage.

Houells, Annie Kilburn, xv.

2. Assistance by, or by means of, lifting; hence, assistance in general; a helping hand: as, to give one a lift (a help on one's way) in a wagon.

Much watching of Louisa, and much subsequent observation of her impenetrable demeanour, which keenly whetted and sharpened Mrs. Sparsit's edge, must have given her, as it were, a lift in the way of inspiration.

Dickens, Hard Times, li. 10.

A lady in a dog-cart warned us of rain, and offered us a lift, which we refused heroically.

Harpur's Mag., LXXVII, 945.

3. A rise; degree of elevation; extent of rise, or distance through which anything is raised.

All of these valves have cages in which they work and which also act as stops, which prevent them from rising from their seats further than a certain distance. This distance is called their lift, and the successful working of the pumps depends very much on the amount of lift which the valves have.

Forney, Locomotive, p. 117.

Here and there in the land were sharp lifts where rocks cropped out, making miniature cliffs overhanging some portions of the brook's course.

The Century, XXXI, 108.

Specifically—(a) The extent of rise in a canal-lock: as, a lift of ten feet. (b) In *mining*: (1) The distance from one level to another. (2) The distance through which the piston of an ore-stamp rises and falls.

4. A rise in state or condition; promotion; advancement: as, to get a lift in the army for bravery.—**5.** Elevation of style or sentiment; action of lifting or elevating, as the mind. [Rare.]

The voice of the orator ceased, and there was perfect silence. It seemed as if could never be broken. The lift was altogether too great for immediate applause.

Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 109.

6. Anything which assists in lifting, or by which objects are lifted. Specifically—(a) A hoisting-machine or other device for raising or lowering persons or things vertically from a lower to a higher level or vice versa. (See *elevator*, 4.) A lift in a canal is a large machine-elevator sometimes used instead of a lock.

The Times establishment is altogether too conservative to introduce elevators except in their publication department, where the lifts are employed for carrying the forms up and down and for similar heavy work.

T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 110.

An elaborate arrangement of lifts by which actors can suddenly appear or vanish through the stage floor.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 225.

(b) In *mining*, a set of pumps.

The separate pumps in an engine-shaft are placed one above another; each set constitutes a lift, and the water is raised from the sump or fork to the surface by several repetitions of the same process.

Callon, Lectures on Mining (tr. Le Neve Foster and Galloway), II, 350.

(c) A handle, knob, or other device attached to windows and window-blinds to afford a hold in raising or lowering them.

Car-Builders' Diet. (d) One of the steps or grooves of a cone-pulley. The speed of the hoist is varied by changing the belt from lift to lift.

(e) The long stock or

rod of a deep well-pump. (f) In a ship's rigging, one of the ropes connecting the ends of a yard with a masthead or cap. By means of such ropes the yards are squared or trimmed—that is, brought into and held in a position at right angles with the mast. (g) A machine for exercising the body by the act of lifting. Also called *lifting-machine* and *health-lift*. (h) In a lathe and in other machine-tools, any one of the ledges, flats, or grooves on or in the periphery of the headstock-pulley, and of a similar pulley of the shaft or countershaft from which power is taken. These lifts are so proportioned and arranged that shifting the belt from a lift of a given diameter to one of a smaller diameter on the headstock-pulley compels it to be also shifted from a lift of smaller to one of larger diameter on the countershaft-pulley. Thns several definite changes of speed of rotation may be obtained with the same belt.

7. That which is lifted or is to be lifted. Specifically—(a) A weight to be raised; as, a heavy *lift*. (b) A gate without hinges, which must be lifted up in order to remove or open it. In some parts of England and the United States the projecting ends of the bars are let into mortise-holes in the posts, into and out of which the gate must be lifted. Also called *lift-gate*, *lifting-gate*.

8. In a boot or shoe, one of the thicknesses of leather which are pegged together to form the heel; a heel-lift.—**Dead lift**. (a) A lift made in the most difficult circumstances, as of a dead body; a direct lift without the assistance of leverage or any other mechanical appliance. (b) A last resort; a desperate emergency.

The physician
Helps ever at a dead lift.

Beau. and Ft., Thierry and Theodoret, II. 1.

Here is some of Hannibal's medicine he carried always in the pomel of his sword, for a dead lift.

Shirley, Maid's Revenge, III. 2.

On the lift, on the point of leaving; ready to depart; in a figurative sense, at the point of death. [Southern U. S.]

I can conceive of but one extenuation. Bolus was on the lift for Texas, and the desire was natural to qualify himself for citizenship.

Flush Times of Alabama.

De ole ox is done took sick, and is on de lift.

C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 486.

Topping-lift (*naut.*), a rope used to support or raise the outer end of a spanker-boom or a lower studding-sail-boom.

lift³ (lift), *v.* [Commonly supposed to be ult. akin to Goth. *hlifan*, steal (> *hliftus*, a thief), = *L. elepere* = *Gr. κλέπ-ειν* (aor. pass. *κλεπῆσαι*), steal (see *cleptomani*, *klept*). But the word is not found in this sense in ME. or AS., and this fact and the associations of the word make it clear that *lift*³, remove, take away, steal, is simply a use of *lift*², raise; see *lift*².] **I. trans.** To remove surreptitiously; take and carry away; steal; purloin; as, to *lift* cattle.

Common thief! . . . No such thing; Donald Bean Lean never *lifted* less than a dove in his life; . . . he that *lifts* a dove from a Sassenach laird is a gentleman drover.

Scott, Waverley, xviii.

The cut in question is *lifted* from the pages of the Scientific American, but I suspect that its reputed author in turn *lifted* it from the pages of the Engineer.

The Engineer, LXV. 424.

II. † intrans. To practise theft; steal.

The *lifting* law, says Dekker, "teacheth a kind of lifting of goods cleane awaye."

Belman of London (1608). (*Halliwel*.)

One other peculiar virtue you possess, in *lifting*, or leifer-du-main.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, I. 1.

lift^{3†} (lift), *n.* [*lift*³, *v.*] A thief. *Davies*.

Though you be crossbites, foys, and nips, yet you are not good *lifts*: which is a great help to your faculty, to filch a bout of satten or velvet.

Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 389).

lift^{4†}, *a.* An obsolete form of *left*¹.

liftable (lif'ta-bl), *a.* [*lift*² + *-able*.] Capable of being lifted.

lift-bridge (lif'trij), *n.* A bridge which may be raised to admit of the passage of a boat. Such bridges are sometimes used upon canals, when the roadway is but a little higher than the water-level.

lifter¹ (lif'tēr), *n.* [*lift*² + *-er*.] 1. One who lifts or raises anything.

Thou, O Lord, art . . . my glory, and the *lifter* up of my head.

Ps. iii. 3.

2. That by means of which something is lifted; an instrument or contrivance for lifting, as a hoisting-apparatus or elevator, a curved arm in a steam-engine for lifting the puppet-valve automatically, a bucket-wheel for raising pulp in a paper-mill, a kitchen utensil for lifting the lids of a stove, etc.

lifter² (lif'tēr), *n.* [*lift*³ + *-er*.] A thief; one who lifts a thing for the purpose of purloining it. In the quotation from Shakspeare the word is used punningly, Troilus having been praised for his power in lifting.

Is he so young a man, and so old a *lifter*?

Shak., T. and C., I. 2. 129.

I am dead at a pocket, sir: why, I am a *lifter*, master, by my occupation.

Greene, Jamea IV., III.

lift-gate (lif'tgāt), *n.* Same as *lift*², 7 (b).

lift-hammer (lif'tham'ēr), *n.* A form of tilt-hammer in which the alternate action of a spring in raising the hammer, and of the foot in the opposite direction through treadle-mechanism, imparts the blow in forging. See *oliver*.

lifting (lif'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lift*², *v.*] 1. The act of raising or rising.

A summer bird, which . . . sings
The *lifting* up of day. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., IV. 4. 93.

2. A lift; aid; assistance. [Rare.]

I cannot forbear doing that author the justice of my public acknowledgments for the great helps and *liftings* I had out of his incomparable piece. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, v.

3†. An attempt; a tentative attack. *Davies*.

There had been some *liftings* at him in the Court by Sir John Cook, who had informed against him to the Lord Treasurer then being.

Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 180.

lifting-bar (lif'ting-bār), *n.* 1. In a knitting-machine, a horizontal bar which, moving parallel to itself and vertically, systematically and simultaneously raises the jacks.—2. In the Jacquard loom, a bar which carries and raises the lifting-jacks.

lifting-blade (lif'ting-blād), *n.* In the Jacquard loom, an iron rule-like blade or plate which receives the lifting-wires when they are raised.

lifting-bridge (lif'ting-brij), *n.* A drawbridge the whole or a section of which may be raised by one end to clear the space beneath it.

lifting-day (lif'ting-dā), *n.* Easter Monday or Tuesday. See *heaving-days*. [Prov. Eng.]

lifting-dog (lif'ting-dog), *n.* In *mach.*, a device in the nature of a pawl, clutch, or gripper, by the action of which a lifting movement is effected. See *dog*.

lifting-gate (lif'ting-gāt), *n.* Same as *lift*², 7 (b).

lifting-gear (lif'ting-gēr), *n.* In a steam-boiler with an interior or inclosed safety-valve, the mechanism for lifting the valve from its seat. In one form of this gear the principal parts are a lever of the second order, a rod connected with the lever and the valve proper, and a screw passing through a nut in the side of the boiler and a wedge to the lever, by which the latter is actuated. In another form the lever is actuated by a rod passing out through a stuffing-box, and provided with a lifting-handle.

lifting-hitch (lif'ting-hich), *n.* A hitch adapted for slinging an object by a rope, so that it can be hoisted.

lifting-jack (lif'ting-jak), *n.* A form of jack adapted for lifting. See *jack*¹, 11 (b).

lifting-machine (lif'ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* Same as *health-lift*.

lifting-piece (lif'ting-pēs), *n.* A device for raising the hammer of a clock in striking.

lifting-rod (lif'ting-rod), *n.* In a steam-engine with puppet-valves, a rod which, receiving motion from the rock-shaft, imparts motion to the lifter of a puppet-valve.

lifting-screw (lif'ting-skrō), *n.* A contrivance for raising weight by means of a screw; a jack.

lifting-set (lif'ting-set), *n.* A series of pumps by which water is raised from the bottom of a mine by successive lifts. *E. H. Knight*.

lifting-tongs (lif'ting-tōngz), *n. sing. and pl.* A form of tongs with concave jaws for grasping and lifting crucibles.

lifting-wire (lif'ting-wir), *n.* In the Jacquard loom, one of the wires which form the pattern by operating the warp-threads.

lift-latch (lif'tlach), *n.* A door-fastening consisting of a latch which is raised by turning a knob.

lift-lock (lif'tlok), *n.* A canal-lock which lifts a boat confined in it by flotation from one level to a higher level when water is allowed to flow into the lock.

lift-pump (lif'tpump), *n.* Any pump that is not a force-pump.

lift-tenter (lif'ten'tēr), *n.* In *mach.*, the governor of a windmill that is employed in driving grinding-stones, designed to regulate the distance between the upper and the lower stone according to the velocity.

lift-wall (lif'twāl), *n.* The cross-wall of a lock-chamber in a canal.

lig (lig), *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lie*¹. **ligament** (lig'a-ment), *n.* [*F. ligament* = *Sp. ligamiento*, *ligamento* = *Pg. It. ligamento*, < *L. ligamentum*, a tie, band, < *ligare*, bind. Cf. *lien*².] 1. A connecting tie or band; anything that binds objects or their parts together; any bond of union, material or immaterial.

Common and described prayers are the most excellent instrument and act and *ligament* of the communion of saints.

I find here a man, a woman, a child, amongst whom and myself there exist the closest *ligaments*.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, IV.

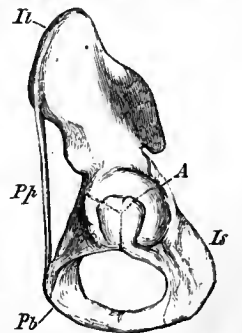
2. Specifically—(a) In *anat.*, a band of connective tissue serving to bind one part to another. Most ligaments have a particular shape, site, and office, and consequently receive special names. See *prærae* following. (b) In *conch.*, a band of uncalcified chitinous cuticular substance which unites the

valves of a bivalve shell. It is usually elastic, and so disposed that when the valves are closed it is either compressed or put upon the stretch, in either of which opposite cases it antagonizes the action of the adductor muscles and tends to divaricate the valves.

Conchologists commonly draw a distinction between an internal and an external *ligament*; but, in relation to the body of the animal, all *ligaments* are external, and their internality or externality is in respect of the hinge-line, or the line along which the edges of the valves meet.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 406.

Acromioclavicular ligaments, **alar ligaments**, **angular ligament**. See the adjectives.—**Annular ligament of the stapes**, the capsular ligament connecting the foot of the stapes with the margin of the fenestra ovalis.—**Arcuate ligament**. See *arcuate*.—**Atlo-axoid ligament**. See *atlo-axoid*.—**Broad ligament**. (a) Of the liver, the falciform or suspensory ligament, consisting of two layers of peritoneum, passing between the liver and the diaphragm. (b) Of the uterus, the fold of peritoneum which extends from the uterus to the pelvis on either side.—**Burns's or Hey's ligament**, the upper border of the saphenous opening in the fascia lata of the thigh; the femoral ligament or falciform process. Also called *femoral ligament of Hey*.—**Camper's ligament**. See *triangular ligament of the urethra*, under *triangular*.—**Capsular ligament**. See *capsular*.—**Central ligament**. See *central*.—**Check-ligaments**, two stout fibrous cords, one on each side, passing from the occipital condyles and margin of the foramen magnum to the odontoid process of the axis, thus limiting or checking the rotation of the head upon the axis. Also called *lateral* or *alar odontoid ligaments*.—**Ciliary, conoidal, coraco-acromial, coracoclavicular, coracobumeral ligament**. See the adjectives, and cut under *knee-joint*.—**Coracoid ligament**, a fibrous band converting the suprascapular notch into a foramen.—**Coronary, costocolic, cotyloid, crucial ligaments**. See the adjectives.—**Deltoid ligament**, the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.—**Falciform ligament**. See *falciform*.—**Femoral ligament of Hey**. Same as *Burns's ligament*.—**Gastrospenic ligament**. See *gastrospenic*.—**Gimbernat's ligament**, that portion of Poupart's ligament which is reflected along the iliopectineal line.—**Glenoid ligament**, a fibrocartilaginous band surrounding the glenoid fossa of the scapula.—**Hey's ligament**. Same as *Burns's ligament*.—**Hyo-epiglottic, iliofemoral, iliolumbar, intermuscular ligaments**. See the adjectives.—**Ligament of Winslow**, the principal ligament of the back of the knee-joint, largely derived from expansion of the tendons of muscles, especially of the semimembranosus.—**Ligament of Zinn**, a fibrous band attached to the border of the optic foramen, whence the recti muscles of the eyeball arise.—**Ligaments of the diaphragm**. See *diaphragm*.—**Lumbosacral ligament**. See *lumbosacral*.—**Mucous ligament**, a ligament traversing the synovial cavity of the knee from the anterior wall of the synovial membrane to the intercondylar notch of the femur.—**Nuchal ligament**. See *ligamentum nucha*, under *ligamentum*.—**Odontoid ligaments**. See *check-ligaments*.—**Oribicular ligament**, a circular band of fibers confining the head of the radius in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna.—**Poupart's ligament**, the thickened lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, continuous with the fascia lata of the thigh, extending from the anterior superior iliac process of the ilium in the line of the groin to the spine of the os pubis; the crural arch, beneath which emerge the great vessels and nerves of the front of the thigh, and just above which is the inguinal canal for the spermatic cord, or for the round ligament of the uterus.—**Rhomboid ligament**, the costoclavicular ligament.—**Round ligament**. (a) Of the hip, a short, stout fibrous cord connecting the cavity of the acetabulum with the depression upon the summit of the head of the thigh-bone. (b) Of the liver, the imperious cord formed by the umbilical vein, passing from the navel to the under surface of the liver. (c) Of the uterus, a rounded cord on each side between the layers of the broad ligament, passing from the upper part of the womb to the internal abdominal ring and thence through the inguinal canal to the labia majora, consisting of fibrous, areolar, and some muscular tissue, with vessels and nerves inclosed in a fold of peritoneum. It corresponds in part to the spermatic cord of the male.—**Stellate ligaments**, the anterior costovertebral ligaments.—**Stylohyoid ligament**, the representative in man of the epiphyseal bone of some mammals, situated between the stylohyal and ceratohyal elements of the hyoid arch.—**Suspensory ligament**. (a) Of the liver. See *broad ligament* (a). (b) Of the mammae, processes of the superficial thoracic fascia entering and supporting these glands. (c) Of the penis, the fibrous attachment of the root of the organ to the symphysis pubis. (d) Of the spleen, a fold of peritoneum connecting the spleen with the diaphragm.—**Tarsal ligament**. See *palpebral ligament*, under *palpebral*.—**Transverse ligament of the atlas**, a stout cord extending across the ring of the atlas, and holding the odontoid process of the axis in place. Its rupture, as in hanging, causes instant death from impact of the odontoid process upon the medulla oblongata.—**Trapezoid ligament**, the squarish portion of the acromioclavicular ligament.—**Vesico-umbilical ligament**, the urachus.—**Y-ligament of Bigelow**, the lower forked part of the iliofemoral ligament.



Left Innominate Bone of Man, showing *Pp*, Poupart's ligament; *Il*, ilium; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis; *A*, acetabulum.

(a) Of the liver, the imperious cord formed by the umbilical vein, passing from the navel to the under surface of the liver. (c) Of the uterus, a rounded cord on each side between the layers of the broad ligament, passing from the upper part of the womb to the internal abdominal ring and thence through the inguinal canal to the labia majora, consisting of fibrous, areolar, and some muscular tissue, with vessels and nerves inclosed in a fold of peritoneum. It corresponds in part to the spermatic cord of the male.—**Stellate ligaments**, the anterior costovertebral ligaments.—**Stylohyoid ligament**, the representative in man of the epiphyseal bone of some mammals, situated between the stylohyal and ceratohyal elements of the hyoid arch.—**Suspensory ligament**. (a) Of the liver. See *broad ligament* (a). (b) Of the mammae, processes of the superficial thoracic fascia entering and supporting these glands. (c) Of the penis, the fibrous attachment of the root of the organ to the symphysis pubis. (d) Of the spleen, a fold of peritoneum connecting the spleen with the diaphragm.—**Tarsal ligament**. See *palpebral ligament*, under *palpebral*.—**Transverse ligament of the atlas**, a stout cord extending across the ring of the atlas, and holding the odontoid process of the axis in place. Its rupture, as in hanging, causes instant death from impact of the odontoid process upon the medulla oblongata.—**Trapezoid ligament**, the squarish portion of the acromioclavicular ligament.—**Vesico-umbilical ligament**, the urachus.—**Y-ligament of Bigelow**, the lower forked part of the iliofemoral ligament.

ligamenta, *n.* Plural of *ligamentum*. **ligamental** (lig-a-men'tal), *a.* [*ligament* + *-al*.] Same as *ligamentous*. [Rare.] **ligamentary** (lig-a-men'ta-ri), *a.* [*ligament* + *-ary*.] Same as *ligamentous*.

ligamentous (lig-a-men'tus), *a.* [= F. *ligamenteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ligamentoso*; as *ligament* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a ligament; composing a ligament: as, *ligamentous* tissue; a *ligamentous* connection or attachment.

ligamentously (lig-a-men'tus-h), *adv.* By means of a ligament.

Being also connected *ligamentously* with the scapulae. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 609.

ligamentum (lig-a-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *ligamenta* (-tū). [L.: see *ligament*.] A ligament. The names of the ligaments here given are commonly written in the Latin form.—**Ligamentum subdura**, the yellowish elastic ligaments connecting the laminae of vertebrae with one another.—**Ligamenta vaginalia**, the sheathing ligaments, strong fibrous bands which form sheaths for the flexor tendons of the fingers and toes.—**Ligamentum Botalli**. See *ductus Botalli*, under *ductus*.—**Ligamentum dentarium** or **denticulatum**, a narrow serrated fibrous band on each side of the spinal cord, separating the anterior from the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.—**Ligamentum mucosum**, a mucous ligament.—**Ligamentum nuchae**, a mass of yellow elastic fibrous tissue in the median line of the back of the neck of many animals, as the



Ligamentum Nuchae of the Ox (shown by the shaded part of the figure).

ox, serving by its elasticity to assist in the support of the head. It is rudimentary or wanting in man, in whom it is represented merely by an aponeurosis. It is readily seen in a neck of lamb as served on the table: called by butchers *fixax*, *fixax*, *packwax*, *parwax*, *paywax*, *schit-leather*, etc.—**Ligamentum patellae**, the ligament of the kneecap, the tendon of insertion of the great extensor muscles which lie upon the front of the thigh.—**Ligamentum pectinatum iridis**, the connection of the circumference of the iris with the cornea.—**Ligamentum spirale**, the spiral ligament of the cochlea.—**Ligamentum teres**, the round ligament of the hip-joint.

ligan (li'gan), *n.* [In this form, and according to the def. ('a thing tied,' etc.), < OF. *li-gain*, an assumed var. of *lain*, *lien* (= Pg. *ligame*, etc.), a band, tie, < L. *ligamen*, band, tie: see *lien*². But *ligan* is appar. a sophisticated form, feigning a connection with *L. ligare*, bind, as above, or with *E. lie*, *lig*, *D. ligen*, etc., of the older form *lagan* (formerly also *lagon*, *lagam*), < OF. *lagan*, also *lagand*, *lagant*, *laguen*, waifs or wreckage east ashore, a seigniorial right claimed to such wreckage; perhaps of LG. origin, from the verb cognate with *E. lie*¹.] In *lav*, anything sunk in the sea, but tied to a support at the surface, as a cork or buoy, in order that it may be recovered. See *flotsam* and *jetsam*.

Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water; *flotsam* is where they continue swimming on the surface of the waves; *ligan* is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy in order to be found again. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

ligance, *n.* A variant of *legiance*, for *allegiance*.
ligate (li'gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ligated*, ppr. *ligating*. [L. *ligatus*, pp. of *ligare*, tie, bind: see *ligament*.] To bind with a ligature; tie.

The possibility of *ligating* the ruptured artery could not, under the circumstances, be entertained. *Medical News*, LIII. 78.

ligation (li-gā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *ligation* (vernacularly *liaison*, F. *liaison*) = Sp. Pg. *ligacion*, *ligazon*, < LL. *ligatio*(-n-), a binding, < *ligare*, pp. *ligatus*, bind: see *ligament*.] A tying or binding, or the state of being tied or bound; constriction by a ligature or bond; especially, in *surg.*, the operation of tying an artery to prevent hemorrhage, as after amputation, etc.

It is the *ligation* of sense, but the liberty of reason. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, II. 11.

ligator (li-gā'tor), *n.* [L. *ligator*, < L. *ligare*, tie, bind: see *ligament*.] In *surg.*, an instrument used to place and fasten a ligature. *E. H. Knight*.

ligature (lig'ā-tūr), *n.* [L. *ligatura* = Sp. Pg. *ligadura* = It. *ligatura*, < LL. *ligatura*, a band, < L. *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*.] 1. Anything that serves for tying, binding, or uniting, as a cord or bandage; hence, any binding, restraining, or uniting agency or principle.

Religion is a public virtue; it is the *ligature* of souls, and the great instrument of the conservation of bodies politic. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1855), I. 81.

The many *ligatures* of our English dress check the circulation of the blood. *Spectator*.

Ligatures of race and family and family affections bind them together. *Bushnell*, *Nature and the Supernat.*, vi.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*: (a) A cord for tying a blood-vessel, particularly an artery, to prevent hemorrhage. (b) A cord or wire to remove tumors, etc., by strangulation.—3. The act of binding; ligation.

Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropsy, as by strong *ligature* or compression. *Arbutnot*, *Diet.*

4. The state of being bound or consolidated.

Send and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature*. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

5. Impotence supposed to be induced by magic.—6. In *music*: (a) In medieval musical notation, one of various compound note-forms designed to indicate groups of two or more tones which were to be sung to a single syllable—that is, similar to a group of slurred notes in the modern notation. Ligatures are often difficult to decipher, on account of the doubtfulness not only of the pitch of the tones intended, but of their relative duration. (b) In modern musical notation, a tie or band; hence, a group of notes slurred together, intended to be sung at a single breath or to be played as a continuous phrase. (c) In contrapuntal music, a syncopation.—7. In *printing* and *writing*, a type or character consisting of or representing two or more letters or characters united. In type-founding the ligatures ff, fl, fl, fl are made on account of the kern or overhanging top of the letter f. Six others were formerly made with the similarly shaped long s, now disused—th, th, f, f, fl, fl; and there was also a ligature of (i). A still larger number of ligatures were used in old fonts of Greek type, all of which are now generally discarded. In medieval curative or minuscule manuscripts, especially of Greek, ligatures are very numerous, and in the earlier printed editions about fifty such characters are of frequent occurrence. Some of the Greek ligatures and of the elements composing them seem to have originated in tachygraphic or shorthand characters. See *tachygraphy*.—**Ligature forceps**. See *forceps*.

ligature (lig'ā-tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ligatured*, ppr. *ligaturing*. [L. *ligatura*, *n.*] To compress or tie by means of a ligature, in any sense; ligate.

If the sino-auricular junction of the heart of the turtle be *ligatured* under favorable circumstances, the action of the auricles and ventricle, temporarily arrested, may be resumed. *Science*, XI. 80.

ligeance, **ligeancy**, *n.* Variants of *legiance*, for *allegiance*.

ligget, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *lie*¹.
liggement, *n.* An obsolete form of *ledgment*.
ligger (lig'ēr), *n.* [L. *ligger*, var. of *ligere*.] *lier*: see *lier*¹, and cf. *lig*, *lie*¹. Hence by assimilation *lidger*, *ledger*: see *ledger*¹.] 1. The horizontal timber of a scaffolding; a ledger.—2. A nether millstone.

The stones which composed these primitive . . . mills . . . were two: an upper stone or runner, and a nether, called in Derbyshire a *ligger*, from the old word *lig*, to lie. *Archaeologia* (1785), VII. 20.

3. A plank placed across a ditch as a pathway.—4. A coverlet for a bed.—5. A line with a float and bait used for catching pike.—6. A spent salmon; a kipper or kelt. [Prov. Eng. in all senses. *Hallivell*.]

light¹ (lit), *a.* [L. *lucida*, bright, white (see *leucous*, and words in *leuco-*), *leucos*, see, *αυφλῆκη*, twilight; cf. Ir. *lōche*, lightning, *lōn*, gleam, Gael. *leus*, light, *lō*, daylight, *lōchran*, a light, lamp, W. *lugg*, light; O Bulg. *luha*, beam of light, *luna*, the moon; = Skt. *√ luc*, shine, in *luz* (*luc-*), light, *lucere*, be light (see *lucifer*), *lucidus*, light, clear (see *lucid*), *lumen*, light (see *lume*, *loom*², *luminous*, *illumine*, etc.), *luna*, the moon (see *luna*, *lunar*, etc.); = Gr. *√ λυκ*, shine, in *λευκός*, light, bright, white (see *leucous*, and words in *leuco-*), *λεῖπτερον*, see, *αυφλῆκη*, twilight; cf. Ir. *lōche*, lightning, *lōn*, gleam, Gael. *leus*, light, *lō*, daylight, *lōchran*, a light, lamp, W. *lugg*, light; O Bulg. *luha*, beam of light, *luna*, the moon; = Skt. *√ luc*, shine. Hence *light*¹, *v.*, *lighten*¹, *enlighten*, etc.; but *light*¹, *n.*, is of different terminal formation: see *light*¹, *n.*] 1. Bright; clear; not dark or obscure: as, it begins to be *light* (said of the morning); a *light* apartment.

Even the night shall be *light* about me. Ps. cxxxix. 11.
O, now be gone: more *light* and *light* it grows. *Shak.*, R. and J., III. 5. 35.

2. Pale or whitish in color; applied to colors, highly luminous and more or less deficient in chroma: as, a *light* complexion; a *light* pink.

The boy was so *light-eyed* and *light-haired* that the . . . rays appeared to draw out of him what little colour he ever possessed. *Dickens*, *Hard Times*, I. 1.

Sweet-hearted, you, whose *light-blue* eyes
Are tender over drowning flies.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xvi.

Light green, **light green 8**. Same as *acid-green*.—**Light meat**. See *meat*.

light¹ (lit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lighted* (less properly *lit*), ppr. *lighting*. [L. *lucida*, bright, white (see *leucous*, and words in *leuco-*), *leucos*, see, *αυφλῆκη*, twilight; cf. Ir. *lōche*, lightning, *lōn*, gleam, Gael. *leus*, light, *lō*, daylight, *lōchran*, a light, lamp, W. *lugg*, light; O Bulg. *luha*, beam of light, *luna*, the moon; = Skt. *√ luc*, shine, in *luz* (*luc-*), light, *lucere*, be light (see *lucifer*), *lucidus*, light, clear (see *lucid*), *lumen*, light (see *lume*, *loom*², *luminous*, *illumine*, etc.), *luna*, the moon (see *luna*, *lunar*, etc.); = Gr. *√ λυκ*, shine, in *λευκός*, light, bright, white (see *leucous*, and words in *leuco-*), *λεῖπτερον*, see, *αυφλῆκη*, twilight; cf. Ir. *lōche*, lightning, *lōn*, gleam, Gael. *leus*, light, *lō*, daylight, *lōchran*, a light, lamp, W. *lugg*, light; O Bulg. *luha*, beam of light, *luna*, the moon; = Skt. *√ luc*, shine. Hence *light*¹, *v.*, *lighten*¹, *enlighten*, etc.; but *light*¹, *n.*, is of different terminal formation: see *light*¹, *n.*] 1. Bright; clear; not dark or obscure: as, it begins to be *light* (said of the morning); a *light* apartment.

But, natheles, it was so fair a syghte
That it made alle her hertes for to *lighte*.
Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l. 888.

And that shall be the day, when'er it *lighte*,
That this same child of honour and renown . . .
And your unthought-of Harry chance to meet.
Shak., I Hen. IV., iii. l. 2. 138.

2. To catch fire; kindle, as something to which fire is applied.

II. trans. 1. To make light; give light to, or shed light upon, literally or figuratively; provide with light; illuminate; irradiate: as, to *light* an apartment; a smile *lighted* up his countenance.

And after that hire lokynge gan she *lyghte*
That never thoughte hym seen so good a sighte.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 293.

And all our yesterdays have *lighted* fools
The way to dusty death. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 5. 22.

That one great eye (in the Pantheon) opening upon heaven is by far the noblest conception for *lighting* a building to be found in Europe. *J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 311.

From the *light*ense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven,
Over the *lit* sea's unquiet way.
M. Arnold, *Self dependence*.

2. To kindle; ignite; cause to burn, either literally or figuratively: as, to *light* a fire or a match; to *light* the torch of rebellion.

Whome we folowyd to all the holy plays with in the same Monastery, with candles *light* (*lit* or *lighted*) in our hands. *Torkington*, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 47.

With better flames than these, which only be
lighted to plunge in Darkness you and me.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, II. 114.

light¹ (lit), *n.* [L. *lucida*, bright, white (see *leucous*, and words in *leuco-*), *leucos*, see, *αυφλῆκη*, twilight; cf. Ir. *lōche*, lightning, *lōn*, gleam, Gael. *leus*, light, *lō*, daylight, *lōchran*, a light, lamp, W. *lugg*, light; O Bulg. *luha*, beam of light, *luna*, the moon; = Skt. *√ luc*, shine, in *luz* (*luc-*), light, *lucere*, be light (see *lucifer*), *lucidus*, light, clear (see *lucid*), *lumen*, light (see *lume*, *loom*², *luminous*, *illumine*, etc.), *luna*, the moon (see *luna*, *lunar*, etc.); = Gr. *√ λυκ*, shine, in *λευκός*, light, bright, white (see *leucous*, and words in *leuco-*), *λεῖπτερον*, see, *αυφλῆκη*, twilight; cf. Ir. *lōche*, lightning, *lōn*, gleam, Gael. *leus*, light, *lō*, daylight, *lōchran*, a light, lamp, W. *lugg*, light; O Bulg. *luha*, beam of light, *luna*, the moon; = Skt. *√ luc*, shine. Hence *light*¹, *v.*, *lighten*¹, *enlighten*, etc.; but *light*¹, *n.*, is of different terminal formation: see *light*¹, *n.*] 1. That which makes things visible; in *physics*, that form of energy which, acting upon the organs of sight, renders visible the objects from which it proceeds. The now abandoned *emission* or *corpuscular* theory, which was advocated by Newton, represented light as consisting of minute material particles emitted by the luminous body and traveling through space in all directions from it, with immense velocity; the sensation of sight being due to the action of these particles upon the eye. According to the *undulatory* theory, which is now generally accepted, light is a kind of undulatory motion produced by the luminous body in the particles of an elastic, imponderable medium called the *luminiferous ether* (see *ether*¹, 2), which is supposed to fill all space, as also the interstices of all bodies. This motion is propagated in waves (see *vibrate*) in all directions from the luminous body, and with a velocity in a vacuum of about 186,000 miles per second. The rays sent out or radiated in straight lines from the luminous body differ in wave-length, although apparently propagated with the same velocity; the eye is sensitive to those only whose wave-lengths are included between certain narrow limits, namely, those corresponding to red and violet light (see *spectrum*). Light is, then, a part of the kind of energy called *radiant energy* (see *radiant energy*, under *energy*, and *radiation*). The *electromagnetic* theory of light, proposed by Maxwell, supposes light (or, more generally, radiant energy) to be an electromagnetic disturbance propagated by vibrations at right angles to the direction of the ray, and taking place in the same ether the strains or vibrations of which serve to propagate electromagnetic induction. In confirmation of this theory, it is found that the experimentally determined velocities of the propagation of light and of electromagnetic induction are nearly the same. The principal phenomena of light are grouped under the following heads: (1) *Absorption*, or the transformation of the vibration of the ether into the molecular vibrations of the body upon which the light falls or through which it passes. The effect of the absorption of part of the light-rays by a body is to give it color; thus, grass is green because it sends back to the eye only the rays which together produce the effect of green, the other rays

being absorbed; and a piece of red glass owes its color to the fact that it transmits only that part of the light whose combined effect upon the eye is that of red. According to the degree of absorption of light, a body is said to be transparent, translucent, opaque, etc. Connected with absorption are the phenomena of fluorescence and phosphorescence. (2) *Reflection*, or the sending back of the light-rays by the surface on which they fall into the medium through which they have come. The laws of reflection explain the action of plane, concave, and convex mirrors (see *mirror*). The irregular reflection, scattering, or diffusion of the light from the surfaces of bodies serves to make them visible to the eye. (3) *Refraction*, the breaking or change of direction of the ray as it passes from one medium into another of different density. This may be single or double, the latter when the ray is separated into two rays. The principles of refraction explain the use of lenses (see *lens*), with the various instruments in which they form the essential part, as the microscope, telescope, etc. (4) *Dispersion*, or the separation of rays of different wave-length, as when a pencil of white light passes through a prism, and a spectrum showing the successive colors is produced (see *spectrum* and *spectroscope*). (5) *Interference*, or the mutual action of different waves, producing such phenomena as Newton's rings, the colors of thin plates, and the colored figures of uniaxial and biaxial crystals. A special case is that of diffraction. (6) *Polarization*, or that change in a light-ray which limits its vibrations to one plane—a change produced by reflection and double refraction, and leading to a wide range of beautiful phenomena. See further under each of these terms.

Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun. Eccl. xi. 7.

Hail, holy Light! offspring of heaven first-born, . . . Bright effluence of bright essence increate. Milton, P. L., III. 1.

It is possible to produce darkness by the addition of two portions of light. If light is a substance, there cannot be another substance which when added to it shall produce darkness. We are therefore compelled to admit that light is not a substance. Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 216.

No one who has studied the subject can doubt . . . that light really consists of a change of state propagated from point to point in a medium existing between the luminous body and that which the light affects. Stokes, Light, p. 25.

2. In *physiol.*, the sensation produced by the action of physical luminosity upon the organ of vision. See *color*.—3. Illumination or enlightenment as an effluence or a result; radiation from or to anything, in either a physical or a moral sense; luminosity; glow; radiance: as, the light of the sun, of a taper, or of a glow-worm; to be guided by the light of reason; to shed new light on a subject.

Lord, lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us. Ps. iv. 6.

Wearing the white flower of a blameless life, Before a thousand peering littlenesses, In that fierce light which beats upon a throne, Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

Men and women who have developed power of mind and heart by simple fidelity to truth and conscience, until they have become sources of light and comfort to all the neighborhood. J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 43.

4. The state or condition of being visible; exposure to view; hence, public observation; publicity: as, his misdeeds have come to light.

The better to follow the good, and avoid the evil, which in time must of force bring great things to light. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 6.

A doleful story you shall heare, In time brought forth to light. The Children in the Wood (Child's Ballads, III. 129).

Oh, spring to light, auspicious Babe, be born! Pope, Messiah, l. 22.

5. That which gives light; a source of illumination; a body that emits or transmits rays of light, as the sun, the moon, a star, a beacon, a candle, etc.; in *pyrotechnics*, any piece of fireworks which burns brightly.

And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. Gen. i. 16.

The lights burn blue. It is now dead midnight. Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 180.

The lights of heav'n (which are the world's fair eyes) Look down into the world, the world to see. Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

That on a certain night they laye an Image in a bed, and number a set bead-roll of lamentations; which being ended, light is brought in. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 89.

More than two thousand churches in England have lights upon the Altars. F. G. Lee, Directorium Anglicanum, p. 46, note.

Hence—6. Figuratively, a source of mental or spiritual illumination; one who or that which enlightens, as an eminent teacher; anything which diffuses knowledge, instruction, or information; a guiding power or principle; also, a source of cheerfulness or joy.

The Lord is my light and my salvation. Ps. xxvii. 1.

The woman where we lodged was an ancient, grave, and serious person, to whom we declared the testimony of the light, shewing her the difference betwixt an outside and an inside religion, which she received with much kindness. Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

One who has not these previous Lights is very often an utter Stranger to what he reads. Addison, Spectator, No. 291.

But who shall comfort the living,
The light of whose homes is gone?
Bryant, Autumn Walk.

7. Means of communicating light or fire; something to kindle with: as, to give one a light for a cigar.—8. A lighthouse: as, Fastnet light; Sandy Hook light.

From Kingston Head and from Montauk light
The spectre kindles and burns in sight.
Whittier, The Palatine.

9. That which admits light; a medium or an opening for the entrance of light, as a window, or a pane or compartment of a window: as, a window consisting of three lights; a light of glass.

The lights, doors, and stairs [were] rather directed to the use of the guest than to the eye of the artificer. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.

10. The manner in which the light strikes upon an object or a picture; also, an illuminated part of an object or picture; the part which lies opposite the point or place from which the light comes or is supposed to come.

Never admit two equal lights in the same picture. Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

11. The point of view from which, or position in which, anything is looked at or considered; the side or features to which attention is paid; aspect.

Consider then, and judge me in this light;
I told you, when I went, I could not write.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 27.

12. In *law*, the right to have one's windows unobscured by obstructions on the part of one's neighbors.—13. In *painting*, a small patch or surface of very light color, as white, used in a design, to diversify the effect of the darker colors.—14. A torch-bearer; a link-boy.

I went to my lodgings, led by a light, whom I put into the discourse of his private economy, and made him give me an account of the charge, hazard, profit, and loss of a family that depended upon a link. Steele, Spectator, No. 454.

Aberration of light. See *aberration*, 5.—**Accidental, albo-carbon light.** See the qualifying words.—**Ancient light, in law**, a window receiving light over the land of another than the owner of the house benefited, which, by reason of uninterrupted enjoyment for twenty years or more, has become established as an easement, imposing a servitude of light and air over such adjoining land. The English law, followed in a few of the United States, establishes such a right by lapse of time, unless the enjoyment was under written permission; but it does not include a right of prospect. In other States such a right cannot be claimed by prescription, but only by contract.—**Artificial light.** See *artificial*.—**Axis of a beam of light.** See *axis*.—**Beale light**, a form of Argand burner in which combustion is promoted by a current of air under pressure.—**Bengal light, in pyrotechnics**, a vivid and sustained blue light used in signaling and displays of fireworks. It is composed of antimony 1 part, sulphur and meal powder each 2 parts, and nitrate of soda 3 parts, pulverized, mixed, and pressed into shallow vessels. E. H. Knight.—**Between the lights**, between daylight and artificial illumination; in the twilight.

I was still busy between the lights, singing and working by the window. Dickens, Bleak House, xvii.

Between two lights, between two days; under cover of darkness; in the night: as, he was forced to leave town between two lights. [Colloq.]—**Blue light**, a composition which burns with a blue flame, used as a night-signal in ships or for military purposes, etc. The color is due to the admixture of ammoniacal copper-sulphate in the composition.—**Boccius light**, a form of gas-burner in which a pair of concentric metallic cylinders are placed over the flame inside an ordinary lamp-chimney, to reduce the combustion and give a more brilliant light.—**Bude light**, an exceedingly brilliant light, produced by directing a current of oxygen gas into the interior of the flame of an Argand lamp or gas-burner. See *Bude burner*, under *burner*.—**Calcium light.** See *calcium*.—**Catadioptric light**, a light used in lighthouses, in which are combined the catoptric and dioptric systems.—**Catoptric light**, a light in which the beam is produced by reflection. See *catoptric*.—**Chatham light**, a kind of flash-light produced by blowing a mixture of pulverized resin and magnesium-dust through the flame of a spirit-lamp. It is used for military signals.—**Children of Light.** See *child*.—**Cockshut, colored, converging light.** See the qualifying words.—**Collection of light.** See *collection*.—**Common light.** Same as *white light* (a).—**Decomposition of light.** See *decomposition*.—**Deviation of a ray of light.** See *deviation*.—**Diffusion of light**, the irregular reflection or scattering of the light from the surface of a body not absolutely smooth. The light is called *diffused light*.—**Dioptric light**, a light in which the beam is produced by refraction, not by reflection. See *dioptric system*, under *dioptric*.—**Divine light**, that illumination which proceeds directly from God.—**Double lights**, in lighthouses, lights on different levels, either in one tower at different heights or in two towers.—**Drummond light.** Same as *calcium light*.—**Electric light.** See *electric*.—**Equation of light.** See *light-equation*.—**Fixed light**, in lighthouses, a light which is maintained steadily without change, in contrast with revolving or intermittent lights.—**Floating light**, a light displayed at the masthead of a vessel or light-ship anchored near a reef, shoal, or channel where there is no suitable foundation for a lighthouse.—**Friends of Light.** See *Free Congregations*, under *congregation*.—**Ground lights**, a row of lights used on a stage to light the base of a scene.—**High**

light, in art, any part or point in a picture upon which the light falls or glances in full force and without shadow: as, the high lights in a portrait, or in a study of still life.—**Homogeneous light**, light which is all of one color, or, more strictly, of one wave-length; monochromatic light.—**Incandescent light.** See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Increate light.** Same as *divine light*.—**Inner or inward light**, spiritual illumination; knowledge divinely imparted; specifically, as used by the Society of Friends, the light of Christ in the soul.—**Intermittent light**, in lighthouses, a light which appears suddenly, remains constant for a short interval, and then suddenly disappears, the light being alternately displayed and hidden by the motion of circular shades in front of the reflectors.—**Law of absorption of light.** See *law*.—**Leading lights**, lights in different towers to indicate to seamen a certain course, channel, or danger. E. H. Knight.—**Lead lights.** See *lead*.—**Light-elasticity**, the elasticity of the luminiferous ether, upon which the velocity of light-propagation depends. This is ordinarily conceived of as being modified by the nature of the particular ponderable medium under consideration. Thus, the ratio of the velocities of light in water and glass (or the inverse ratio of their refractive indices) expresses also the ratio of the light-elasticity in each case. In crystallized media the light-elasticity may differ in different directions in the same substance, and its character determines whether these media are isotropic, uniaxial, or biaxial. See *refraction*, and *axes of light-elasticity* (under *axis*).—**Light of nature.** (a) Intellectual perception; that faculty of the mind by which certain truths appear evident, or clear and distinct, independently of experience. The phrase was used by Descartes in this sense. Leibnitz remarks that there are certain innate truths, called *instincts*, which do not belong to the light of nature, because they are obscure. (b) In *theol.*, the capacity which belongs to man of discovering some of the truths of religion without the aid of revelation: opposed to *divine light*.—**Light-registering apparatus**, an automatic device for recording the amount of light falling upon any particular spot during small fixed intervals. E. H. Knight.—**Magnetization of light.** See *magnetization*.—**Monochromatic light.** See *monochromatic*.—**New Lights**, a name sometimes given to persons who have seceded from a church, or formed a new religious connection, on account of some new view of doctrine or duty. See *Campbellite*, 1.—**Northern lights**, the aurora borealis.—**Oxycalcium light.** Same as *calcium light*.—**Oxyhydrogen light.** See *oxyhydrogen*.—**Red light**, a light colored by strontium.—**Revolving light.** In lighthouses, a light alternately displayed and concealed by the revolution of a frame with three or more sides fitted with large reflectors so arranged that those on each side have their axes parallel. The light appears, gradually increases to full strength, and gradually disappears as the opaque sides of the frame intervene between it and the observer.—**The Lights.** (a) The Jewish feast of the Dedication or Encenia. (b) In the *Greek Church*, the feast of the Epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the world, especially at his baptism. The name also refers to the illumination (baptism) of believers, and to the great number of lights carried at the ceremony of the benediction of the waters (see *water*) on the day of that feast, symbolical of illumination and baptism.—**To bring to light.** See *bring*.—**To see the light**, to come into view; to be made public; to be brought forth.

Why am I asked what next shall see the light? Pope, Prolog. to Satires, l. 271.

To stand in one's own light, to be the means of preventing one's own advantage, or of frustrating one's own purposes.

Even from the first
You stood in your own light and darkened mine. Tennyson, Princess, lv.

White light. (a) In *physics*, the light which comes directly from the sun, and which has not been decomposed as by refraction in passing through a transparent prism. (b) A light produced artificially, and used for signals, etc. (See also *arc-light*, *flash-light*).—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Flash, Blaze*, etc. See *flame*, n.

light² (lit), a. and n. [< ME. *light*, *licht*, *ligt*, *lyht*, *lyht*. < AS. *leoht*, rarely *leht*, *lyht* (orig. *lyht*), = OS. **lyht* (in comp. *lyhtlik*, *lyht*) = OFries. *lycht* = D. *lyt* = MLG. *lycht* = OHG. *lyhti*, *lyht*, MHG. *lyhte*, G. *leucht* = Icel. *lyttr* = Sw. *lytt* = Dan. *lyt* = Goth. *lyhts*, *lyht*; perhaps orig. **lynt*, **lyent* (with orig. pp. suffix -t), akin to Lith. *lyngvus* = L. *lucis*, earlier *lucis*, orig. **lenhvis* (?) = Gr. *ελαχίς* = Skt. *raghu*, *light*. From the L. form *lucis* are ult. E. *levity*, *levitate*, *leaven²*, *lever¹*, *levee¹*, *levee²*, *levy¹*, *levy²*, *alleviate*, *allege²*, etc.] I. a. 1. Having little or relatively little actual weight; not burdensome; not cumbersome or unwieldy: as, a light load; light weapons.

This dragon no man cowde wite where Merllu it hadde, and it was mervellouse light and mevable; and when it was set on a lance he behelde it for grete mervelle. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 116.

It will be light, my lord, that you may bear it Under a cloak that is of any length. Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 129.

The strong and cumbersome arms the valiant wield,
The weaker warrior takes a lighter shield. Pope, Illiad, xiv. 442.

2. Having little weight as compared with bulk; of little density or specific gravity; not heavy, either absolutely or relatively: as, feathers and cork are light; oil is lighter than water.

Along the quiet air,
Come and float calmly off the soft, light clouds,
Such as you see in Summer. Bryant, A Winter Piece.

3. Of short weight; weighing less than the proper or standard amount: as, to use light weights in trade; light coin.

You allow some grains to your gold before you call it *light*: allow some infirmities to any man before you call him ill.
Donne, Sermons, xiv.

Good ye are and bad, and like to colms,
Some true, some *light*. *Tennyson, The Holy Grail.*

4. In *cooking*, not heavy or soggy; spongy; well raised: said of bread, cakes, and the like.

To begin, then, with the very foundation of a good table,—Broad: What ought it to be? It should be *light*, sweet, and tender.

H. B. Stowe, House and Home Papers, x.

5. Lacking that which burdens or makes heavy; hence, free from burden or impediment; unencumbered: as, *light* infantry; the ship returned *light*.

He died for heaviness that his cart went *light*.
Milton, On Old Habdon, li.

I would teach them that my arm is heavy, though my purse be *light*.
Hawthorne, Twice-told Tales (My Kinsman).

6. Not heavy in action or effect; lacking force or intensity; moderate; slight; buoyant; agile; sprightly: as, a ship of *light* draft; *light* of foot; a *light* hand; *light* sleep; a *light* wind; *light* comedy.

This city must be famish'd,
Or with *light* skirmishes enfeebled.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., l. 4. 68.

A foot more *light*, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd the dew.
Scott, L. of the L., l. 18.

You are young, Miss, and I should say a *light* sleeper.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvi.

7. Not weighty; of little import or consequence; trivial; unimportant: as, a *light* remark; *light* reading; a *light* fault.

Seemeth it to you a *light* thing to be a king's son-in-law?
1 Sam. xviii. 23.

Trifles *light* as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak., Othello, lii. 3. 322.*

To throw all Europe into confusion for a purpose clearly unjust was no *light* matter.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

8. Not burdensome, hard, or difficult; easy to perform, to endure, to digest, etc.; slight; inconsiderable: as, *light* work; *light* punishment; a *light* repast; a *light* wine.

It is *lighter* to leue in three lounely persones
Than for to louye and leue as wel lorettes as lele.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 43.

Our *light* affliction . . . worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.
2 Cor. iv. 17.

You shall presently have a *light* supper, and to bed.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 234.

The *light* wines of Bordeaux began to be familiar to almost every table.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xii.

9. Not weighed down; free from care or annoyance; cheerful; jubilant: as, a *light* heart.

Priam, at the prayer of the prize kinglyes,
Deliver the lady with a *light* wille,
In eschaunge of the choise, that chaped before.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7903.

What sadness can I have? No; I am *light*,
And feel the courses of my blood more warm
And stirring than they were.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, lii. 2.

Although I did not give way entirely to such hopeful thoughts, I was still very *light* in spirits and walked upon air.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

10. Lacking moral or mental gravity; characterized by or exhibiting levity; volatile; capricious; frivolous: as, a *light* mind; *light* conduct.

Carols and rounds and such *light* or lascivious Poemes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 60.

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor *Plautus* too *light*.
Shak., Hamlet, li. 2. 420.

These *light* vain persons still are drunk or mad
With surfeitings and pleasures of their youth.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, xxx.

Her *light* head quite turned
In this court atmosphere of flatteries.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 56.

Hence — 11. Given to levity of conduct; loose in morals; wanton; unchaste.

A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 130.

It's fitting that thae wha hae had a *light* and evil life,
and abused charity when they were young, suld aiblins
come to lack it when they are old. *Scott, Antiquary, xxi.*

The ghawazee, clad in *light* garments, that cling to them,
sprawl easily, and sport with one another till the guests
are assembled. . . . These are the *light* women of Egypt;
and there are none *lighter* on the face of the globe.
C. W. Stoddard, Maahallah, xviii.

12. Having a sensation of lightness; giddy; dizzy; hence, flighty in mind; delirious.

It seems his sleeps were hinder'd by thy railing,
And thereof comes it that his head is *light*.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 72.

13. Adapted for or employed in *light* work.
A deaf serving woman and the *light* porter completed
Mrs. Sparsit's empire. *Dickens, Hard Times, ii. 1.*

14. Quickly passing; fleeting; transitory.
Fortune unfaithful favored me with *lyght* goodes.
Chaucer, Boethius, l. meter 1.

15. Without substance; not nutritious or satisfying. [Rare.]

Our soui loatheth this *light* bread. Num. xxi. 5.

16. Weak; sickly. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]—
A *light* hand. See *hand*.—*Light* artillery, battery, cavalry. See the nouns.—*Light* carbureted hydrogen. See *carbureted*.—*Light* comedian, an actor of *light* comic parts.—*Light* in hand. See *hand*.—*Light* literature. See *literature*.—*Light* marching order (*milit.*), the condition of troops equipped with arms, ammunition, canteen, and haversack, but without overcoat, blanket, or knapsack.—*Light* metal. See *metal*.—*Light* sails, top-gallantsails, royals, flying-jib sails, and studdingsails.—*Light* soil. See *soil*.—To let *light* off. See *let*.—To make *light* of, to treat as of little consequence; disregard.—To set *light* by (formerly of), to undervalue; slight; treat as of no importance.

All their exhortations were to set *light* of the things in this world, to count riches and honours vanity.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

The Art you speak of is not to be set *light* by; it is as Praise-worthy sometimes to run away nimbly as it is to fight stontly. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, l. 35.*

II. *n. pl.* The lungs, especially of a brute animal (most frequently in the phrase *liver and lights*): so called from their lightness.

*light*² (*lit*), *adv.* [*<* ME. *lichte*, *lichte*, *<* AS. *leóhte* (= OS. *lihto* = D. *ligt* = MLG. *lichte* = OHG. *lihto*, MHG. *lichte*, G. *leicht* = Dan. *let* = Sw. *lätt*), lightly, *<* *leóht*, *light*; see *light*², *a.* 1. Not heavily; not with full weight or force.

Light lay the years upon the untroubled head.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 157.

2. Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker*.—3. Easily; readily; nimbly.

Yow oghte ben the *lyghter* merceable.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 410.

Every elf and fairy sprite
Hop as *light* as bird upon brier.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 401.

4. With *light* or easy effort; without requiring or exerting much power: as, a *light*-running wagon or machine.

*light*² (*lit*), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *lichten*, *lychten*, *līchten*, *lihten*, *lyhten*, make *light* (less heavy), *<* AS. *lihtan* (also in comp. *alihtan*, *gelīhtan*, *>* E. *alight*²), make *light*, alleviate, *leóhtian*, become *light* (= OFries. *liehta*, *līta* = D. *lihten* = MLG. *lihten* = OHG. *lihtan*, *lihtjan*, MHG. *lihten*, G. *liechten* (after LG.) = Icel. *lætta* = Sw. *lätta* = Dan. *lette*, make *light*, lift, disburden), *<* *leóht*, *liht*, *light*; see *light*², *a.* Cf. *alight*². Cf. also *light*³. 1. To make *light* or less heavy; lighten; ease of a burden. [Obsolete or colloq.]

The lettres of syr Lucins *lyghttys* myne herte.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 251.

If we do thus do, . . . we shal with this comfort finde our hartes *lighted*, and thereby the griefe of our tribulation lessed.
Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 53.

Now that the shearing of your sheep is done,
And the washed flocks are *lighted* of their wool.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, l. 2.

2. To deliver, as of a child. [Prov. Eng.]

Faste besyde that Chirche, a 60 Fedme, is a Chirche of Seynt Nicholas, where our Lady rested hire, after sche was *lyghted* of our Lord. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 71.*

And I shalle say thou wast *lyght*
Of a knave-childe this nyght.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 107. (Halliwel.)

To *light* along (*naut.*), to move (a cable or sail) along by lifting or carrying it. *Totten*.—To *light* up (*naut.*), to loosen, slacken, or ease off: as, *light* up the jib-sheets.

*light*³ (*lit*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lighted* (often *lit*), pp. *lighting*. [*<* ME. *lihten*, *liechten*, *lyhten*, *lihten*, *lyhten*, *lihten*, *<* AS. *lihtan*, *lihtan* (also in comp. *alihtan*, *gelīhtan*, *>* E. *alight*³), dismount (from a horse), = Icel. *lætta*, dismount, stop, halt, lit. make *light*, relieve of a burden, a particular use of *lihtan*, make *light*; see *light*², *v.* Cf. *alight*³. 1. To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage; dismount; alight. [In this sense now usually *alight*; but *light* is still used in some parts of the United States.]

Down of his hors Aurelius *lighte* anon.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 455.

Yonder . . . Urania *lighted*; the very horse methought bewailed to be so disburdened. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.*

And, when I mount, alvay may I not *light*,
If I be traitor, or unjustly *light*!
Shak., Blch. II., l. 1. 82.

My lord, the count's sister, being overtaken in the streets with a great hail-storm, is *light* at your gate, and desires room till the storm be overpast.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, li. 1.

2. To settle down, as a bird from flight; come to rest; hence, to fall, drop, or spring (upon

something): as, bees *light* among flowers; he *lit* on his feet; trouble shall *light* upon him.

The firsten shot [it] was to neir,
It *lighted* all to schort.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 225).

The wrongs you do these men may *light* on you,
Too heavy too. *Fletcher, Pilgrim, l. 2.*

The curse of Cain
Light on his head who pierced thy innocent breast.
Shelley, Adonais, xvii.

On the tree-tops a crested peacock *lit*.
Tennyson, Enone.

3. To come by chance, fall, or happen (upon something): followed by *on* or *upon*, formerly sometimes by *of*.

It, before their goods are all sold, they [the Chinese] can *light* of Chapman to buy their ships, they will gladly sell them also.
Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 136.

He *lighted* on the Wills of several persons bearing the same names as the poet. *Dyce, Pref. to Ford's Plays, p. vii.* What is that which I should turn to, *lighting* upon days like these?
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. To drop or fall, as if unexpectedly; be brought or drawn: followed by *into*.

When the Hierarchy of England shall *light* into the hands of busie and audacious men, . . . much mischief is like to ensue.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

They shall *light* into atheistical company. *South.*

To *light* out, to go away; especially, to depart in haste or without notice; make off; abscond; "skip." [Slang, U. S.]

If I had anuff money to go to New Orleans like a gentleman, I'd just *light* out some night.
The Century, XXXVI. 80.

lightable (*lit'a-bl*), *a.* [*<* *light*¹, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being *lighted*.

light-apostrophe (*lit'a-pos'trō-fē*), *n.* In *bot.*, see *apostrophe*¹, 2.

light-armed (*lit'ärmd*), *a.* Armed and accoutred in a manner convenient for active and desultory service: said of troops.

Light-armed troops
In coats of mail and military pride.
Milton, P. R., iii. 311.

light-ball (*lit'bäl*), *n.* *Milit.*, a pyrotechnic preparation, composed of saltpeter, sulphur, resin, and linseed-oil, used by soldiers to afford *light* for their own operations. *Light*-balls are made on frames of iron and caovas, of different sizes, for burning a certain number of minutes. They differ from *fire-balls* in containing no provision for causing destructive explosion.

light-barrel (*lit'bar'el*), *n.* *Milit.*, an empty powder-barrel, with holes in it, filled with shavings soaked in tar, used to *light* up a trench or breach.

light-boat (*lit'böt*), *n.* Same as *light-ship*.

light-box (*lit'boks*), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *light-room*, 1.

lightbrain (*lit'brän*), *n.* A *light*-headed or weak-minded person.

Being as some were, *light-braines*, rannagates, unthriftes, and riotours.
Martin, Marriage of Priestes, l. i. iii. (1554). (Latham.)

light-course (*lit'körs*), *n.* A copper band, from 15 to 18 inches deep, on the top of the pan used in clarifying sugar. Its function is to keep the scum from boiling over.

light-dues (*lit'düz*), *n. pl.* Duties or tolls levied on ships navigating certain waters, for the maintenance of lighthouses; *light-money*.

*lighten*¹ (*lit'tn*), *v.* [*<* ME. *lihtnen*, *lihtnenen*, *lihtnen*, become *light*; with suffix *-n*, E. *-en*¹ (1), formative of passive verbs, *<* *light*¹, *a.*, *light*; see *light*¹, *a.* Cf. *alighten*¹, *enlighten*. Hence *lightening*¹, *lightning*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To become *light* or lighter; grow *light* or clear up; brighten: as, the sky *lightens*.

No motion, save alone
What *lightens* in the faid east
Of rising worlds by yonder wood.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ev.

After sixty years, the ardent words of a lovely girl are not quite so quick and spirit-stirring as when, fresh from the fancy or the heart, they lived and *lightened* on the page.
E. Doueden, Shelley, II. 373.

2. To emit flashes of lightning; shoot out as lightning; flash. See *lightning*¹.

The lightning that *lighteneth* out of the one part under heaven shineth unto the other part. *Luke xvii. 24.*

This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars.
Shak., J. C., l. 3. 74.

II. *trans.* 1. To make *light* or bright; give *light* to; *light* up.

God, who *lightned* Eden with his Rays.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The Lord will *lighten* my darkness. *2 Sam. xxii. 29.*

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 231.

lighten
2. To illuminate mentally or spiritually; enlighten.
Saving grace is the gift of the Holy Ghost, which *lighteneth* inwardly the minds, and inflameth inwardly the hearts of men. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.*
Now the Lord *lighten* thee! thou art a great fool. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 208.*

3. To send forth like lightning. [Rare.]
Behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 69.*

lighten² (lī'tn), *v.* [*< ME. lightenen; < light² + -en¹ (3). Cf. alighten².*] **I. intrans.** To become light or less heavy.

Thaire suete songe made my herte to *lighten*.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 1.

II. trans. 1. To make light or less heavy; reduce in weight; relieve of weight; as, to *lighten* coin by clipping or abrasion; to *lighten* a load or a ship.

As the ships of the company were large, and could not pass without being *lightened*, a small vessel (fante) was left stationed on the Balize bar, to receive part of the cargoes. *Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 501.*

2. To make less burdensome or oppressive; alleviate: as, to *lighten* the cares of life.

Then first of all his minde was at ease, and free to rejoice, *lightened* of all manner burden and care.

When I contemplate that infinite Advantage he hath got by this Change and Transmigration, it much *lightens* the Weight of my Grief. *Howell, Letters, I. vi. 7.*

3. To cheer; gladden.
A trusty villain, sir, that very oft . . .
Lightens my humour with his merry jests.
Shak., C. of E., I. 2. 21.

It takes so very little to *lighten* hearts of seventeen and eighteen!
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xi.

4. To make lighter in color or shade: as, to *lighten* the background of a picture.

lighten³ (lī'tn), *v. i.* [*< light³ + -en¹ (3). Cf. alighten³.*] To descend; settle down; light.

O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as our trust is in thee. *Book of Common Prayer (Ch. of England), Te Deum.*

lightening¹ (lī'tning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lighten*¹, *v.*: see *lightning*¹.] 1. A becoming light; the break of day. See *lightning*¹, 1.—2†. See *lightning*¹, 2.—3. A brightening up, as of the mind or spirit. [Rare.]

You gave me good warning to take heed and beware, lest after a *lightening* I catch a foil.
J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 356.

4. In metal, the sudden brightening of the color of silver during cupellation when the metal reaches the point of greatest purity.

lightening² (lī'tning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lighten*², *v.*] The act or fact of becoming or making light or less heavy.

light-equation (lī'tē-kwā'shən), *n.* The correction for the effect on astronomical phenomena, especially eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, of the time required by light to traverse the space between the planet and the earth. This is combined with *aberration* (which see).

lighter¹ (lī'tēr), *n.* [= *D. leichter* = *G. leuchter*; as *light¹, v., + -er¹*.] 1. One who or that which lights or illuminates; specifically, a torch or an electric device for lighting candles or gas-jets. A simple form of lighter is a strip of paper rolled into a tapering tube.

Twisting up a piece of waste paper into a *lighter*.
Wilkie Collins, Hide and Seek, ix.

An electric *lighter* attached to the gas fixture suddenly flashed brightness over a most curious place.
Weekly American (Waterbury, Conn.), Aug. 27, 1886.

2†. *pl.* Blinkers for a horse.
Ye'll take the bridle frae his head,
The *lighters* frae his e'en.
Blanchefleur and Jellyflossie (Child's Ballads, IV. 298).

lighter² (lī'tēr), *n.* [= *D. lighter*; as *light² + -er¹*.] A boat or vessel, commonly an open flat-bottomed barge, but sometimes decked, used in lightening or unloading and also in loading ships, and for receiving and transporting for short distances passengers or goods, or materials of any kind, usually in a harbor.

Some pretty presentation, which we have addressed and conveyed hither in a *lighter* at the general charge, and landed at the back door. *B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.*

The boatmen jump into the water and push the *lighters* against the stone stairs, while we unload our own baggage.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 19.

lighter³ (lī'tēr), *v.* [*< lighter², n.*] **I. trans.** To convey or transport in or as in a lighter, as goods or cargo.

And our effects of some three or four tons were *lightered* ashore by means of the Indian canoes.
The Century, XXX. 739.

II. intrans. To be employed in the business of transporting goods by means of a lighter.

The vicissitudes of business in their respective vocations—*lightering*, mule-driving, peddling, or bar-keeping, as the case may be.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 207.

lighter³ (lī'tēr), *n.* Same as *lighter*.

lighterage (lī'tēr-āj), *n.* [*< lighter² + -age*.] 1. The act of unloading cargo into a lighter.—2. The price paid for unloading a ship by means of a lighter, or for conveying goods or merchandise in lighters.

The *lighterage*, carriage and porters' due.
Report to Lord Burleigh in 1583 (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 46).

lighterman (lī'tēr-mān), *n.*; *pl. lightermen* (-men). [= *D. ligterman*; as *lighter² + man*.] A man who manages a lighter; one employed on a lighter.

A poor *lighterman*, sir, one that hath had the honour sometimes to lay in the king's beer there.
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

lighter-screw (lī'tēr-skrō), *n.* A screw for the adjustment of the relative distances of the grinding surfaces of a pair of millstones.

lighter-staff (lī'tēr-stāf), *n.* In a grain-mill, a lever which supports and controls the adjustable end of the bray-plank or bridgetree, to which it is connected at one end by a stirrup, while its other end receives the lighter-screw or a counterbalance weight. *E. H. Knight.*

light-fingered (lī'ting'gērd), *a.* 1. Light in touch with the fingers, as in playing the piano.—2. Dexterous in touching and taking; thievish; addicted to petty thefts: applied particularly to pickpockets.

Our men contented themselves with looking after their goods (the Tonquinese being very *light-fingered*), and left the management of the Boats entirely to the Boats crew.
Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 14.

Great is Apollo with his golden shell,
The gift of Hermes in his infancy,
And great is Hermes' self, *light-fingered* god.
R. H. Stoddard, Arcadian Idyl.

light-foot (lī't fūt), *a.* Nimble; light-footed. [Poetical.]

There she alighted from her *light-foot* beast.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 7.
Light-foot Iria brought it yester-eve.
Tennyson, Æneid.

lightfoot† (lī't fūt), *n.* Venison. [Old cant.]
"Wife," quoth the miller, "fetch me forth *lightfoote*,
And of his sweetness a little we'll taste."
A fair ven'son pastye brought she out presentlye.
The King and the Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, [VIII. 30]).

light-footed (lī't fūt'ed), *a.* Light of foot; stepping or skipping lightly or nimbly, as in running or dancing.

Wood-nymphs mixed with her *light-footed* Fauns.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xi. 135.

A fairy Prince with joyful eyes,
And *lighter-footed* than the fox.
Tennyson, The Day-dream (The Arrival).

lightful¹ (lī't fūl), *a.* [*< light¹, n., + -ful*.] Full of light; bright. [Rare.]

Whose *lightful* presence giveth suddaine flight
To . . . sleepe.
Marston, Sophonisba, I. 2.

lightful² (lī't fūl), *a.* [Irreg. *< light², a., + -ful*.] Light; cheerful. [Rare.]

Tho' my heart was *lightful* and joyous before, yet it is ten times more lightsome and joyous now.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, II. 60.

lightfulness (lī't fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being lightful, in either sense. [Rare.]

The eternal Intelligence . . . needs no recording of opinions to confirm his knowledge, no more than the sun wants wax to be the fuel of his glorious *lightfulness*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

light-handed (lī't hān'ed), *a.* 1. Having light hands; soft, delicate, or dexterous in touch or manipulation.—2. Having or bringing little in the hands: as, to come home *light-handed*.—3. Insufficiently supplied with hands or assistants, as a ship or a factory; short-handed.

light-headed (lī't hēd'ed), *a.* 1. Disordered in the head; giddy or dizzy; hence, flighty; delirious.

When Belvidera talks of "lutes, laurels, seas of milk, and ships of amber," she is not mad, but *light-headed*.
Walpole.

Some doubted and were sore afraid
That she had grown *light-headed* with her woe.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 152.

2. Thoughtless; volatile; frivolous.
If the man be graue, his speech and stile is graue: if *light-headed*, his stile and language also light.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 124.

These often overturn a thick-witted or a *light-headed* man.
The Century, XXVI. 369.

light-headedness (lī't hēd'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being light-headed; dizziness; flightiness; wandering; delirium.

So lovely a voice uttering nothing but the incoherent ravings of *light-headedness*.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, x. 9.

light-hearted (lī't hār'ted), *a.* Having a light heart; free from grief or anxiety; cheerful.

He whistles as he goes, *light-hearted* wretch,
Cold and yet cheerful.
Couper, Task, iv. 12.

=*Syn.* Gladsome, joyous.
light-heartedly (lī't hār'ted-li), *adv.* In a light-hearted manner; with a light heart.

light-heartedness (lī't hār'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being light-hearted or free from care or grief; cheerfulness; playfulness.

These "gabes," as they are called, are merely frolicsome braggadocio, spoken in *light-heartedness*, and not intended to convey any serious intention.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 652.

light-heeled (lī't hēld), *a.* 1. Nimble or lively in walking or running; swift of foot.

The villain is much *lighter-heel'd* than I.
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 416.

2†. Of loose character.
She is sure a *light heeld* wench.
The Bride, 1640, sig. G. (Halliwell).

light-horse (lī't hōrs), *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

One hundred Men at Arms, and Six hundred *Light-Horse*, led by the Earl of Warwick.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 303.

Ludovic comes forth with his army, and with his *light horse* begins the charge.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 119.

light-horseman (lī't hōrs'mān), *n.* A light-armed cavalry soldier.

lighthouse (lī't hōus), *n.* A tower or other structure exhibiting a light or lights, for the purpose of indicating the presence of rocks, shoals, or other dangers to navigation, or for the guidance of mariners when approaching or sailing along a coast, entering a harbor, or navigating a river or other body of water. Lighthouses were formerly illuminated simply by means of a wood- or coal-fire, and afterward by candles and lamps. Coal-fires continued in general use till after the middle of the eighteenth century, and in some places many years later. The lamps in the lanterns of lighthouses in the United States are, for the most part, mechanical oil-lamps



Lighthouse on Alligator Reef, Florida Reefs.

fitted with Argand burners, and employed with simple reflectors or with some form of the Fresnel lantern. Electric lighting has been tried in some lighthouses, but found objectionable on account of the depth of shadow produced by it in their immediate vicinity. In order that lighthouses may be distinguished by night, their lights vary in power, color, number, position, etc. As regards power, they are classified as of the first, second, third, or fourth order: the first two being employed in coast-lighthouses, and the others as sound-harbor, or river-lights. They may be fixed, revolving, flashing, or intermittent, in either single or combined colors: thus, a light may show two white flashes and a red flash followed by an interval of darkness, or the red and white flashes may alternate. These changes are obtained by various contrivances for causing the lenses, reflectors, or screens to travel in a circular path around the lamp, or to pass before it. Some lighthouses are painted with bands of color, or bear some other distinguishing mark, that their identity may be easily established in the daytime.

They saw . . .
The lamp-fire glimmer down from the tall *lighthouse* tower.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

Lighthouse Board, a board of commissioners attached to the Treasury Department of the United States government, having supervision of the lighthouse system of the United States. It consists of nine members: three civilians (the Secretary of the Treasury, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and a scientist), three naval officers, and three officers of the Corps of Engineers of the Army.

lighthouseman (lī't hōus-mān), *n.*; *pl. lighthousemen* (-men). A keeper of a lighthouse.

The manners and ways of coastguardsmen, *lighthousemen*, and other amphibious creatures.
Athenæum, No. 3200, p. 257.

lighting¹ (lī'ting), *n.* [*<* ME. *lihtinge*, *lihtinge*, *<* AS. *lihtung*, *lihtung*, *lihting*, *lihting*, *leohhtian*, verbal *n.* of *lihtan*, *leohhtan*, light, shine, illuminate: see *light*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of making light or becoming light. See *light*¹, *v.* 2. The act of igniting or illuminating: as, the lighting of a fire; street-lighting.

Electric lighting and working of railways and tramways are upon a commercial and useful stage.

Nature, XXXVII, 303.

3. In metal-working, same as annealing.

lighting² (lī'ting), *n.* [*<* ME. **lihting*, *<* AS. *lihting*, a making or becoming light, alleviation, verbal *n.* of *lihtan*, *lehtan*, make light, *leohhtian*, become light: see *light*², *v.*] The act of making or becoming light or less heavy. See *light*², *v.*

lighting³ (lī'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *light*³, *v.*] The act of alighting, as from flight.

Ere long it was noticed that in the process of lighting (of various birds) there was, very commonly, a conspicuous flashing-out of white on wings or tail, or on both.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII, 202.

light-iron (līt'ī'ern), *n.* An iron stand serving to hold a candle or a lamp: an early utensil, kept in use in some localities until lately.

light-keeper (līt'kē'pēr), *n.* The person who has charge of the light in a lighthouse or lightship.

I reached Dublin on the evening of the 5th, and, without giving the lightkeeper any warning of my visit, went straight to the lighthouse.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV, 67.

light-legged (līt'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Nimble; swift of foot.

Lightlegged Pas has got the middle space.

Sir P. Sidney.

lightless (līt'les), *a.* [*<* ME. *lightless*, *<* AS. *leohhtles*, without light, *<* *leohht*, light, + *-les*, = *E. -less*; see *light*¹, *n.*, and *-less*.] Without light; giving no light; dark.

Upon the changeunge of the moone,
Whan lightless is the world.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii, 550.

The lightless fire,

Which, in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l, 4.

These large lightless waves of the sun . . . are frequently called obscure or invisible heat.

Tyndall, *Forms of Water*, p. 13.

lightly (līt'li), *adv.* [*<* ME. *lightly*, *lihtliche*, *lihtliche*, *<* AS. *leohhtlic* (= OFries. *lichtelik* = D. *lichtelijk* = MLG. *lichteliken* = OHG. *lihtliho*, MHG. *lihtliche*, G. *leichtlich*), in a light manner, *<* *leohhtlic*, *a.*, light, *<* *leohht*, light, + *-lic* = *E. -ly*.] 1. Not heavily; with little weight or force; not oppressively or severely: as, to tread lightly; to punish lightly; his cares sit lightly upon him.

When at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun.

Isa. ix, 1.

That the King's hands may not be rudely tied by others, he must consent to tie them lightly himself.

Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

2. With little effort; without difficulty; easily.

And verily you shall not lightly find in all the city any thing that is more commodious . . . (than) these gardens.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii, 2.

They come lightly by the malt, and need not spare it.

Scott.

And, pushing his black craft among them all,
He lightly scatter'd theirs.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

3. Without good reason; upon slight grounds; readily.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day,
And will not lightly trust the messenger.

Shak., *C. of E.*, iv, 4, 6.

4. With little regard; slightly; indifferently.

Then, and long afterwards, colonial property was lightly esteemed.

Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, II, 362.

5. Parsimoniously; niggardly.

They are but lightly rewarded.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, l, 2, 157.

6. Without deliberation; heedlessly; inconsiderately.

Matrimony . . . is not by any to be entered into unadvisedly or lightly.

Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

They choose the Tranibores yearly, but lightly they change them not.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii, 3.

7. In a light-hearted manner; cheerfully; cheerily; airily; with levity.

I'll lightly front each high emprise
For one kind glance of those bright eyes.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, l, 24.

The seventy years borne lightly as the plue
Wears its first down of snow in green disdain.

Lowell, *Bankside*, iii.

In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

Lightly he answered her, and smile or kiss

Would change their talk to idle words of bliss.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II, 274.

8. With agility; nimbly; quickly.

It booted not to think that throw to beare,

But grownd he gave, and lightly lept areare.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, xi, 36.

Watch what thou seeest, and lightly bring me word.

Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

9†. Commonly; usually.

The folk of that Contree ben lightly dronken, and han

but litille appetyt to mete. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 157.

Short summers lightly have a forward spring.

Shak., *Rich.* III., iii, l, 94.

The great thieves of a state are lightly the officers of the crown.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

lightly (līt'li), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *lightlied*, ppr. *lightlying*. [*<* *lightly*, *adv.*] To make light of; slight; disparage. Also *lightly*. [*Seeteh.*]

I drew me near to my stairehead,

And I heard my sin lord *lightly* me.

Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's *Ballads*, IV, 138).

His House, whose front vpreard so high and eaven,
That *lightlied* earth, and seemed to threat the heaven.

T. Hudson, tr. of *Du Bartas's Judith*, l, 78.

light-maker (līt'mā'kēr), *n.* That which yields light, as a heavenly body. *Wyclif*.

lightman (līt'mān), *n.* A linkman.

The stars might go to sleep a-nights,

And leave their work to these new lights;

The midwife moon might mind her calling,

And noisy *lightman* leave his bawling.

Tom Brown, *Works*, IV, 255.

light-minded (līt'mīn'ded), *a.* Of light mind; unsteady; volatile; capricious.

He that is hasty to give credit is *lightminded*.

Ecclus. xix, 4.

light-mindedness (līt'mīn'ded-ness), *n.* The quality of being light-minded; inconsiderateness; capriciousness.

The singular *light-mindedness* with which a king of France bestows upon a Lombard adventurer a county in the very heart and centre of his own kingdom.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI, 411.

light-moderator (līt'mod'ē-rā-tōr), *n.* An attachment for a microscope to secure a white light on an object when examined by artificial light. It consists of two disks of colored glass, one blue, the other red, mounted on a stand for convenience in adjustment.

light-money (līt'mūn'ē), *n.* Money levied for the maintenance of lighthouses; light-dues.

Apart from the Sound dues themselves, there were charges of *light-money*, pass-money, etc., which caused a delay at Elnoroe. *E. Schuyler*, *Amer. Diplomacy*, p. 308.

lightness¹ (līt'nes), *n.* [*<* ME. **lightnes*, *<* AS. *lihtness* (= OHG. *lihtnissa*), lightness, brightness, *<* *leohht*, *liht*, light: see *light*¹, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being light or bright.

lightness² (līt'nes), *n.* [*<* ME. *lightnesse*, *lightnesse* (= MLG. *lichtnisse*); *<* *light*², *a.*, + *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being light in weight; lack of heaviness or gravity: as, the *lightness* of a burden; the *lightness* of cork or of hydrogen.

Its [cork's] specific *lightness*, combined with strength and durability, recommends it above all other substances for forming life-buoys, belts, and jackets.

Encyc. Brit., VI, 402.

2. In cookery, sponginess; the state of being well raised; freedom from sogginess.

This matter of *lightness* is the distinctive line between savage and civilized bread.

H. B. Stowe, *House and Home Papers*, x.

3. Freedom from heaviness or clumsiness in act or execution; dexterity; nimbleness; agility: as, *lightness* of touch in painting or music; *lightness* of foot in running or dancing.

Somtyme, to shewe his *lightness* and maistrye,
He pleyeth Herodes upon a scaffold hie.

Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l, 197.

He [Rab] . . . trotted up stairs with much *lightness*, and went straight to that door.

Dr. J. Brown, *Rab and his Friends*.

4. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; fickleness.

Commanded always by the greater gust;
Such is the *lightness* of you common men.

Shak., 3 *Ilen. VI.*, iii, l, 89.

5†. Levity; wantonness; unchastity.

That modesty may more betray our sense

Than woman's *lightness*?

Shak., *M. for M.*, II, 2, 169.

Ready to sprinkle our unspotted fame
With note of *lightness*?

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v, 3.

6†. Light-headedness.

And he, repulsed — a short tale to make —
Fell into a sadness, then into a fast,
Thence to a watch, thence into a weakness,
Thence to a *lightness*.

Shak., *Hamlet*, II, 2, 149.

= *Syn.* 3. Briskness, sprightliness, ease, facility, swiftness.

— 4. *Volatility*, *Fricolity*, etc. (see *levity*), instability, giddiness, airiness.

lightning¹ (līt'ning), *n.* [Also in the first sense *lightening*, after the present form of the verb, but according to the orig. type *lightning*; *<* ME. **lightning*, *lightnyng*, illumination, verbal *n.* of *lightnen*, *lightnen*, illuminate: see *lighten*¹. Cf. *lightning*¹.] 1. A becoming light or bright; a flashing of light: in this sense usually *lightening*.

Be the *lightnyng* of a sterre,

To Jhesu alle thre presentis thei bronzte.

Hyans to Virgyn, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

The great brand

Made *lightnings* in the splendor of the moon.

Tennyson, *Passing of Arthur*.

2. A sudden illumination of the heavens caused by the discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth; a flash of light due to electricity in the atmosphere. The lightning-flash may have a length of a mile or even more, and commonly takes an irregular direction (*forked lightning*), the path of the electrical discharge being that of the least resistance. In *sheet-lightning* no definite spark is seen, but a general illumination over a broad surface; it is commonly due to the reflection by the clouds of the discharge proper. This is called *summer lightning* or *heat-lightning* when the storm is at a great distance, so that only the broad flashes of light are seen, usually near the horizon, and unaccompanied by thunder. Sheet-lightning is also described as occurring when there is neither storm nor cloud; if such cases be authentic, it is probably due to a weak electrical discharge in the air at a considerable altitude. In *globular lightning* or *globe-lightning*, which is a rare phenomenon, the discharge takes a spherical form (*fire-ball*), sometimes apparently a foot or more in diameter, and lasts for a number of seconds, descending slowly to the earth, and often exploding with a loud report. The discharge of frictional electricity in the laboratory gives phenomena similar in kind to those of lightning, and the "brimstone odor" which sometimes accompanies the latter (due to the formation of ozone) is often observed.

In lyknesse of a *lightnyng* he lygte on hem alle,

And made hem konne and knowe alkyng langagea.

Piers Plowman (B), xix, 197.

And when the cross blue *lightning* seem'd to open

The breast of heaven, I did present myself

Even in the aim and very flash of it.

Shak., *J. C.*, i, 3, 50.

Mr. A. S. Barker photographed outside objects on an excessively dark night by the light of lightning alone. The wind was strong, and the interesting feature was brought out, when the plates were developed, that the foliage had perceptibly moved during the exposure. The flash must therefore have a measurable interval, probably decidedly longer than the thousandth or ten thousandth of a second, as got by Wheatstone. *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, III, 101.

Jersey lightning, apple-jack or peach-brandy (as made, or alleged to be made, in New Jersey); very crude and bad whisky. [Slang, U. S.]

lightning^{2†}, *n.* [Same as *lightening*².] A becoming light or less heavy; an exhilaration of the spirits. [Perhaps really the same as *lightening*¹, the senses being easily interchanged.]

How oft when men are at the point of death

Have they been merry! which their keepers call

A *lightning* before death. *Shak.*, *R.* and *J.*, v, 3, 90.

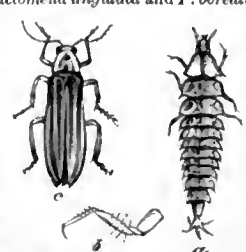
lightning-arrester (līt'ning-a-res'tēr), *n.* An apparatus used for protecting telegraph or telephono lines, offices, instruments, and operators from lightning-discharges. It usually consists of two wires or plates placed in close proximity, one of them connected to an earth-plate and the other to the line. The opposed surfaces of the plates are sometimes covered with sharp corrugations in directions at right angles to each other, and sometimes filled with sharp points which face each other and increase the power of the instrument.

lightning-bug (līt'ning-bug), *n.* A firefly or phosphorescent beetle of the family *Lampyridae*, related to the European glow-worms. Two common species are *Pyracontena angulata* and *P. borealis*.

The genera *Phengodes*, *Zarhipis*, *Microphotus*, and *Pleotomus* have more or less wingless, degraded, larviform females, which are luminous in abdominal patches. The males of the same genera are winged, and resemble the common lightning-bugs, giving a more or less intense flash-light. Another lightning-bug of the eastern United States is *Photuris pennsylvanica*, about half an inch long, of a yellowish color with a few ill-defined lines of black or brown; both sexes have wings and long elytra, and the luminous larva has a brush-like anal leg. A third species, common in parts of the Mississippi valley, is *Photinus pyralis*, which has blackish-brown elytra margined with pale yellow, and a yellow prothorax with a central black spot. The two last-named belong to the subfamily *Lampyrinae*.

lightning-conductor (līt'ning-kōn-duk'tōr), *n.* Same as *lightning-rod*.

lightning-discharger (līt'ning-dis-chār'jēr), *n.* Same as *lightning-arrester*.



Lightning-bug, or Firefly (*Photuris pennsylvanica*). a, larva (line shows natural size); b, leg of larva, magnified; c, beetle.

lightning-print (lit'ning-print), *n.* A branched or tree-like marking sometimes found on the skin of men and animals and on clothing struck by lightning, or in the neighborhood of the stroke, and popularly supposed to be an impression of the images of surrounding objects. That this is the case is highly improbable, and the few well-authenticated instances yet remain to be accounted for.

lightning-proof (lit'ning-pröf), *a.* Safe or protected from lightning.

lightning-protector (lit'ning-prö-tek'tör), *n.* Same as *lightning-arresier*.

lightning-rod (lit'ning-rod), *n.* A pointed, insulated metallic rod erected to protect a building or a vessel from lightning; a lightning-conductor. Lightning-rods are attached to buildings and other structures for two purposes: (1) to prevent as far as possible sudden discharges of electricity from clouds to earth through or in the neighborhood of the building; (2) to form a line of least resistance for any such discharge, should it take place, and thus prevent damage to the building. In order that a lightning-rod may be efficient for the first purpose, it is provided with one or more (preferably several) sharp points at its upper end, with the view of gradually discharging the electricity of the surrounding atmosphere to earth. (See *power of points*, under *point*.) With regard to the most efficient form for a lightning-rod to fulfil the second purpose for which lightning-rods are erected, there have been great differences of opinion. Recent developments of electrical theory and experiment indicate that the form of the conductor is the most important element, the particular kind of metal being of comparatively little account. The conductor should be in the form of a ribbon or a thin tube, or consist of a number of separate thin wires not spun together to form a rope. The object is to obtain a conductor having small self-induction, which is the main impediment to a sudden rush of electricity. Care is also taken that the rod or conductor be well connected to earth, either through wet soil or through a network of water-mains.

lightning-tube (lit'ning-tüb), *n.* Same as *fulgurite*.

light-o'-love (lit'o-luv'), *n.* [From the phrase *light of love*, i. e. trifling or capricious in love.]
1. A light, capricious woman; a wanton coquette.

So, my queen, you and I must part sooner than perhaps a *light-o'-love* such as you expected to part with a—likely young fellow. *Scott*.

2. An old dance-tune.

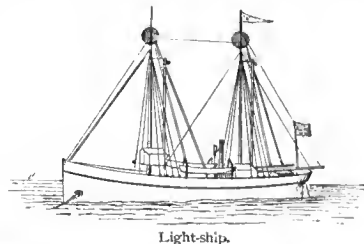
Clap us into *Light-o'-love*; that goes without a burden; do you sing it, and I'll dance it.

Shak., *Much Ado*, fil. 4. 44.

light-organ (lit'ör'gau), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the luminous organs of certain insects, situated in the thorax or abdomen.

light-room (lit'röm), *n.* 1. A small apartment next to the magazine in a ship of war, in which lights for illuminating the magazine are placed behind thick glass windows, to avoid danger from carrying fire among the explosives. Also called *light-box*.—2. The room at the top of a lighthouse containing the lighting apparatus.

light-ship (lit'ship), *n.* A vessel riding at anchor and displaying a light for the guidance of



Light-ship.

mariners, in a position where the bottom or the depth would render a fixed lighthouse-structure impracticable. Light-ships have only such masts and sails as will enable them to reach a port if driven by storms from their anchorage.

light-shot, *n.* In Anglo-Saxon times, a contribution of wax payable to the church three times yearly.

lightsome¹ (lit'sum), *a.* [*< light*¹, *a.*, + *-some*.] Emitting or manifesting light; luminous; not dark. [Now chiefly poetical.]

However dark the habitation of the mole to our eyes, yet the animal itself finds the apartment sufficiently *lightsome*. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, vi.

If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;
For the gay beams of *lightsome* day
Gild but to flout the ruins gray.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, il. 1.

lightsome² (lit'sum), *a.* [*< light*², *a.*, + *-some*.] Having the quality of lightness or buoyancy; light-hearted; cheerful or cheering; gay; airy; sportive.

It suiteth so fitly with that *lightsome* affection of joy wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

This new should make you *lightsome*, bring joy to you, *Fletcher*, *Loyal Subject*, il. 1.

Pope's understanding was no less vigorous . . . than his fancy was *lightsome* and sprightly.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 410.

lightsomely (lit'sum-li), *adv.* In a lightsome manner.

lightsomeness¹ (lit'sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lightsome or of emitting or showing light, luminousness. [Rare.]

It is to our atmosphere that . . . the *lightsomeness* of our air and the twilight are owing.

G. Cheyne, *Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion*.

lightsomeness² (lit'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being lightsome or not heavy.

Drayton could write well, and had an agreeable *lightsomeness* of fancy.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 138.

light-spirited (lit'spir'i-ted), *a.* Having a light or cheerful spirit.

light-struck (lit'struk), *a.* In *photog.*, injured by exposure to actinic light; fogged, as a sensitized plate which has been insufficiently protected from light, or has been used in apparatus leaking light.

light-tight (lit'tit), *a.* Impervious to light; excluding the light perfectly. Compare *air-tight*.

light-vessel (lit'ves'el), *n.* Same as *light-ship*.

light-wave (lit'wäv), *n.* A wave of the luminiferous ether; a wave of light.

light-weight (lit'wät), *n.* In *sporting*, a man or an animal of a certain weight prescribed by the rules, between that of the *middle-weight* on one hand and that of the *feather-weight* on the other; hence, any person of light weight or of comparatively little importance.

light-winged (lit'winged), *a.* Having light or fleet wings.

Light-wing'd toys

Of feather'd Cupid. *Shak.*, *Othello*, i. 3. 269.

light-witted (lit'wit'ed), *a.* Having a feeble or weak intellect.

For *light-witted* or drunken, sure, men will name thee in talke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

lightwood¹ (lit'wüd), *n.* [*< light*¹, *n.*, + *wood*¹.] Any wood used in lighting a fire; kindlings; especially, in the southern United States, very resinous pine wood.

They [Indians] make a hearth in the middle of their canoe, raising it within two inches of the edge; upon this they lay their burning *lightwood*, split into small shivers, each splinter whereof will blaze and burn, end for end, like a candle. *Beechley*, *Virginia*, li.

A negro woman on her knees was hastily lighting a fire on the broad hearth with fat *lightwood*, and in another moment there was a strong aromatic odor, and the brilliant blaze. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 243.

Lightwood knot. (a) A pine knot used for kindlings. (b) The ruddy duck, *Erythraura rubida*: so called from its toughness. [New Berne, North Carolina.]

lightwood² (lit'wüd), *n.* [*< light*², *a.*, + *wood*².] An inappropriate colonial name for the Australian tree *Acacia Melanoxydon*, more properly called *blackwood*.

lightwood³ (lit'wüd), *n.* [*< light*³, *a.*, + *wood*³.] Same as *coachwood*.

lighty (lit'ti), *a.* [ME. *lighty*, *ligti*; *< light*¹, *n.*, + *-y*.] Full of light; illuminated; not obscure.

The lantern of thi bodi is thine ygh; if thin ygh be symple, al thi body schal be *lighty*, but if it be weyward, al thi body schal be derkful. *Wyclif*, *Luke* xi. 34.

Ligia (lij'i-ä), *n.* [NL., *< L. Ligia* or **Ligia*, *< Gr. Λίγία*, a water-nymph, fem. of *λύγίς*, clear-voiced.] 1. A Fabrician (1798) genus of isopod crustaceans, now referred to the family *Oniscidae*. It contains certain sea-slaters, as *L. oceanica*. Also *Lygia*.—2. The typical genus of *Ligiinae* or *Ligiidae*, having a few European and Asiatic species. *Duponchel*, 1829.

Ligiidae (li-ji'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ligia* + *-idae*.] The *Ligiinae* rated as a family. Usually called *Ligiidae*.

Ligiinae (lij-i-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ligia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Ligia*: also named *Ligiidae* as a family of *Geometrinae* or *Phalanes*. It is widely distributed, and contains 7 genera of moths, with the body stout, front prominent, palpi variable, antennae stout, pectinate in the male, thorax very short, wings entire and unmarked or very slightly speckled, tarsi spinose, and hind tibiae four-spurred. Usually called *Ligiinae*.

lignaget (li'näj), *n.* A Middle English form of *lineage*.

lignaloës (lig-nal'öz), *n.* [*< ME. ligne aloës*, *< OF. lignaloës*, *lignaloës*, *ligne aloës*, *lingaloës*, *lingaloël*, etc., *< L. lignum aloës*: *lignum*, wood; *aloes*, gen. of *aloe*, aloes; see *aloes*.] 1. Aloes-

wood or agallochum: same as *aloes*, 2.—2†. A bitter drug: same as *aloes*, 1.

The woful teres that they leten falle

Aa hitte weren out of teres kynde,

For peyne, as is *ligne aloës* [var. *lignum aloës*] or galle. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv. 1187.

lignatile (lig'na-til), *a.* [*< NL. lignatilis*, *< L. lignum*, wood. Cf. *saxatile*.] In *bot.*, growing on wood; lignicole.

lignet, *n.* A Middle English form of *line*².

ligneous (lig'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *ligneo* = Pg. It. *ligneo*, *< L. ligneus*, wooden, *< lignum*, wood: see *lignum*.] Consisting of or resembling wood; wooden; woody; in *bot.*, having a wood-like texture; woody, as distinguished from herbaceous. Also *lignose*.

For it may be they [shoots of vines and roots of red roses], being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 504.

Ligneous galls, in *entom.*, galls which are hard and inelastic, resembling wood in structure.—**Ligneous marble**, wood coated or prepared so as to resemble marble.

lignescence (lig-nes'ent), *a.* [*< L. lignum*, wood, + *-escent*.] Tending to be or become ligneous or woody; somewhat woody.

lignicole (lig'ni-köl), *a.* [*< L. lignum*, wood, + *colere*, dwell.] Same as *lignicole*.

lignicoline (lig-nik'ö-lin), *a.* [*< lignicole* + *-ine*.] Growing upon wood, as some mosses, lichens, and fungi.

ligniferous (lig-nif'er-us), *a.* [*< L. lignifer*, *< lignum*, wood, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing or yielding wood.

lignification (lig'ni-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [= F. *lignification* = Pg. *lignificação*; as *lignify* + *-ation*: see *fiction*.] The act of lignifying, or the state of being lignified; the process of becoming or of making woody: an alleged conversion of animal matter into wood, not confirmed by scientific investigation.

ligniform (lig'ni-förm), *a.* [= F. *ligniforme*, *< L. lignum*, wood, + *forma*, form.] Like wood; resembling wood.—**Ligniform asbestos**. See *asbestos*, 3.

lignify (lig'ni-fi), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *lignified*, ppr. *lignifying*. [= F. *lignifier* = Pg. (refl.) *lignificar*, *< L. lignum*, wood, + *facere*, make: see *fy*.] To convert into or become wood; make or grow woody.

As internal cells grow older the protoplasm disappears, the cellulose *lignifies*, and a more framework of woody cells is left. *S. B. Herrick*, *Wonders of Plant Life*, p. 6.

The object is, in brief, what appears to be a *lignified* serpent formed between the outer bark and the wood—in the cambium layer, in fact—of a native tree known as the Ipé mistm. *C. V. Riley*, *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, Feb. 17, 1883.

Lignified cells, in *phys. bot.*, vegetable cells whose walls have been indurated and more or less thickened by the deposition of lignin, thus being converted into woody fiber.

lignin (lig'nin), *n.* [*< L. lignum*, wood, + *-in*².] An organic substance which forms the characteristic part of wood-cells, bast-cells, and all woody fibers, making the greater part of the weight of most dry wood. It is superadded to the cellulose of primitive cells by deposition on their walls. It is harder and more elastic than the latter, and absorbs comparatively little water. Its chemical composition is not satisfactorily made out; but it differs from cellulose in being soluble in Schultze's macerating mixture and in potassium hydrate, but not in cupro-ammonium. It has sometimes been called *xylogen*. See *lignified cells*, under *lignify*.

ligniperdous (lig-ni-pér'dus), *a.* [*< L. lignum*, wood, + *perdere*, destroy; cf. F. *ligniperdes*, insects destructive of wood.] Destructive of wood; injurious to timber; specifically applied to various insects, crustaceans, and mollusks.

lignite (lig'nit), *n.* [*< L. lignum*, wood, + *-ite*².] Brown-coal; imperfectly formed coal, or that in which the original form of the wood is so distinctly preserved that it can be easily recognized by the unaided eye. Lignite usually contains considerably more hygroscopic water than does true coal, and is inferior to the latter as a fuel. It contains decidedly more oxygen than true coal, and in its general chemical composition stands midway between coal and wood. It is not limited to any particular geological formation, but is more abundant in the more recent strata. The fossil fuel of the Tertiary is almost all lignite; and in the Tertiary coal, where the vegetable structure may not perhaps be distinctly recognizable, the presence of 10 or 12 per cent. of water is an indication of imperfect conversion of the material into coal. There are, however, Tertiary coals which are nearly as free from water as those of Carboniferous age usually are, as, for instance, some of the coal of southern Colorado, which is either of very early Tertiary or late Cretaceous age.

lignitic (lig-nit'ik), *a.* [*< lignite* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or containing lignite.—**Lignitic group**. Same as *Laramie group* (which see, under *group*).

lignitiferous (lig-ni-tif'er-us), *a.* [*< lignite* + *L. ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *geol.*, lignite-bearing; containing beds of lignite or brown-coal, as certain strata.

lignitize (lig'ni-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lignitized*, ppr. *lignitizing*. [*< lignite + -ize.*] To convert into lignite.

A large log two feet in diameter, and completely lignitized, was also seen. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI, 203.

lignivorous (lig-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [= *F. lignivore*; *< L. lignum*, wood, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Wood-eating; living in and devouring wood, either in a growing tree or in cut timber, as the larvae of many insects; xylophagous.

lignose (lig'nōs), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. lignosus*, woody; see *lignous*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *lignous*.

II. *n.* An explosive mixture consisting of wood pulp saturated with nitroglycerin. It has fallen into disuse on account of the special danger attending its use.

lignous (lig'nus), *a.* [= *F. ligneux* = *Pg. lignoso*; *< L. lignosus*, like wood, *< lignum*, wood; see *lignum*.] Ligneous.

Their lignous fibers with continuous length, Equivalent, compact, a bony strength.

Brooke, Universal Beauty, iii.

lignum (lig'nūm), *n.* [*L.*, wood as used for fuel (or rarely for making tables, etc.); prob. 'that which is gathered' (see for firewood), *< legerē*, gather; see *legend*.] Wood, as contrasted with soft tissues or with bark; that part of exogenous plants which comprises the albumen and the duramen.—**Lignum crucis**, wood of the cross; *ecclē.*, a relic asserted to be a piece of the true cross, or a decorative object containing such a relic.

lignum-aloes (lig'nūm-al'ōz), *n.* Same as *lign-aloes*.

lignum-vitæ (lig'nūm-vī'tē), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. lignum*, wood, + *vita*, gen. of *vita*, life; see *vital*.]

1. The tree *Guaiacum officinale*, or its hard and durable wood; also, *G. sanctum*. See *Guaiacum*.—**2.** A name of several other trees of which the wood is more or less similar to that of *G. officinale*. That of Guiana is *Izora triflorum*, also called *haekia*; that of Queensland, *Vitex lilywood*, etc. of the *Verbenaceæ*. *Acacia falcata* and *Eucalyptus polyanthema* of New South Wales have likewise received the same name; and so has *Melanorrhoe usitata*, the black-varnish tree of Burma and Pegu.—**Bastard lignum-vitæ**, *Sarcophalus taurinus* of Jamaica, belonging to the *Rhamnaceæ*.—**Hickory lignum-vitæ**, *Acacia falcata* of New South Wales.—**White lignum-vitæ**, *Badiera diversifolia* of the *Polygalæ*, found in Jamaica.

lignin (lig'nō-in), *n.* [Formation not obvious.] That part of petroleum which has a boiling-point between 90° and 120° C.

ligula (lig'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *ligule* (-lē). [*NL.*, *< L. ligula*, a var. of *lingula*, a little tongue, tongue of a shoe, strap, etc., a spoon, spoonful; dim. of *lingua*, tongue; see *lingual*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *ligule*.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A fleshy, membranaceous, or horny anterior part of the labium, attached to the inner surface of the mentum, by which it is sometimes entirely concealed; the terminal or distal one of the three component parts of the labium. In the *Hymenoptera* it is developed into a long tongue-like organ, split into three parts, of which the outer two are called the *paraglossæ* and the intermediate one the *glossæ* or *lingua*. (See cut under *Hymenoptera*.) Sometimes the term *ligula* is applied to the united palpi or palpus-bearing lobes of the labium, which cover and conceal the true ligula. In the *Coleoptera* the ligula is properly the central division of the labium, between the *paraglossæ*; but, as the latter are often wanting, the term *ligula* has come to be used synonymously with *labium*, where the term *labium* is used as applying only to the anterior division, excluding *mentum* and *submentum*. See cut under *mouth-parts*. (*b*) A process on the elytra of certain beetles. See *elytral*.—**3.** In *anat.*, a band of white nervous substance bordering the membranous covering of the posterior part of the fourth ventricle of the brain on each side, and extending from the elytra to the striæ acusticæ, where it winds around the restiform bodies. Also called *tania ventriculi quarti*, *ala pontis*, and *ponticulus*.—**4.** [*cap.*] A genus of simple cestoid worms, type of the family *Ligulidæ*, having an unsegmented elongated body with two lateral depressions at the head end, and numerous sets of sexual organs in longitudinal series opening on the median line of the body. These endoparasites inhabit fishes and amphibians, and acquire their matured character in water-birds.

5. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks.

ligular (lig'ū-lār), *a.* [*< ligul(e) + -ar*.] Of or pertaining to a ligula; consisting of ligulæ; strap-like.

As occasional appendages . . . must be mentioned stipules, ligular structures, and wood-like outgrowths.

Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 191.

Ligularia (lig'ū-lār'i-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Ligula + -aria*.] The *Ligulidæ* rated as an order of the class *Cestoidæ*.

ligulate (lig'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< ligula + -ate*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Strap-shaped: said chiefly of the

rays of the tubuliferous and the corollas of the liguliferous *Compositæ*. (*b*) Furnished with a ligule: as, a *ligulate* grass; having a ligulate corolla: as, a *ligulate* flower; having ligulate flowers: as, a *ligulate* head.—**2.** In *zool.*, strap-shaped: specifically applied (*a*) to the cochlea of vertebrates below mammals, in distinction from *helicine* or *helicoid*; (*b*), in entomology, to parts which are long, narrow, flat, and parallel-sided or nearly so, as the tongue of a butterfly.

ligulated (lig'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* Same as *ligulate*.

ligule (lig'ūl), *n.* [*< ligula*, *q. v.*] In *bot.*, one of several strap-shaped organs or parts. (*a*) The blade formed by the corolla in some or all the florets of numerous composite plants. See *Ligulifloræ*. (*b*) The membranous appendage which projects from the summit of the leaf-sheath in many grasses. (*c*) The name is extended by Gray to certain outgrowths, analogous to the last, from the inner side of some petals (for example, those forming the crown in *Silene*), and also of some filaments (as in the stamens of dodder). (*d*) In *Selaginella* and *Toxites*, a peculiar membranous scale or tongue arising from the upper surface of the leaf above the sporangium when that is present. Also *ligula*.

Ligulidæ (li-gū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Ligula + -idæ*.] A family of cestoid worms, typified by the genus *Ligula*.

Ligulifloræ (li-gū'li-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candoille, 1838), fem. pl. of *liguliflorus*; see *liguliflorus*.] A suborder of *Compositæ*. The florets of the compound flowers are ligulate and hermaphrodite.

liguliferous (li-gū'li-flō'rūs), *a.* [*< NL. liguliflorus*, *< L. ligula*, a strap, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower; see *ligula* and *flower*.] In *bot.*, having heads composed exclusively of strap-shaped florets.

liguliform (li-gū'li-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. ligula*, a strap, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, strap-shaped; flat and parallel-sided.—**Liguliform tongue** or *lingua*, a tongue or lingua which is rather short, flat, and partly free from the labium, and not concealed within the mouth, as in most wasps.

Ligurian (li-gwō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Liguri* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Alfonso Maria da Liguri (1696–1787), an Italian bishop and saint, founder of the order of Redemptorists.

II. *n.* Same as *Redemptorist*.

Liguorist (li-gwō'rist), *n.* [*< Liguri* (see *Ligurian*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Redemptorist*.

ligure (lig'ūr), *n.* [*< LL. liguricus, lycuricus, lycurian, lycurium*, *< LG. λυγίριον*, *Gr. λυγκοίριον* (Theophrastus), *λυγκοίριον*, *λυγγοίριον*, *λυγγοίριον*, *λαγγοίριον*, *λαγοίριον*, a sort of gem (Septuagint, tr. Heb. *leshem*); origin obscure; appar. (in the form *λυγκοίριον*, the other forms being then corruptions), *< λυγέ* (*λυγκ-*), a lynx, + *οίριον*, urine, an etym. accompanied by, and perhaps originating, the statement that the gem was believed to be lynx's urine petrified. The origin has also been referred to *L. Liguria* (*Gr. Λιγυρία, Λιγυστική*) in northern Italy; see *Ligurian*.] Some precious stone. The word is used in the authorized version of the Old Testament to translate *leshem*, the Hebrew name of one of the twelve precious stones set in the breastplate of the Jewish high priest (Ex. xxviii. 19, xxxix. 12). The ligure has been identified by some with the jacinth, but by others with the opal or with the tourmalin.

And the third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyst. Ex. xxviii. 19.

Ligurian (li-gū'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Liguria* (*Gr. Λυγυρία, Λιγυρία*), *< Ligures* (*Gr. Λίγυρες, Λίγυρες*), pl. of *Ligus* (*Ligur-*) or *Ligur*, a people in northern Italy. Cf. *Ligusticum* and *larage*, from the same ult. source.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Liguria, an ancient district on the coast of northwestern Italy and southeastern France, including Nice, the south of Piedmont, Genoa, part of Parma, etc. In the present kingdom of Italy Liguria is a compartimento or department comprising the provinces of Genoa and Porto Maurizio.—**Ligurian bee**, *Apis ligustica*, the Italian honey-bee, indigenous to the south of Europe.—**Ligurian Sea**, the Gulf of Genoa.

II. *n.* One of a race inhabiting in ancient times a great part of northwestern Italy, especially in the neighborhood of Genoa, and occupying also much of southeastern Gaul. The Ligurians seem to have been ethnically distinct from Iberians, Gauls, and the main stock of Italian tribes. They were subjugated by the Romans during the second century before the Christian era.

ligurinus (li-gū'rī-nus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. Ligurius*, *Ligurian*; see *Ligurian*.] **1.** An old name of the green linnet, or siskin, now commonly called *Chrysomitris spinus*. Hence—**2.** [*cap.*] (*a*) A genus of fringilline birds having the siskin as its type. *Brisson*, 1760. (*b*) Another genus of birds having as type the greenfinch, *Loxia chloris* of Linnæus. *Koch*, 1816.—**3.** [*cap.*] A genus of spiders. *Karsch*, 1878.

ligurite (li-gū'rīt), *n.* [= *F. ligurite*, *< L. Liguria*, name of a district of Italy (see *Ligurian*),

+ *-ite*.] A variety of sphene or titanite, occurring in oblique rhombic prisms of an apple-green color.

ligurrition (li-gū-rish'on), *n.* [*< L. ligurilio(n)-, ligurritio(n)-*], a fondness for dainties, *< ligurire, ligurrive*, be fond of dainties, liek, lit. desire to liek, desiderative of *lingere*, liek; see *liek*.] The act of lieking. [Rare.]

The emptying of wine-glasses and the *ligurrition* of dishes. *P. W. Farrar, Julian Home*, p. 94.

Ligusticum (li-gus'ti-kūm), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnæus), *< L. ligusticum*, a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage, *< Ligusticus* (*Gr. Λιγυστικός*), *Ligurian*, *< Ligus, Ligur*, a Ligurian; see *Ligurian*. See *larage*, ult. *< L. ligusticum*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants belonging to the tribe *Seselinæ*, subtribe *Selinæ*, distinguished by an ovate or oblong fruit with numerous oil-tubes, and by having seeds with a flat or slightly concave face. There are about 25 species, which are found throughout the whole northern hemisphere. *L. Scoticum*, the Scotch lovage, is sometimes used as a pot-herb. It is common on northern shores, in America reaching south to Rhode Island. *L. acetalifolium*, called *wonda* and *angelica*, has a large root with the strong aromatic odor and taste of *Angelica*.

ligustrine (li-gus'trin), *n.* [*< Ligustrum + -in*.] The bitter principle of the privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*.

Ligustrum (li-gus'trum), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnæus), *< L. ligustrum*, privet.] A genus of plants belonging to the order *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, distinguished by the induplicate corolla and the terminal panicles of the flowers. There are about 25 species, natives of temperate and tropical Asia, of Europe, and of Australia. They are shrubs with opposite entire smooth leaves. *L. vulgare*, the common privet, makes neat hedges, bearing clipping well, hence called *privet* and *privet*. The hard white wood, though small, serves some purpose in turnery, the twigs have been used in Belgium in tanning, and the bark yields the bitter principle *ligustrin*. The Japan privet, *L. japonicum*, with broader, evergreen leaves, is a cultivated species, which, like the former, will grow in shade, and may be used for hedges.

Ligyris (lij'ī-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. λυγρίς*, the plant, flexible.] A genus of scarabs, of the subfamily *Plynastrinæ*. It is an important group, confined to North and South America and the West Indies. Four species inhabit the United States. *L. rugiceps* is the greatest enemy of the sugar-cane in Louisiana, and also injures corn. *L. bituberculatus* is injurious to the sugar-cane in South America. *Burmeister*, 1847.

likt, *n.* A Middle English form of *like*¹.

likable (li'ka-bl), *a.* [Also *likeable*; *< like*³, *v.*, + *-able*.] Of a nature to attract liking; apt to be liked: as, a *likable* disposition.

Harry was liked because he was *likable*. *Thackeray, Virginians*, xliii.

Ferris, the consul, is meant to be a good fellow in intention, and a *likable* one in person. *S. A. Rev.*, CXX, 213.

We cannot make much out of his military services, but he [Franklin Pierce] is a *likeable* man, and has as much of "Young America" as we want.

Marcy, in *Curtis's Buchanan*, II, 33.

likableness (li'ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being likable. Also spelled *likeableness*.

The agreeableness of a thing depends not merely on its own *likeableness*, but on the number of people who can be got to like it. *Ruskin*.

likamt, *n.* [*F. dial. leccam*; *< ME. likam, licam, likame, licame, lykam, lykame, lycome, lighame, licham, lichame*, etc., *< AS. lichama, lichoma* (= *OS. likhama* = *OFries. lirkhoma, lichma* = *D. licham, licheham* = *MLG. licham, lichame* = *OHG. lirkhama, lichamo*, *MIHG. lichame* (also *OHG. lirkhama, lirkhama*, *MIHG. lichame*, *G. leichnam*) = *Icel. likamr, likami* = *Sw. (obs.) lekamen* = *Dan. legeme*), body, lit. 'body-covering,' *< lie*, body, + *hama*, a covering; see *like*¹ and *hame*¹. The compound has a poetical aspect, and doubtless originated in poetical use, like the equiv. *AS. flāschoma*, 'flesh-covering,' *bāncōsa*, 'bone-chamber,' *bānfāt*, 'bone-vessel,' *bānhūs*, 'bone-house,' *bānloca*, 'bone-chest,' etc.] The human body.

As ascres and eremites that holden hem in hure cellys, Coueytunge nogt in contrea to carien a-boute For no lykerouse lyfode hure lykame to plese. *Piers Plowman* (C), l. 32.

Eue, thou art to blame, To this entysed thou me, Me shamca with my *lyghame*. *York Plays*, p. 25.

like¹ (lik), *n.* [*< ME. like, lyke*, in southern use assimilated *lich,liche,lyche*. *< AS. lic*, the body (the living body, but also sometimes a dead body), = *OS. lirk* = *OFries. lirk* = *D. lirk* = *MLG. lirk, lich*, *ent.*, = *OHG. lirk, n., f.*, *MIHG. lich,liche, f.*, *G. leiche, f.*, the body, a dead body, = *Icel. lik* = *Sw. lik* = *Dan. lig*, a dead body, = *Goth. leik*, the body, flesh. From this noun, besides the assimilated form *lich*¹,

and the compounds *likam* and *likewake*, *lich-wake*, *liehgate*, etc., are ult. derived *like*², *a.* and *n.*, (prob.) *like*³, *v.* and *n.*, with their derivatives, and the suffixes *-ly*¹, *-ly*², as well as the terminations of *each*, *every*¹, *such* (Se. sic), *thilk*, *which* (*whilk*, etc.) 1. Body; form; the body of a human being or of any animal.

That in a mannes *lyke*
The devot to this mayden com.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57. (Halliwell.)

Thanne hadde Witte a wyf was hote dame Studie,
That lene was of here and of *liche* bothe.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 2.

Out of her womanishe hende
Into a briddes *like* I finde
She was transformed forth withall.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

2. A dead body; a corpse.

Ear on the morn, when it was day,
Three *likes* were ta'en frae the castie fair;
Sir Oluf the leal, and his bride sae fair,
And his mither, that died w' sorrow and care.
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 301).

like² (lik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *like*, *lyke*, *lijk*, *lyk*, also assimilated *lich*, *liche*, *lyche*; not, as stated in the dictionaries, *<* AS. **lic*, *like*, there being no such AS. adj., but, by aphesis, in later ME., from the earlier ME. *alike*, *ilyke*, *alyche*, *alike*, *alyke*, *alyche*, etc., *<* AS. *gelic*, etc., *like* (*gelica*, *n.*, one *like*), the numerous ME. forms being merged in E. *alike*: see *alike*, where the relation to *like*¹, AS. *lic*, body, is explained.] 1. *a.* 1. Of similar form, appearance, or quality; of corresponding kind, amount, extent, degree, etc.; corresponding; equal or equivalent; analogous; agreeing in some noticeable respect: as, territory of *like* extent; two men of *like* pursuits and tastes.

Elias was a man subject to *like* passions as we are.
Jas. v. 17.

If the men be both nought, their praiers be both *like*.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 44.

But thou and I are one in kind,
As moulded *like* in nature's mint.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

In proportion as the *like* units of an aggregate are exposed to unlike forces, they tend to form differentiated parts of the aggregate. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 455.

2. Having resemblance; similar in any respect; resembling: followed by *to* or a dative case (sometimes by *as*), the word or phrase governed by *to* being, however, often omitted: as, they are *like* (to each other) as two peas. [*Like* is frequently affixed to nouns to form adjectives denoting resemblance or in the manner of, as childlike, magnet-like.]

It was nocht no humayn body *lyke*,
But more better senned a thyng angell-*lyke*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 937.

He was lothly to looke on;
He was *lyker* a devill then a man.
Bevis of Hampton. (Halliwell.)

Who is *like* unto thee, O Lord, among the gods?
Ex. xv. 11.

But thou art the *likest* Auld Maitland
That ever I did see.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 224).

Ros. O, he hath drawn my picture in his letter!
Prin. Anything *like*?
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 39.

Come back into memory, *like* as thou wert in the day-spring of thy fancies.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

3. Likely; liable. [Archaic or provincial.]

Or that wayneris in wer what shall worthe of;
Liker at the last end in langore to bide,
And turne unto torior, then any triet loye.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2254.

He is *like* to die for hunger in the place where he is.
Jer. xxxviii. 9.

Who was dead,
Who married, who was *like* to be.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

Had like, with a present or past infinitive, a colloquial expression for *was likely*, *came near*: as, the wall *had like* to fall (or to have fallen) upon me; he *had like* to be (or to have been) defeated.

Forth is at Bury; but he fell so between two forms as he *had like*, between both, to have fallen back to Boxford.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 405.

Yet they adventured to go back; but it was so dark, and the flood was so high, that, in their going back, they *had like* to have been drowned nine or ten times.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 173.

Something like, used elliptically, something like the thing desired or aimed at; what one wants: as, that is *something like*.—**Such like**, of that kind: a pleonasm for either *such* or *like*.

Ye hold the tradition of men, as the washing of pots and cups: and many other *such like* things ye do.
Mark vii. 8.

They found a large crucifix, copes, rich vestments, beads, and heaps of *such like* trumpery.
Walpole, Letters, II. 16.

To feel like, to have inclination for; be disposed to: followed by a verbal noun in *-ing*¹: as, he *felt like* refusing. [Colloq.]

He did not *feel like* returning to his solitary room.
R. B. Kimball, Was He Successful?

To look like, to show likelihood or probability of; be in a state for: as, the weather *looks like* clearing. [Colloq.] = **Syn.** Allied, cognate, analogous, parallel.

II. n. A person or thing resembling another; a counterpart; a resemblance; a similar character, condition, or example.

His living *like* saw never living eye.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 8.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 188.

Your ladye has a steed,
The *like* o' him 'a no in the land o' Leed.
Wiltie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 164).

What more natural then every *like* to produce his *like*,
man to beget man, fire to propagate fire?
Milton, Church-Government, i. 4.

Like cures like, a popular translation of the homeopathic maxim *similia similibus curantur*, literally 'like things are cured by like things'.—**The like**, whatever is similar or akin to that which has been named; something of a similar or comparable character.

I am a stranger to any ceremonies used by them in Marriage, or at the Birth of a Child, or the *like*, if they use any.
Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 50.

He is master of a certain set of words, as Unity, Style, Fire, Phlegm, Essay, Natural, Turn, Sentiment, and the *like*.
Addison, Sir Timothy Tittle.

There are one or two fragments of columns and the *like* put to new uses.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 63.

like² (lik), *adv.* [*<* ME. *like*, *lyke*, by aphesis for *alike*: see *alike*, *adv.*, and cf. *like*², *a.*] 1. In the same or a similar manner; equally; correspondingly.

The thirde daye that thise children rode to-geder *lyke*
as that ye haue herde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 191.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth
them that fear him.
Ps. ciii. 13.

How then can they, *like* wretched, comfort me?
The which no less need comforted to be.
Lady Penbrooke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 261).

2. In the manner of; in the same way as.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. 1 Sam. iv. 9.

Like one in prayer I stood.
Longfellow, Voices of the Night, Pref.

In the honest bosom of this heroic Dutchman dwelt the seven noble virtues of knighthood, flourishing among his hardy qualities *like* wild flowers among rocks.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 293.

Who the rôle of the priest and the soldier unites,
And, praying *like* Aaron, *like* Joshua fights!
Wittier, From Perugia.

[This use of *like* is so nearly prepositional that the word as properly receives the name of preposition in it as do, for example, *save*, *during*, *except*, in their prepositional constructions.]

3. Likely; probably.

I like the work well; ere it be demanded
(As *like* enough it will), I 'd have it copied.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 190.

4. As it were; so to speak: used after clauses or phrases with a signification similar to that of *like* suffixed to nouns. See *like*², *a.*, 2. [Colloq. or provincial.]

They say she was out of her mind *like* for six weeks or more.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxv.

A drop of good beer puts new sap into a man. It oils his joints *like*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 263.

like blazes. See *blaze*¹.—**Like fun**. See *fun*.—**Like mad**. See *mad*¹.

like² (lik), *conj.* [*<* *like*², *adv.*; being in part an abbr. of *like as*.] As; as if. This use is commonly condemned as incorrect, and is generally unacknowledged in dictionaries. It occurs several times in Shakspeare, and not unfrequently in modern writers, and is common in colloquial and provincial usage: as, he limped *like* he had been hurt.

But, *like* in sickness, did I loathe this food.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 178.

Through which they put their heads, *like* the Gauchos do through their cloaks.
Darwin, Jour. of a Naturalist, x.

Like for *as* is never used in New England, but is universal in the South and West. It has on its side the authority of two kings (ego sum rex Romanorum et supra grammatam), Henry VIII. and Charles I. This was ample, without throwing into the scale the scholar and poet Daniel.
Lowell, Introd. to Biglow Papers.

like²⁺ (lik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liked*, ppr. *liking*. [= D. *lijken* = MLG. *lijken* = G. *gleichen* = Goth. *galeikon*, *liken*, compare; from the adj.; see *like*², *a.* Cf. *lijken*.] To regard or describe as resembling; liken; compare. [Rare, *liken* being the form in common use.]

And *like* me to the peasant boys of France,
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 48.

like³ (lik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liked*, ppr. *liking*. [*<* ME. *lijken*, *lyken*, *<* AS. *lician*, *lican*, please (= OS. *likōn* = OFries. *likia* = D. *lijken*, *suit*, = OHG. *licēn*, *lican*, MHG. *licēn*, be *like*, *suit*, please, = Icel. *lika*, please, *like*, = Goth. *leikan*, also in comp. *galeikan*, please); prob. *<* *lic*, body, form: see *like*¹. The exact transition of sense is not clear; appar. 'be the form' (for a person—governing the dative), i. e. the

form or thing desired. It is usually explained as directly from *like*², *a.*, 'to be like or suitable' (for a person); but the adj. does not exist in the earliest tongues (Goth., AS., and OHG.) except in the full form (Goth. *galeiks*, AS. *gelic*, OHG. *galih*), from which the verb without the prefix (Goth. *leikan*, AS. *lician*) could hardly be derived, except by assuming an aphesis impossible at this early period.] I. *trans.* 1†. To please; be pleasing to; be agreeable to; suit; satisfy: used impersonally, and followed by an object, originally dative, of the person.

I wol you tell a lital thing in proae,
That oughte *liken* you.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Tale of Melibeeus, l. 20.

I wol ne neuer no werke bigynne,
Lord, but gif it *lyke* thee.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

The music *likes* you not.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 56.

So soon as we are past through the town, I will endeavour by such discourse as best *likes* you to pass away the time till you come to your ilk quarters.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 227.

[This impersonal construction with the indirect object of the person gave way, in early modern English, to a personal construction, the person being taken as the subject and the thing as the direct object. See def. 2.]

2. To regard with favor; be well affected toward; be pleased with; take pleasure in.

And tho that *lykys* with me to lende, and trewly tent to me will take.

Sall wonne in weith withoutyn ende.
York Plays, p. 9.

If I *like* thee no worse after dinner, I will not part from thee yet.
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 144.

He first deceas'd; she for a little try'd
To live without him, *lik'd* it not, and died.
Sir H. Wotton, Death of Sir Albert Morton's Wife.

"Be reasonable, Louis—be patient! I *like* you because you are patient."

"*Like* me no longer, then—love me instead."
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxvii.

I *like* a monk; I *like* a cow!;
I love a prophet of the soul.
Emerson, The Problem.

3. To agree with, as food or drink. Halliwell.

[Prov. Eng.] = **Syn.** 2. *Like*, *Love*; be fond of, relish, fancy. *Like* and *love* differ greatly in strength or warmth, and may differ in kind. *Like* may be feeble and cool, and it never has the intensity of *love*. We may *like* or even *love* a person; we only *like* the most palatable kind of food. With an infinitive, *like* is the common word, *love* being appropriate only in the hyperbole of poetical or rhetorical feeling.

II. intrans. 1†. To be suitable or agreeable; give satisfaction.

Come, boys, sing cheerfully; we shall ne'er sing younger. We have chosen a loud tune too, because it should *like* well.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 2.

2. To be pleased or suited; choose: used absolutely, but formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

But when the nightiest began to *like* of the Christian faith, by their means whole free states and kingdoms became obedient unto Christ.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 6.

You have been somewhat bolder in my house
Than I could well *like* of.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

He may either go or stay, as he best *likes*.
Locke.

3. To thrive; grow. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

like³ (lik), *n.* [*<* *like*³, *v.*] A liking; a fancy; an inclination: used chiefly in the phrase *likes and dislikes*.

She used to say, "It was not her *likes*, but her husband's, or she'd have had me back."

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 561.

The editor of a magazine should be above personal *likes and dislikes*, and write articles upon their merits.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 475.

like⁴ (lik), *v. i.* [*<* *like*², *a.*, 3.] To be likely; chiefly or only in the preterit *liked*, equivalent to *had like*. See *like*², *a.* [Rare.]

He probably got his death, as he *liked* to have done two years ago, by viewing the troops for the expedition from the wall of Kensington-Garden.

Walpole, Letters, II. 193. (Davies.)

likeable, **likeableness**. See *likable*, *likableness*.

likehood (lik'hūd), *n.* [= D. *getijckheid* = MHG. *gelicheit*, *glicheit*, G. *gleichheit* = Dan. *lighed* = Sw. *likhet*; as *like*² + *-hood*.] Likelihood. [Very rare.]

likelihood, *n.* [ME. *liklihed*; *<* *likely* + *-head*. Cf. *likelihood*.] Same as *likelihood*. Chaucer.

likelihood (lik'li-hūd), *n.* [*<* *likely* + *-hood*.] 1. The state of being likely or probable; probability; likeness; premise.

What *likelihood* of his amendment?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 33.

By all *likelihood* these Ridges of Mountains do run in a continued Chain from one end of Peru and Chili to the other.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 95.

We were looking for an anchoring-place where there was a *likelihood* of fishing.
Froude, Sketches, p. 72.

2. Promising state or appearance; standing; consideration. [Archaic.]

Left me in reputeless banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor likelihood.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 45.

3. That which is probable; a probability; an indication.

Likelihoods are those [arguments] that often hit the truth, and yet are not always so; as thus: Soche a young manna talketh often and that alone with such a young maide. Ergo, he is in love with her.

Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Against which testimonies, likelihoods, evidences, and apparent actions of his own, being so abundant, the bare denyall of one man, though with imprecation, cannot in any reason countervaille.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

4†. Likeness; resemblance; similarity.

There is no likelihood between pure light and black darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation.
Raleigh.

likelihood (lik'li-nes), n. [< ME. likliness, lyklinesse; < likely + -ness.] The condition or quality of being likely. (a) Probability. (b) Suitableness; agreeableness. (c) Likeness.

That the knew not his favours likelihoods,
For many scarres and many hoary heares.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 39.

likely (lik'li), a. [< ME. likli; by apheresis for *likli, < AS. geliclic, likely, apt, < gelic, like; see like², a., and -ly¹.] 1†. Similar; congenial; kindred.

Love is a celestiall harmonie
Of likely hartis.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 198.

2. That may be suitable; preferred for a particular reason or purpose; fit or adapted, or giving promise of being so: as, a likely subject for satire.

In that batell Darell was Baner,
And, as the story seith in euerie wise,
He was a likely knight for that office.
Gentrydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2107.

Venator. Now Piscator, where will you begin to fish?
Piscator. We are not yet come to a likely place.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 61.

The swag-shopkeepers can always find customers "for anything likely," with the indispensable proviso that it is cheap.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, l. 487.

3. Having likeness to truth; that seems or that may be true; credible; probable: as, a likely story.

Most likely 'tis for you.
Shak., Cor., i. 2. 16.
Sore hath been their fight,
As likeliest was when two such foes met arm'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 688.

It seems likely that he was in hope of being busy and conspicuous.
Johnson, Otway.

Hence—4. Within the limits of probability; having a tendency; so situated or constituted that he or it will probably be or do something indicated: followed by an infinitive.

Many things happen, not likely to ensue from any promises of antecedencies.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 6.

The election of the speaker showed that the duke was not likely to have his own way in the assembly.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 348.

It is proverbial that, if a man does not care for himself, he is not likely to care much for other people.
Foster, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 97.

5†. Liable to happen or come about; in prospect or expectation.

Have you heard of no likely was toward, 'twixt the Duke of Cornwall and Albany?
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 11.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be still-born.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 3. 63.

6. Such as may be liked; likable; pleasing; agreeable; commendable; promising; good.

Thou art as likely a fellow as any is in the company.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, l. 2.

Those argent fields more likely habitants,
Translated saints, or middle spirits, hold.
Milton, P. L., iii. 400.

From 30 to 60 likely young horses.
Mass. Mercury, April 29, 1796.

He it was who had let her know when Haytersbank Farm had been to let, esteeming it a likely piece of land for his uncle to settle down upon.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

His wife was that Cack was a . . . likely young man, and his time was a very respectable woman.

H. B. Stone, Oldtown, p. 11.

=Syn. 4. Apt, Likely, etc. See apt.

likely (lik'li), adv. [< likely, a.] Probably; as may reasonably be supposed.

like-minded (lik'min'ded), a. Having a like disposition or purpose; animated by the same spirit or temper; having the same or similar thoughts and tendencies.

Full ye my joy, that ye be likeminded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind.
Phil. ii. 2.

liken (li'kn), v. t. [< ME. liknen, lyknen, likenen = MLG. likenen = Dan. ligne = Sw. likna; as like², a., + -en¹ (3). Cf. like², v.] 1†. To make like; cause to resemble.

I will her liken to a laddie worm,
That warps about the stone.
The Laddie Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, l. 282).

It is remarkable how exactly the occasional deviations from its fundamental principles in a free constitution, and the temporary introduction of arbitrary power, liken it to the worst despotisms.
Brougham.

2. To represent, declare, or describe as like or similar; compare.

Lillwhite was hurliche to likne the heurde [lady];
Where is ther lengged in lond a Lady so sweete?
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 195.

Men may well lykne that Bryd [the phoenix?] unto God;
he cause that there nys no God but on.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 48.

And he said, Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God?
Mark iv. 30.

Well may the preacher and the ploughman be likened together.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

likeness (lik'nes), n. [< ME. liknesse, liknes, lyknes, by apheresis from liknes, < AS. gelicnes, rarely licnes (= OS. gelienassi, gelicnessi, gelicnussi = D. gelikenis = MLG. likenisse = OHG. gelihmissi, gelihnissi, chilihmissa, MHG. gelichnisse, gelichnusse, G. gleichnis), form, semblance, image, likeness, < gelic, like, alike; see alike, like², a., and -ness.] 1. The state of being like or alike; the relation of two or more objects which agree in respect to some quality; similitude; similarity; resemblance.

And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness.
Gen. i. 26.

I see thee what thou art, and know
Thy likeness to the wise below,
Thy kindred with the great of old.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxiv.

While Spalato is putting on the likeness of a busy modern town, Traù has nothing to show but its ancient memories.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 180.

2. That which resembles something else; an express representation or copy; an effigy; especially, a portrait of a person, or a representation of an animal or other object.

What seem'd his head
The likeness of a kingly crown had on.
Milton, P. L., ii. 673.

Here, take my Likeness with you, whilst 'tis so.
Cowley, The Mistress, My Picture.

likeroust, a. See likerous.

likewake (lik'wak), n. [Also lykewake, also assimilated liekewake (also by corruption lake-wake, latewake); < ME. *likewake, lykewak, liekewake; < like¹, lieh, a dead body, + wake, a watching; see like¹ and wake¹, n.] A watch over a dead body.

Ne how Arcyte is brent to asshen colde,
Ne how that lieh-wake was yholda
Al thilke night, ne howe the Greke pleye
The wake-pleyea, ne kepe I nat to seye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2100.

The night it is her low lykewake,
The morn her buriall day.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 303).

likewise (lik'wiz), adv. [Abbrev. of in like wise. Cf. Dan. ligervis.] In like manner; moreover; also; too.

The same Thursdaye we sayled, styll trausersynge ye see
ayenst ye wynde; and so lyke wyse we ydye ye nyght fol-
lowynge.
Sir R. Guyfforde, Pygrymage, p. 61.

Then said Jesus unto him, Go, and do thou likewise.
Luke x. 37.

As there were many reformers, so likewise there were many reformations.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 4.

likin (li'kën'), n. [Chin., < li, the thousandth part of a tael, + kin, money.] A tax, originally of one cash per tael on the value of all sales, imposed by the people of China upon themselves, in order to make up the deficiency in the land-tax, during the Taiping rebellion (1850-64). It was to be set apart for military purposes only, and was intended to be merely a temporary measure. It is still levied, however, and has been recognized in treaties by the foreign nations trading with China. The rate varies at the different barriers all over the country; but foreign-owned goods are exempted from this and other local exactions by transit passes, which are issued by the customs authorities on the payment of a commutation of 2½ per cent. ad valorem. Also spelled lekta.

There were imposed special taxes, or likin dues [in China], on many commodities.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 70 (1886), p. 260.

liking (li'king), n. [< ME. liking, likinge, lykynge; verbal n. of like³, v.] 1. The state of being pleased with something; favor; approval; inclination; pleasure: as, one's liking for a friend; he took a liking to the place.

Yours lykynge is that I shal telle a tale.
Chaucer, ProL. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 160.

That liked, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of love.
Shak., Much Ado, I. 1. 302.

Friendships begin with liking or gratitude.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxii.

2. A favorable or pleasing condition; attractive appearance; comeliness; in general, appearance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They not onely gine it no manner of grace at all, but rather do disfigure the stuffe and spili the whole workmanship, taking away all bewtie and good liking from it.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 115.

Their young ones are in good liking.
Job xxxix. 4.

I shall think the worse of fat men, as long as I have an eye to make difference of men's liking.
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 1. 57.

On liking, on trial or probation; on approval: as, to engage a servant on liking.

Forced with regret to leave her native sphere,
Came but a while on liking here.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 153.

Pray excuse him, madam; . . . he [the waiter] is a very young man on liking, and we don't like him.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 4.

=Syn. 1. Predilection, attachment, etc. See love¹.

liking† (li'king), a. [< ME. likinge, lykynge; ppr. of like³, v.] Pleasing; comely; good-looking.

I wot no lady so liking.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 568.
She, thus in blake, lykynge to Troilus,
Over alle thinge, he stod for to beholde.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 303.

likingly†, adv. [< ME. likingly; < liking, a., + -ly².] Pleasantly; agreeably.

Myn herte fill down vnto my too
That was woont sitten ful likingly.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

likingness†, n. [ME. likingnes; < liking, a., + -ness.] Pleasingness.

This hauk of herte in zouthie y-wysa
Pursueth cure this feisaunt hen;
This feisaunt hen is likingnes.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

lil, a. See lil³.

lilac (li'lak), n. and a. [Formerly also lilach, lelack; dial. laylock; = F. lilas, < Sp. lilac = Pg. lilaz = Bulg. lilak, ljuleka = Bohem. lilak = Pol. lilak = Turk. leilag, < Ar. lilak, < Pers. lilaj, lilanj, lilang, lilae (f), prop. the indigo-plant, with alteration of the initial consonant, < nilah (also nil = Hind. Ar. nil), the indigo-plant (nilak, bluish), < Skt. nila, dark-blue indigo, nili, indigo-plant. Cf. anil.] I, n. 1. A shrub of the genus Syringa. See Syringa. The common lilacs are S. vulgaris and S. Persica, with their varieties; they abound, especially the former, as ornamental plants, cultivated for their beauty and fragrance. S. vulgaris is the larger species, having heart-shaped leaves and large thyriform clusters of purple flowers—the ordinary purple lilac or Scotch lilac, or, with white flowers, the common white lilac. There is also a blue-flowered variety. S. Persica, the Persian lilac, is a smaller, slender shrub, with looser panicles and pale flowers, blooming later, and also having a white variety. Countess Josika's lilac, S. Josikaea, discovered by the Countess von Josika in Transylvania, is a tall shrub with elliptical-lanceolate wrinkled leaves and bluish-purple scentless flowers. The Himalayan lilac, S. Knodii, is large, with dense panicles, but is not preferred to the common lilac. The lilac was formerly called pipe-tree or pipe-priests, and blue-jeep, on account of the large pith that could easily be bored out of the straight shoots to make pipe-stems. The common lilac has febrifugal properties. (See lilacine.) An oil is extracted from it for use in perfumery. The name lilac has also been given to various plants having some resemblance to the true lilac (see phrases below).

A fountain of white marble with a lead cesterne, which fountain is set round with six trees called lelack trees.
Survey of Nowshah Palace, 1650 (Archæologia, [V. 434]. (Darcia).

2. The color of the common lilac-blossom; a pale-purple color. A color-disk composed of one half artificial ultramarine, one sixth Chinese vermilion, and one third white will give a lilac.—African lilac, Melia Azedarach.—Australian lilac, the labiate plants Prostanthera violacea and P. lusanthos.—Charles X. lilac, the variety grandiflora of S. vulgaris, a form with particularly large and fine panicles.—German lilac, an old provincial name for a valerian, probably the red valerian, Centaurea rubra.—Hungarian lilac. Same as Countess Josika's lilac. See def. 1.—Indian lilac, the crape-myrtle, Lagerstræmia Indica, a beautiful lythraceous shrub from China, bearing large rose-colored flowers. It is hardy in the latitude of Washington, D. C. Sometimes, also, Melia Azedarach.—Victorian lilac. See Hardenbergia.—West Indian lilac, Melia Azedarach.

II. a. Of the light-purple color of the flower of the common lilac.

So Willy and I were wedded; I wore a lilac gown;
And the ringers rang with a will, and he gave the ringers a crown.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

lilaceous (li-lä'shius), a. [< lilac + -eous (ac-com. to -aceous).] Of the color of lilac: as, the lilaceous throat of a humming-bird.

lilac-gray (li'lak-grä), n. A very pale violet color. A color-disk composed of one third artificial ultramarine and two thirds white might be called a lilac-gray.

lilacine (li'lä-sin), n. [< lilac + -ine².] In chem., a bitter principle found in the lilac.

lilac-mildew (li'lak-mil'dü), n. A fungus, Microsphaera Friesii, infesting the leaves of the lilac.

lilac-rust (lil'ak-rust), *n.* Same as *lilac-mildew*.
lilacthroat (lil'ak-thrôt), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Phicolema*.

lilburn, *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < *lile*, contr. of *little*, + *ME. burn, berne*, etc., a man; see *bern*.] A heavy, stupid fellow. *Halliwel*.

Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke,
 Such a *lilburne*, such a hoball, such a lobcocke.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

lile, *a.* A dialectal contraction of *little*. Compare *lills*.

Liliaceæ (lil-i-ã'sê-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. Endlicher), < *L. Lilium*, *q. v.*, + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, characterized by the regular symmetrical and almost always hexandrous flowers, with a non-glumaceous perianth which is free from the generally three-celled ovary. There are, with one exception, six stamens, one before each division of the perianth. The fruit is a pod or berry containing from few to many seeds having a small embryo in copious albumen. It is a large order dispersed widely round the world, and containing about 2,300 species of herbs, shrubs, and trees. Many genera, as *Lilium*, *Tulipa*, *Hyacinthus*, furnish beautiful garden-flowers; some, as *Allium*, yield esculent bulbs; a few, as *Aloe*, supply important medicines; and *Phoridium* and a few others yield a textile fiber.

lilaceous (lil-i-ã'shius), *a.* [< LL. *lilaceus*, of or belonging to a lily, < *L. lilium*, a lily; see *lily*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of lilies, or plants of the order *Liliaceæ*; lily-like.

lillet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lily*.

lilied (lil'id), *a.* [< *lily* + *-ed*.] 1. Abounding in or embellished with lilies.

By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks.
Milton, Arcades, i. 97.

2. Resembling lilies, especially in color.

She was the fairest of all the *lilied* brood.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 6.

Shrinking Caryatides
 Of just-tinged marble, like Eve's *lilied* flesh
 Beneath her Maker's finger. *Browning*, Sordello.

liliform (lil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *L. lilium*, lily, + *forma*, form.] Having the general form of a lily-flower. [Rare.]

liliformed (lil'i-fôrm'd), *a.* [< *liliform* + *-ed*.] Same as *liliform*.

Pateres of glazed ware with broad flattened rims of tasseled or *liliformed* patterns found at Canterbury.
Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XII. 73.

Lilium (lil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < *L. lilium*, a lily; see *lily*.] A genus of plants of the order *Liliaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Tulipeæ*, distinguished from the related genera by the versatile anthers. The flowers are either erect or nodding, and have as a rule a funnel-shaped perianth of six segments, with six stamens and a three-lobed stigma. There are about 45 species, found in the northern temperate regions of the world. They all have scaly bulbs, some of which are edible, as those of *L. Martagon*, eaten by the Cossacks, and those of *L. tigrinum* (the tiger-lily) and others in China and Japan. Their chief value, however, lies in the beauty of their flowers. For the species, see *lily*.

lill† (lil), *v. i.* and *t.* [Early mod. E. *lylle*; a var. of *loll*.] To loll.

Dreadfull Cerberus
 His three deformed heads did lay along, . . .
 And *lilled* forth his bloody flaming tongue.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 34.

lill² (lil), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. One of the holes of a wind-instrument. [Scotch.]—2. A small pin. *Draper's Dictionary*.

lill³, **lil** (lil), *a.* A dialectal contraction of *little*. Also *lile*. [Southern U. S.; in negro use.]

Lille lace. See *lace*.

Lilibullero, Liliburlero (lil'i-bu-lê-rô, -bêr-lê-rô), *n.* Originally, it is said, a watchword of the Irish Roman Catholics in their massacre of the Protestants in 1641; afterward, the name of a song burlesquing the former, said to have been written by Lord Wharton, which was extremely popular in England during and after the revolution of 1688, having the refrain "Lero, lero, lili burlero," etc.

Lilliputian (lil-i-pû'shan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Lilliput* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Lilliput, an imaginary kingdom described in Swift's "Travels of Lemuel Gulliver," or to its people, feigned to be pygmies about six inches high. Hence—2. Of minute size.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the imaginary kingdom of Lilliput.—2. A person of diminutive size; a very small dwarf.

lillypilly (lil'i-pil-i), *n.* [Australian.] A tree of the myrtle family, *Eugenia Smithii* (*Acmena floribunda*), found in Australia. It is a slender but sometimes tall tree, with terminal panicles of abundant white flowers, and a very hard and heavy wood. Also called *Australian myrtle*.

lilt (lilt), *v.* [< ME. *liltten, hultten*; origin obscure.] I. *trans.* 1†. To sound.

Loude alarom vpon launde *lilted* was thenne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1207.

2. To sing or play in snatches, and with easy, tripping grace, as a song or a tune; utter or pour forth with sprightliness, animation, or gaiety.

Our Jenny sings aatly the "Cowden Broom knowes,"
 And Roale *lilt*s awiftly the "Milking the ewe."
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, ii. 4.

The Muse shall . . .
 Such enchantment *lilt* to thee
 That thou shalt hear the life-blood flow
 From farthest stars to grass-blades low.
Lowell, To the Muse.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sing or play a tune in a sprightly, tripping manner; utter musical sounds flowingly and cheerfully.

Lassea a' *litting* before the break of day.
Jane Elliot, Flowers of the Forest.

Mak' haste an turn king David owre,
 An' *lilt* wi' holy clangor.
Burns, The Ordination.

2. To do anything with dexterity or quickness; spring; hop. [Rare.]

Whether the bird flit here or there,
 O'er table *lilt*, or perch on chair.
Wordsworth, The Redbreast.

lilt (lilt), *n.* [< *lilt*, *v.*] 1. A snatch of a cheerful, lively song; a short, smooth-flowing, tripping air or tune.

The blithest *lilt*s that e'er my lugs heard aung.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 390.

Hence—2. Cadence; rhythmic swing or flow.

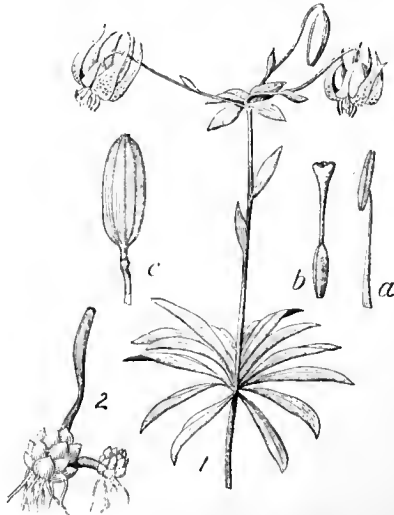
This faculty of hitting on the precise *lilt* of thought and measure that shall catch the universal ear and sing themselves in everybody's memory is a rare gift.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 336.

The *lilt* and melody of Shelley, joined to precision of thought and outline. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 165.

lilting (lil'ting), *a.* [< ME. *lilting*; ppr. of *lilt*, *v.*] Played or sung in an animated manner; giving lively utterance to a lilt or song.

Many a flowte and *lilting* horne,
 And pipes made of greene corne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1223.

lily (lil'i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lilly*, *lillie*; < ME. *lilie*, < AS. *lilic*, *lilige* = OS. *lilli* = D. *lilie* = OHG. *lilja*, MHG. *lilje* (also *gilje*), G. *lilie* = Icel. *lilja* = Dan. *lilie* = Sw. *lilja* = F. *lis* = OSp. *lilito*, Sp. Pg. *lirio* (Sp. also *lis*, < F.) = It. *giglio* (> Croatian *zhilj*) = Pol. *lilija*, *lilia* = Serv. *liljan* = Russ. *lilija* = Hung. *liliom*, < L. *lilium* = Serv. *lir*, *lizer*, < Gr. *λεῖπιον*, a lily.] I. *n.*; pl. *lilies* (-iz). 1. A plant of the genus *Lilium*, or its flower. In the four native species of the eastern United States the perianth is colored from



Lily (*Lilium superbum*).
 1. Upper part of the plant with flowers. 2. Lower part of the plant with bulbs. a, stamen; b, pistil; c, fruit.

yellow to scarlet, with purple or brown spots on the inside. They are: the wild orange-red lily, *L. Philadelphicum*, with flowers erect and sepals not recurved, common in sandy soil; the Southern red lily, *L. Catesbaei*, with solitary erect flowers and recurved sepals; *L. Canadense*, with several nodding flowers and the sepals recurved, common in the north; and the American Turk's-cap or swamp-lily, *L. superbum*, with a pyramidal panicle, often with 20 or sometimes even 40 blossoms, found on low grounds at the north. Among the eight species of the Pacific slope are the Washington lily, *L. Washingtonianum*, often with as many as 20 large and fragrant white flowers, becoming purplish in a thyrsoid raceme; the panther-lily, *L. pardalinum*; and Humboldt's lily, *L. Humboldtii*. Among European species are the Martagon lily, *L. Martagon*, found wild in Europe and in Siberia, and cultivated from time immemorial, the varietal differing in color; the bulb-bearing lily, *L. bulbiferum*, with orange-

red flowers and bulbets in the axilla of the upper leaves, a plant of the region of the Alps, long known to gardeners; and the white or Madonna lily, *L. candidum*, also called *annunciation lily*, found wild in the northern Mediterranean countries. Among the fine Asiatic lilies are the lance-leaved or spear-leaved lily, *L. speciosum* (*lanceifolium*), from Corea and Japan, with white flowers more or less suffused or spotted with pink, and with the lower part of the sepals covered with papillae; the giant lily, *L. giganteum*, the largest of the genus, from the Himalayan region; and the tiger-lily, *L. tigrinum*, so called from its spots, a plant introduced from China and known everywhere. There are many other less-known lilies.

Softur then watur or eny lcolour,
 Or dewz that lith on the *lille* flour,
 Was Cristea bodi in blod colour.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

Lay her in *lillies* and in violets.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 302.

2. Any one of many plants resembling the lily.—3. The end of a compass which points to the north; so called from being frequently ornamented with a lily or fleur-de-lis.

If we place a needle touched at the foot of tonga or andirons, it will obvert or turn aside its *lille* or north point, and conform its cusps or south extrem with the andiron.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

African lily, a plant of the genus *Agapanthus*.—**Atamasco lily**, *Zephyranthes Atamasco*. See *Zephyranthes*, and also *Amaryllis*.—**Belladonna lily**. See *Amaryllis*.—**Blackberry lily**, *Belamcanda* (*Parthenoclis*) *Chinensis*, of the iris family.—**Calla lily**. See *calla*, 3.—**Day-lily**. See *Hemerocallis*.—**Fleur-de-lis of three lilies**. See *Fleur-de-lis*.—**Florentine lily**. See *giglio*.—**Jacobæa lily**, *Sprekelia formosissima*.—**Knight's-star lily**. See *Hippeastrum*.—**Lent-lily**, the daffodil.—**Lilies of France**, the fleurs-de-lis which constitute the distinctive armorial bearing of the ancient royal family of France, and figured on the French royal standard.

But Magua is pledged not to anly the *lilies* of France.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xvii.

Lily of the flag, in *her*, a fleur-de-lis, as borne in the arms of France.—**Mexican lily**, *Amaryllis reginae*, a plant with beautiful scarlet flowers.—**Pond-lily**, the spatterdock, genus *Nuphar* (*Nymphaea*); also, the common species of *Nymphaea* (*Castalia*).—**Water-lily**, most often *Nymphaea* (*Castalia*). See *water-lily*.—**Yellow lily**, the gold-lily. See def. 1, above.

II. *a.* Resembling a white lily, especially in purity; pure; unsullied.

By Cupid's dove,
 And so thou shalt! and by the *lily* truth
 Of my own breast, thou shalt, beloved youth!
Keats, Endymion, iv.

Elaine, the *lily* maid of Astolat,
 High in her chamber up a tower to the caat
 Guarded the sacred shield of Lancelot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

lily-beetle (lil'i-bê'tl), *n.* A beetle, *Crioceris merdiger*.

lily-enclinite (lil'i-en'kri-nit), *n.* Same as *stone-lily*. See *enclinite*.

lily-faced (lil'i-fâst), *a.* Pale-faced; affectedly modest or sensitive.

Like a squeamish dame,
 Shrink and look *lily-faced*.
J. Baillie.

lily-handed (lil'i-hân'ded), *a.* Having white, delicate hands; hence, effeminate.

No little *lily-handed* Baronet he,
 A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

lily-hyacinth (lil'i-hi'ã-sinth), *n.* A bulbous perennial plant with blue flowers, *Scilla Liliohyacinthus*.

lily-iron (lil'i-i'êrn), *n.* In *whaling*, the detachable barbed head of a harpoon. There are two barbs, and between them, a little to one side and at an angle with the axis of the head, is fixed the harpoon-shank, which carries the line. The harpoon, owing to this peculiarity of form, penetrates the whale's body in a curved course, and thus secures a firm hold.

lilyliver (lil'i-liv'êr), *n.* A white-livered person; a coward.

I always knew that I was a *lily-liver*.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xii.

lily-livered (lil'i-liv'êrd), *a.* White-livered; cowardly.

Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear,
 Thou *lily-liver'd* boy.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 17.

lily-of-the-valley (lil'i-ôv-thê-val'i), *n.* See *Convallaria*.

lily-pad (lil'i-pad), *n.* The broad leaf of a water-lily, especially as it lies upon the water in its place of growth. [U. S.]

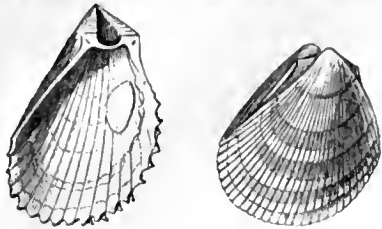
A deer had been down to eat the *lily-pads* at the foot of the lake the night before.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 145.

lily-star (lil'i-stâr), *n.* Same as *feather-star*.
lily-white (lil'i-whit), *a.* [< ME. *lilwhite*, *lilie-whyte*; < *lily* + *white*.] White as a lily. [Poetical.]

Lord Ronald brought a *lily-white* doe
 To give his cousin, Lady Clare.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

limb, *n.* An obsolete but historically more correct spelling of *limb*¹.

Lima (lī'mā), *n.* [NL. (Bruguières, 1791), appar. so called from the shape of their shells, < L. *lima*, a file.] 1. A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Limidae*. The obliquely oval shell gapes anteriorly and has a straight toothless hinge,



Lima squamosa. *Lima (Plagiotoma) cardiformis.*

and the mantle-margin is cirrose. *L. hians* swims easily like a scallop, with a flapping movement of the valves, spins a byssus, and sometimes builds a nest or burrow. The genus was formerly placed with the scallops in *Pectinidae*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Lima bark. See *bark* 2.

Limaceæ (lī-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1809), < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-ea*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Limax*, including all the naked terrestrial gastropods. By later systematists its constituents have been distributed among the families *Limacidae*, *Arionidae*, *Vitrinidae*, *Testacellidae*, and *Onchidiidae*.

limacel, limacelle (līm-ā-sel'), *n.* [< F. *limacelle*, dim., < NL. *Limax* (*Limac-*), *q. v.*] The small internal shell of the genus *Limax*. It has a subquadrangular form, and has no spine, but a marginal nucleus near the posterior end.

limaceous (lī-mā'shi-us), *a.* [< L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail, slug, + *-ous*.] Like a slug; of or relating to the *Limacidae*.

Limaces (lī-mā'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., plural of *Limax*.] Same as *Limaceæ*. *Férussac*, 1819.

limacian (lī-mā'shi-an), *n.* [< L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail, slug, + *-ian*.] A limacid; a slug, or some related pulmobranchiate.

limacid (līm'ā-sid'), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Limacidae*; a slug.

Limacidae (lī-mā'sī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-idae*.] A family of land-snails or terrestrial pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Limax*, accepted with various limitations, sometimes merged in *Helicidae*; the slugs. In a



Limax sowerbyi, crawling and at rest.

strict sense now current, the *Limacidae* are those land-gastropods which have a naked body, the mantle being small, narrow, anterior, and shield-like; the shell reduced to a rudiment and concealed under the mantle; the jaw ribless; and the teeth of three kinds — a central tricuspid, laterals of same height as the central and bicuspid or tricuspid, and marginals differing from the laterals and acuteate, unicuspid, or bicuspid. Wider limits and vaguer characters were assigned to the *Limacidae* by older authors. The species are of nearly world wide distribution, but most numerous in temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The slugs of gardens and damp places are familiar examples.

limaciform (lī-mā'sī-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail, slug, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a slug; limaceous. Specifically applied in entomology to certain ovate herbivorous larvae with short or obsolete legs, and having the body covered with a kind of slime, as those of certain *Tenthredinidae*.

Limacina¹ (lī-mā-sī'nā), *n.* [NL., < L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail, + *-ina*.] A genus of pteropods, typical of the family *Limaciniidae*. *L. borealis* is one of the animals which form brit or whale-food. *Cuvier*, 1817.



Limacina antarctica.

Limacina² (lī-mā-sī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-ina*.] 1. Same as *Limacina*. *Wiegmann*, 1832; *Macgillivray*, 1843. — 2. A subfamily of *Helicidae*, restricted to the genus *Limax*: same as *Limacinae*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

Limacinae (lī-mā-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-inae*.] 1. A subfamily of land-snails referred to the family *Helicidae*, typified by the genus *Limax*, and variously limited. It is nearly or quite the same as *Limacidae*. — 2. A family of pteropods containing the genera *Limacina* and *Atlanta*. *Férussac*, 1821.

limacine (līm'ā-sin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Limacinae* or *Limacidae*, or having their characters; limaciform; limaceous.

II. *n.* A slug of the subfamily *Limacinae* or family *Limacidae*.

Limacinea (lī-mā-sin'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] 1. In De Blainville's classification (1825), the third family of his *Pulmobranchiata*, distinguished from *Auriculacea* and *Limnacea*, and containing the genera *Succinea*, *Bulimus*, *Achatina*, *Clausilia*, *Pupa*, *Helix*, *Testacella*, *Parmacella*, *Limacella*, *Limax*, *Onchidium*, etc. It is thus an enormous group, equivalent to the suborder *Geophila* or *Stylomatophora*, now divided into many modern families, and no longer in use.

2. Same as *Limaceæ*. *Reeve*, 1841.

limacinian (lī-mā-sin'ī-an), *n.* [< *limacine* + *-ian*.] A slug or slug-like animal; any limacine.

limacinid (lī-mā-sī'nid), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Limaciniidae*.

Limaciniidae (lī-mā-sin'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limacina* + *-idae*.] A family of thecosomatus pteropods, typified by the genus *Limacina*, with fins attached to the sides of the body and united ventrally by operculigerous lobes, and with a spiral or subspiral shell coiled toward the left. It contains many species, living near the surface of the ocean in different parts of the world. See cut under *Limacina*¹.

Limacodes (lī-mā-kō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖμαξ* (> L. *limax*), a slug, snail (see *Limax*), + *ειδός*, form.] A genus of moths sometimes giving name to a family *Limacodidae*. In Latreille's classification it was put in his third section (*Pseudobombyces*) of nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, and characterized by "having the cocoon pillars like wood-lice," whence the name. It is now referred to *Arctiidae*. *L. testudo* and *L. asellus* are examples.

Limacodidae (lī-mā-kōd'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limacodes* + *-idae*.] A family of moths named from the genus *Limacodes*. The antennae are not pectinated, and the larvae are onisciform. Also called *Cochleapodidae*, or abandoned to *Arctiidae*.

limacoid (līm'ā-kōid), *a. and n.* [< NL. *Limax* (*Limac-*) + *-oid*. Cf. *Limacodes*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Limacidae* or *Limacodea*, or having their characters.

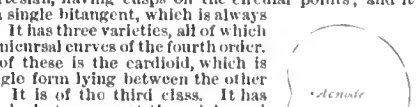
II. *n.* A slug of the family *Limacidae*.

Limacodea (lī-mā-kōi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fitzinger, 1833), < *Limax* (*Limac-*) + Gr. *ειδός*, form.] Same as *Limaceæ*.

limaçon (līm'ā-sen), *n.* [F., a snail, < L. *limax* (*limac-*), a snail.] 1. Any univalve shell. — 2. A curve, invented and named by Pascal, generated from a circle by adding a constant length to all the radii vectors drawn from a point of its circumference as an origin, taking proper account of negative radii vectors. It is a Cartesian, having cusps on the circular points; and it has a single bitangent, which is always real. It has three varieties, all of which are unicursal curves of the fourth order. One of these is the cardioid, which is a single form lying between the other two. It is of the third class. It has no node, but a cusp at the origin, and has no inflections. (See cut under *cardioid*.) All other limaçons are of the fourth class. Those lying outside of the cardioid have the origin as an acnode, and two real inflections; those lying within the cardioid have a cunode at the origin, and two imaginary inflections. For a crunodal limaçon, see *Cartesian*, n. 2.

Limadæ (līm'ā-dē), *n. pl.* See *Limidæ*.

limailt (lī-mā'lt'), *n.* [ME., also *lymailt*, *lymaille*, < OF. *limaite*, F. *limaille* (= Sp. *limalla* = Pg. *limatha*), filings, < *limcr*, file, < L. *limare*, file: see *limation*.] Filings of any metal.



Acnodal Limaçon.

Therein put was of silver *lymaille*
An ounce, and stopp'd was, withouten sayle,
The hole with wax, to kepe the *lymail* in.
Chaucer, *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 151.

Limapontia (lī-mā-pon'tsi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Forbes, 1832), < *Limax* + Gr. *πόντος*, sea.] A genus of slug-like nudibranchiates, typical of the family *Limapontiidae*.

Limapontiidae (lī'mā-pon-ti'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limapontia* + *-idae*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Limapontia*. The species are slug-like, with a flat head prolonged laterally into simple tentacles, dorsal anus, and no branchiae; the radula has a single row of teeth. They are inhabitants of the coast of the North Atlantic. Also *Limapontiidae*.

limation (lī-mā'shōn), *n.* [< LL. *limatio* (*n.*), a diminishing (lit. prop. a filing), < L. *limare*, pp. *limatus*, file (see *limē*), < *lima*, a file: see *lima*.] The act of filing or polishing. [Rare.]

limature (lī'mā-tūr), *n.* [= OF. *limature*, *limure* = Sp. Pg. *limadura* = It. *limatura*, < L. *limatura*, filings, < *limarc*, file: see *limation*.] 1. The act of filing. — 2. Filings; particles removed by a file. [Rare.]

lima-wood (lē'mā-wūd), *n.* See *brasil*, 2.

Limax (lī'maks), *n.* [NL., < L. *limax*, a slug, snail, kindred with *L. limus*, slime, mud; cf. Gr.

λίμνη, a marsh.] 1. The typical genus of *Limacidae*, formerly of great extent and heterogeneous composition, now restricted to the slugs which are without a caudal mucous pore, with a concealed quadrate non-spiral shell or limacel, and a smooth jaw. — 2. [*l. c.*] In early systems of classification, as the Linnean, the animal or soft body of any univalve, considered apart from its shell, which latter was otherwise classified.

limb¹ (līm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *lim*, *lym*, *lymme*; < ME. *lim*, < AS. *lim* (pl. *limu*, *leomu*) = Icel. *limr* = Sw. Dan. *lem*, a limb, member of the body.] 1. A part or member of an animal body distinct from the head and trunk; an appendicular member; a leg, an arm, or a wing: often limited in meaning to the leg, at present general out of affected or prudish unwillingness to use the word *leg*.

He was a moche man and a longe,
In every *lym* styff and stronge.
M.S. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, l. 74. (*Hallivell*.)

Some han here Armes or here *Lymes* alle to broken,
and some the sides. *Manderlyle*, *Travels*, p. 175.

Of corraige haughty, and of *limb*
Herole built. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 481.

I lastly was with Curtis, among the floating batt'ries,
And there I left for witness an arm and a *limb*.
Burns, *Jolly Beggars*, I am a Son of Mars.

"A hit of the wing, Roxy, or of the — under *limb*?"
The first laugh broke out at this.

O. W. Holmes, *Elsie Venner*, vii.

2. The branch of a tree: applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig. — 3. The part of a bow above or below the grip or handle. — 4. A thing or person regarded as a part of something else; a part; a member: as, a *limb* of the devil; a *limb* of the law.

Crye we to Kynde that he come and defende vs,
Foles, fro this fendes *lymes* for Piers lone the Plowman.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 70.

That little *limb* of the devil has cheated the gallowes.
Scott.

5. A mischievous or roguish person, especially a young person; an imp; a scapegrace; a scamp. [*Colloq.*]

I had it from my maid Joan Hearsay; and she had it
from a *limb* o' the school, she says, a little *limb* of nine
year old.
B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, iii. 2.

Exarticulate limbs. See *exarticulate*. — *Syn.* 1. See *member*.

limb¹ (līm), *v. t.* [< *limb*¹, *v.*] 1. To supply with limbs.

As they please,
They *limb* themselves, and colour, shape, or size
Assume, as likes them best, condense or rare.
Milton, P. L., vi. 352.

2. To dismember; tear or carve off the limbs of: as, to *limb* a turkey; to *limb* a tree.

It [a dam] seemed to be built principally of alder poles
well *limbed* off, and placed, roughly speaking, side by
side.
Harpur's Mag., LXXXIII. 231.

limb² (līm), *n.* [< F. *limbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *limbo*, < L. *limbus*, a border, edge, fringe, belt, the zodiac (in NL. esp. the border or outer edge of the sun or moon). Cf. *limbus*, *limbo*.] 1. In *astron.*, the border or outermost edge of the disk of the sun or moon.

The star once risen, though only one man in the hemisphere
has yet seen its upper *limb* in the horizon, will mount
and mount, until it becomes visible to other men,
to multitudes, and climbs the zenith of all eyes.
Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 188.

2. The graduated edge of a circle or other astronomical or surveying instrument, etc. — 3. In *zool.*, the lateral area or marginal band of the cephalic shield of trilobites on either side of the thoracic region. — 4. In *bot.*, the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corolla, or of a petal or sepal.

limbat (līm'bat), *n.* A cooling periodical wind in the island of Cyprus, blowing from the north-west from eight o'clock in the morning until noon or later.

limbate (līm'bāt), *a.* [< LL. *limbatus*, edged, < L. *limbus*, a border, edge: see *limb*².] 1. In *bot.*, bordered: said especially of a flower, etc., in which one color is surrounded by an edging of another. — 2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, having a limb or limb; bordered; margined: said of various parts and organs.

limb-bearing (līm'bār'ing), *a.* Furnished with or supporting limbs: said of those segments in arthropods or articulated animals which bear true jointed appendages or their homologues, as the thoracic segments which bear the legs and the cephalic segments which bear the palpi and antennae.

limbec, limbeck (līm'bek), *n.* [Also *limbeke*; contr. of **alimbec*, *alembeic*, *q. v.*] 1. A still.

This blood, together with the opened veins, were stilled in a vessel of lead, drawn thorow a *Limbeck*.
Sandys, Travailles, p. 168.

2. In *her.*, the representation of an alembic or still used as a bearing.

limbeck, limbeck† (lim'bek), *v. t.* [*limbec, limbeck, n.*] To strain or pass through a still.

The greater do nothing but *limbeck* their brains in the art of alchemy.
Sandys, State of Religion.

limbed (lim'bd), *a.* [*limb¹ + -ed²*.] Having limbs: used mostly in composition with adjectives: as, strong-*limbed*, large-*limbed*, short-*limbed*.

Timorously hastening from the sickly pale face or feeble *limbed* suter.
Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 8.

Innumerable living creatures, perfect forms,
Limbd and full grown.
Milton, P. L., vii. 456.

limber¹ (lim'bér), *a.* [Also formerly or dial. *limmer*; appar. for **limper*, < *limp¹ + -er*, with freq. (adj.) force.] Easily bent; flexible; pliant; lithe; yielding: as, a *limber* rod; a *limber* joint.

You put me off with *limber* vows.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 47.

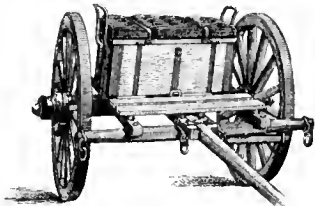
I could skip
Out of my skin now, like a subtle snake,
I am so *limber*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

limber¹ (lim'bér), *v. t.* [*limber¹, a.*] To cause to become limber; render limber or pliant. [Rare.]

Her stiff hams, that have not been bent to a civility for ten years past, are now *limbered* into courtesies three deep at every word.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 356.

limber² (lim'bér), *n.* [Also dial. *limmer*; prob. < Icel. *limar*, limbs, boughs, branches (hence in E. shafts), pl. of *lim*, foliage, < *limr*, a limb (branch): see *limb¹*.] 1. The shaft or thill of a wagon: usually in the plural.—2. The fore part of the carriage of a field-gun or cannon, consisting of two wheels and an axle, with a framework and a pole for the horses. On the top of the frame are two ammunition-chests (or sometimes one), which serve also as seats for two artillerymen. The



Limber.

limber is connected with the gun-carriage properly so called by an iron hook called the *pinde*, fastened into an eye in the trail or block which supports the cannon in the rear. When the gun is brought into action, it is unlimbered by unfastening the block from the *pinde* and laying it on the ground.

3. *Naut.*, a hole cut through the floor-limbers as a passage for water to the pump-well.

limber² (lim'bér), *v. t.* and *i.* [*limber², n.*] To attach the limber to, as a gun; fasten together the two parts of a gun-carriage, in preparation for moving away: often with *up*.

The enemy soon *limbered up* and fled west.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 244.

limber-board (lim'bér-bórd), *n.* *Naut.*, a short plank placed over a limber-hole to keep out dirt, etc.

limber-box (lim'bér-boks), *n.* Same as *limber-chest*.

limber-chain (lim'bér-chān), *n.* 1. In *artillery*, a keep-chain which goes round the *pinde* and confines the trail to the limber, preventing its flying off the limber-hook. *Farrow, Mil. Encyc.*—2. *Naut.*, a chain lying in the limber-holes of a ship so as to be drawn to and fro to clear the holes.

limber-chest (lim'bér-cest), *n.* In *artillery*, the box for ammunition placed on the limber of a field-piece. Sometimes called *limber-box*.

Some of . . . [the Confederates], springing nimbly on his *limber-chests*, shot down his horses and then his men.
The Century, XXXVI. 103.

limber-hole (lim'bér-höl), *n.* Same as *limber²*, 3.

limberness (lim'bér-nes), *n.* The quality of being limber or easily bent; flexibility; pliancy.

limber-strake (lim'bér-strāk), *n.* The plank in the floor of a vessel nearest the keelson.

limb-girdle (lim'gér'dl), *n.* In *anat.*, the bony or gristly apparatus by which a limb is attached to the trunk; the basis of the appendicular skeleton; the shoulder-girdle or hip-girdle; the pectoral or pelvic arch.

limb-guard (lim'gärd), *n.* Defensive armor for the legs and arms.

limbi, *n.* Plural of *limbus*, 2.

limbic (lim'bik), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to a limbus or border; bordering; marginal.—**limbic lobe**, in *anat.* See *lobe*.

limb-meal† (lim'mél), *adv.* [*ME. limmele, timemele*, < AS. *limmætum*, limb by limb, < *lim*, limb, + *mælum*, dat. pl. of *mæl*, a portion, meal: see *meal², -meal*.] Limb by limb; limb from limb piecemeal.

O that I had her here, to tear her *limb-meal*.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 147.

limbo (lim'bō), *n.* [Orig. in the phrase in *limbo*, which is wholly L. (ML.): L. *in*, in; *limbo*, abl. of *limbus*, a border, edge, in ML. a supposed region on the border of hell: see *limbus*. The prep. *in* being taken as E., the L. abl. noun came to be used as an E. noun.] 1. A supposed border-land of hell; a region which has been believed by many to exist on the borders of hell, and to be the appointed abode of those who have not received the grace of Christ while living, and yet have not deserved the punishments of wilful and impenitent sinners. See the phrases.

What! heris thou noxt this vggely noyse,
Thes lurdans that in *limbo* dwelle,
Thei make menyng of many joles,
And musteres grete mirthe thame emell.
York Plays, p. 378.

O, what a sympathy of wee ts this,
As far from help as *Limbo* is from bliss!
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 149.

The gate of Dante's *Limbo* is left ajar even for the ancient philosophers to slip out.

Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 113.

2. Any similar region apart from this world.

A *limbo* large and broad, since call'd
The Paradise of Fools.
Milton, P. L., iii. 495.

3. A prison or other place of confinement; any place where things of little or doubtful value are deposited or thrown aside.

He threw it therefore into a *limbo* of ambiguities.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., v.

Quarantine is a sort of *limbo*, without the pale of civilized society.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Sarscen, p. 23.

There is a *limbo* of curious evidence bearing on the subject of pre-natal influences.

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, Pref.

Limbo of infants (*limbus infantium* or *infantium*), in *Rom. Cath.* and *scholastic theol.*, the appointed place after death of infants who die without receiving baptism.—**Limbo of the fathers or of the patriarchs** (*limbus patrum*), the place (the outermost circle of hell) where it has been believed the spirits of the righteous who died before the death of Christ were confined until his descent into hell. It has been identified with the "prison" of the spirits to whom Christ preached when "put to death in the flesh" (1 Pet. iii. 18–20).

limb-root (lim'röt), *n.* In *anat.*, the part of the skeleton which bears a limb. Thus, the pectoral and pelvic arches, or shoulder- and hip-girdles, are the limb-roots respectively of the fore and hind limbs: the actinosts of some fishes are limb-roots.

Limburger cheese. See *cheese¹*.

limburgite (lim'berg-it), *n.* [*Limburg*, a former duchy, now divided between Belgium and the Netherlands, + *-ite²*.] The name given by Rosenbusch to a rock which is related to peridotite, and consists chiefly of olivin and augite with some magnetite and apatite in a variable but largely vitreous magma. It is essentially a basalt destitute of feldspathic constituents. To specimens of this rock from Bohemia the name of *magma-basalt* was given by Boficky.

limbus (lim'bus), *n.* [L., a border, edge, ML. esp. as in def. 1 of *limbo*: see *limbo, limb²*.] 1. Same as *limbo*, 1.

What thsanne, is *limbus* lorue, allas!
Garre Satan helpe that we were broken,
This werke is werse thanne euer it was.
York Plays, p. 384.

2. Pl. *limbi* (-bi). In *anat.*, a border.—**Limbus infantium** or *infantium*. See *limbo of infants*, under *limbo*.—**Limbus laminae spiralis**, the membranous spiral cushion resting on the border of the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea. It extends from the attachment of the membrane of Reissner and terminates externally in a crest overhanging the spiral groove.—**Limbus pallialis**, the pallial border; the edge of the mantle or mantle flap of a mollusk.—**Limbus patrum**. See *limbo of the fathers*, under *limbo*.

lime¹ (lim), *n.* [*ME. lim, lym*, < AS. *lim*, bitumen, cement, glue, = D. *lijm* = MLG. *lim* = OHG. *lim*, G. *leim*, glue, = Icel. *lim* = Sw. Dan. *lim*, lime, glue; akin to AS. *lām*, E. *loam*, to Icel. *leir*, etc., clay, mud (> E. *lair³*), and prob. to L. *limus*, slime, mud; cf. L. *linere*, smear: see *liniment, letter³*.] 1. Any viscous substance; especially, a viscous substance laid on twigs for catching birds; bird-lime.

You must lay *lime* to tangle her desires.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 68.

2. An alkaline earth of great economic importance. It is the oxid of the metallic base calcium; but neither this metal nor its oxid occurs in nature in the uncombined condition, although existing in enormous quantity in various combinations. Lime as artificially made for use in the arts is prepared by calcining limestone or marble, or sometimes sea-shells, in properly constructed furnaces, known generally as lime-kilns, or simply kilns. By this process the carbonic acid is driven off from the lime, and the latter remains as an infusible amorphous substance, which is white when pure limestone has been employed. In this condition it is commonly known as *quicklime*. When exposed to the air it attracts moisture and falls into powder, with greater or less rapidity according to the humidity of the atmosphere and the quality of the lime. This process is called *air-slaking*. For use in preparing mortar lime is slaked by the addition of water, which is absorbed with avidity and with considerable evolution of heat. Lime may be so slaked that if packed in tight barrels immediately after the slaking it will keep for months without serious change or injury; in most cases, however, the lime is slaked with the addition of a large quantity of water, and is then immediately mixed with the amount of sand deemed suitable for making the desired quality of mortar. (See *mortar*.) There are few limestones which do not contain a greater or less quantity of sand and clay or of silicates of various bases mixed with the calcareous material. The lime as prepared from various qualities of rocks varies in character with the nature and amount of this foreign admixture. Limestone containing less than 5 or 6 per cent. of impurities yields a rich or, as it is often called, a "fat" lime; with more than that amount the lime is poor, and does not augment in bulk to any considerable extent when slaked with water. When the amount of silica, alumina, etc., in the limestone is increased to above 15 per cent., the lime made from it begins to acquire the property known as "hydraulicity," or of hardening, or "setting," as it is technically called, under water. (See *cement*, 2.) By far the most extensive use made of lime is as the chief ingredient in mortar; but there are many other purposes to which it is applied when a strong and cheap base is desired. It is of importance in tanning, in various processes of chemical manufacture, as in the preparation of ammonia and the caustic alkalis and of bleaching powder, for fertilizing or ameliorating land, for purifying gas, and for various other purposes. Sulfate of lime, or gypsum, is found in the form of alabaster and of scienite. It is ground and roasted at a low heat to make plaster of Paris, and is used for molding and statuary, and also as a fertilizer. For notices of the nature and distribution of the most important salts of lime, see, for the carbonates, *calcite, aragonite, limestone, and marble*; for the sulphates, *anhydrite, gypsum, and plaster of Paris* (under *plaster*); for the phosphates, *apatite and phosphorite*. For the presence and action of lime in natural waters, see *water*, and also *stalagmite and stalactite*.—**Chlorid of lime**. Same as *calc chlorata* (which see, under *calc¹*).—**Cream of lime**. See *cream¹*.—**Hydraulic lime**. See *hydraulic*.—**Lime cartridge**. See *cartridge*.—**Milk of lime**. See *milk*.—**White lime**, a solution or preparation of lime used for whitewashing; a variety of white-wash. (See also *gas-lime*.)

lime¹ (lim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *limed*, ppr. *liming*. [*ME. limen*, < AS. *limjan* (= D. *lijmen* = OHG. *limjan*, MHG. *limen*, G. *leimen* = Dan. *lime* = Sw. *limma*), smear with lime, < *lim*, lime: see *lime¹, n.*] 1. To smear with a viscous substance for the purpose of catching birds.

For who so wol his bondis *lyme*,
They mosten be the more unclene.
Gower, (Halliwell).

York, and impious Beaufort, that false priest,
Hlave all *limed* bushes to betray thy wings,
And, fly thou how thou canst, they'll tangle thee.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 54.

Hence—2. To entangle; insnare; encumber.

O *limed* soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 68.

True—we had *limed* ourselves
With open eyes, and we must take the chance.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. To apply lime to; in a special use, to manure with lime, as soil; throw lime into, as a pond or stream, to kill the fish in it.

Encouragement . . . to improve [land] by draining, marling, and *liming*.
Sir J. Child, On Trade.

4. To sprinkle with slaked lime, as a floor; treat with lime; in *leather-manuf.*, to steep (hides) in a solution of lime in order to remove the hair.—5†. To cement.

I will not ruinate my father's house,
Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 84.

lime² (lim), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption of *lime⁴* for orig. *lind*: see *lind*.] I. *n.* A tree of the genus *Tilia*, natural order *Tiliaceae*; the linden.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the tree so called.—**Lime hawk-moth**, *Smerinthus tilix*, whose larva feeds on the lime.

lime³ (lim), *n.* [*F. lime*, < Pers. *limū*, a lemon, a citron: see *lemon*.] 1. A tree, a variety of *Citrus medica*. The sour lime (var. *acida*) has a globose fruit, smaller than the lemon, with thin rind, and yields an extremely acid juice. (See *lime-juice*.) It is cultivated in southern Europe, India, Florida, etc. The sweet lime of India is the variety *Limetta*.

2. The fruit of the lime-tree.

The ruddier orange and the paler *lime*.
Cowper, Task, lii. 573.

Indian wild lime. See *Limonia*.—**Ogechee lime**, the sour tupelo, *Nyssa capitata*, found in parts of the southern United States. Its large acid fruit is made into a con-

serve called *Ogechee limes*.—**Wild lime**, *Zanthoxylum Pterota*, a small tree with a hard, close-grained, reddish-brown wood, found in tropical America and extending into the southern United States.

lime¹ (līm), *n.* [Also *leam*, **liem*, *lyam*; < OF. *liem*, also *lien*, F. *liem* = Pr. *liam* = Pg. *liame*, *ligame* = It. *legame*, *ligame*, < L. *ligamen*, a band; see *lien*² (another form of the same word) and *ligament*.] A cord for leading a dog; a leash. Hence *limier*, *limmer*³, *limehound*.

My hound then in my *lyam*, I by the woodman's art
Forecast where I may lodge the goodly high-palm'd hart.
Drayton, *Muse's Elysium*, vi.

lime², *n.* [ME. *lime*, *lyme*, < OF. **lime* (?), *limit*, < L. *limes*, *limit*: see *limit*.] *Limit*; *end*.

Rygt as we cloye zet the same,
And herratter shulde withoughte *lyme*.
Chron. *Vidoun*, p. 4. (Halliwell.)

lime³, *v. t.* [< OF. *limier*, F. *limier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *limar* = It. *limare*, < L. *limare*, file, < *lima*, a file.] To file; polish.

It was like a *lymed* [var. a thynge of] glas,
But that it shoon full more clere.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1124.

limeball-light (līm'bal-līt), *n.* Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

lime-boil (līm'boil), *n.* In *calico-bleaching*, the passing of the goods through milk of lime. Also called *lime-bowk*.

lime-burner (līm'bēr'nēr), *n.* One who burns limestone to form lime.

lime-bush (līm'būsh), *n.* A bush smeared with lime.

He's flown to another *lime-bush*; there he will flutter as long more,
till he have ne'er a feather left.
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

lime-catcher (līm'kach'ēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a form of filter to intercept the lime in the feed-water, and thus prevent the deposit of scale in the boiler. It consists of a cage filled with loose charcoal or other material, inclosed in the dome of a steam-boiler and in communication with it. The feed-water is admitted above the filter, through which it trickles down, leaving its lime and other impurities in the charcoal. Also called *lime-extractor*.

lime-cracker (līm'krak'ēr), *n.* In cement-works, a mill in which crude plaster and calcined limestone are coarsely ground. It is made of chilled iron, and its core and teeth are removable in sections, so that separate parts can be repaired when affected by wear.

lime-dog (līm'dog), *n.* A limehound.

lime-feldspar (līm'feld'spār), *n.* See *feldspar*.

lime-floor (līm'flōr), *n.* A floor made of lime mortar beaten and smoothed to an even surface.

limehound (līm'hound), *n.* [Also *leamhound*; so called as being led by a lime or loam; < *lime*⁴ + *hound*. Cf. *limmer*³ and *lym*².] A dog used in hunting the wild boar; a limmer.

But Talus, that could like a *lime-hound* winde her,
And all things secrete wisely could bewray,
At length found out whereas she hidden lay.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, v. ii. 25.

lime-juice (līm'jōs), *n.* The juice of the limo, used for much the same purposes as lemon-juice. It is especially in favor as an antiscorbutic, and forms a part of the outfit of vessels bound on long voyages, especially for arctic regions.

lime-juicer (līm'jō'sēr), *n.* A British sailor: so called because he is obliged by law to use lime-juice at sea as an antiscorbutic. [Amer. naut. slang.]

You *lime-juicers* have found that Richmond is taken.
International Rev., XI, 52b.

lime-kiln (līm'kil), *n.* [Formerly also *limekill*; < *lime*¹ + *kiln*.] A kiln or furnace in which lime is made by calcining limestone or shells.

lime-light (līm'līt), *n.* Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

lime-machine (līm'mā-shēn'), *n.* In gas-manuf., a machine for purifying gas by causing it to pass through lime.

Limenitis (līm-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Λιμνίτις*, an epithet of Artemis, lit. of harbors, < *λίμνη*, a harbor, haven.] A genus of nymphalid butterflies, having the head narrower than the thorax, the antennæ nearly as long as the body, and ample wings without ocelli. *L. camilla* and *L. sibylla* are brownish-black European species with white markings, notable for their graceful flight. *L. uranula* and *L. artemis* are found in the middle and eastern portions of the United States. *L. sibylla* is the white admiral of English collectors. *L. disippus* is a very common North American butterfly, also called *Basilarchia archippus* (not to be confounded with *Danais archippus*, now called *Anosia plexippus*). See cut under *disippus*.

lime-ointment (līm'oint'ment), *n.* In phar., an ointment consisting of 4 parts of slaked lime, 1 part of lard, and 3 parts of olive-oil.

lime-pit (līm'pit), *n.* A limestone-quarry.

lime-powder (līm'pou'dēr), *n.* The crackled limo resulting from air-slaking.

lime-punch (līm'punch), *n.* A punch in which lime-juice is substituted for lemon-juice.

limert, limeret, *n.* Middle English forms of *limmer*³.

Limerick hook, lace, etc. See *hook, lace*, etc.

lime-rod (līm'rod), *n.* [ME. *lymrod*; < *lime*¹ + *rod*.] A twig smeared with bird-lime. Also *lime-twig*, and formerly *limeyard*.

The egle of biak therin,
Caught with the *lymrod*.
Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, l. 894.

limes (līm'mōz), *n.*; pl. *limites* (līm'i-tōz). [L., a cross-path, balk, boundary, limit: see *limit*, *n.*] 1. In anat., one of two distinct tracts of the lateral root of the olfactory lobe of the brain, distinguished as *limes alba* and *limes cinerea*. *Wilder and Gage*, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 480.—2. In zool., a boundary; a line of division or separation between two parts or organs.—**Limes facialis**, in ornith., the facial boundary, or facial outline; the line or limit of the feathers all around the base of the bill. It forms in different groups of birds various salient and reentrant angles, of some significance in classification. The most constant alliances are the frontal points, or antice. See *antice*.

lime-sink (līm'singk), *n.* A rounded hole or depression in the ground in limestone districts.

lime-sour (līm'sour), *n.* In *calico-bleaching*, same as *gray sour* (which see, under *gray*).

lime-spreader (līm'spred'ēr), *n.* In agri., a perforated box on wheels, or a special form of cart, for distributing lime over land.

limestone (līm'stōn), *n.* Rock consisting wholly or in large part of calcareous material or carbonate of lime. Where, as is often the case, there is some carbonate of magnesia mixed with the lime, the rock is called *dolomite limestone*, and from this there may be a gradual transition to *dolomite*. *Marble* is the name given to the more crystalline limestones, and especially to such as are solid and handsome enough to be used for ornamental purposes or in costly buildings. Limestones are classed as *silicious* or *argillaceous*, according to the amount of sand or silica or of clay they contain. They are of many shades of color, reddish, grayish, and slate-colored tints being the most common. Many marbles, however, are either pure white or slightly clouded with tints of gray, red, or brown; but some are so dark as to appear when polished almost black. The limestone of the fossiliferous stratified groups is generally admitted to have been the result of organic agencies, just as limestone deposits are seen forming at the present time from the debris of coral growth. The crystalline varieties of limestone and marble which occur in the azoic or archæan rocks are by some believed to be a chemical precipitate or aggregation, while others consider their existence proof that these rocks, in which no fossils have yet been found, are metamorphosed sedimentary beds, and that this limestone is also the result of organic life.—**Baculite limestone**. See *baculite*.—**Bala limestone**, in geol., a bed of limestone which is an important and very fossiliferous member of the Lower Silurian series in North Wales.—**Bastard, bituminous, burnt limestone**. See the adjectives.—**Bird's-eye limestone**, a part of the Black River limestone, one of the subgroups into which the Lower Silurian has been divided by the New York geologists; so called because it has crystalline points scattered through it which have a fancied resemblance to the eyes of birds.—**Carboniferous limestone**. Same as *mountain limestone*.—**Chazy limestone**, in geol., the name given by the New York Geological Survey to a member of the Lower Silurian series lying next below the Trenton group. The most abundant and interesting fossil which it contains is the *Maclurea magna*, which is a conspicuous object in the black marble quarried at Isle La Motte in Lake Champlain, and in other localities, and used extensively for floor-tiles in halls and public buildings, in square slabs or tiles alternating with those of white marble.—**Corniferous limestone**. See *Helderberg limestone*.—**Dudley limestone**, a highly fossiliferous limestone belonging to the Silurian system, occurring near Dudley in England, and equivalent to the Wenlock limestone. It abounds in beautiful masses of coral, shells, and trilobites. Also called *Dudley rock*.—**Fontainebleau limestone**, a variety of calcite from Fontainebleau, in rhombohedral crystals peculiar in containing a large amount (about 60 per cent.) of sand as impurity.—**Galena limestone**, the dolomitic rock, of Lower Silurian age, in which the lead ore of the Upper Mississippi lead region chiefly occurs. The formation has a maximum thickness of about 250 feet, and is in large part almost a pure dolomite.—**Granular limestone**. See *granular*.—**Helderberg limestone**, a name derived from the Helderberg mountains in New York, applied to rocks partly of Upper Silurian and partly of Devonian age. The Lower Helderberg limestones include four groups of limestone-beds, distinguished from one another by their fossil remains. Among these groups is the economically important one affording hydraulic cement—the Tentaculite or water-lime group. The Upper Helderberg is more generally called the *corniferous limestone*. In Canada this rock is, in part at least, a source of petroleum which is of considerable economic importance. It forms with the Schoharie and Canada-gall grits the lowest division of the Devonian series as tabulated by the New York geologists.—**Industrial limestone**. See *industrial*.—**Jura limestone**, the limestone rock of the Jura mountains, which corresponds to the *Oolite* of British writers. It is composed of limestones of various qualities, clays, marls, and sandstones.—**Keokuk limestone**, one of the divisions of mountain limestone, of importance in the Mississippi valley. It lies between the Burlington and St. Louis limestones. In this group the geode-bed occurs. See *geode*.—**Magnesian limestone**, a carbonate of lime containing some carbonate of magnesia. When the two are present in the necessary proportion to form dolomite (54.35 of the former to 45.65 of the latter), the rock is usually called by that

name. See *dolomite*.—**Mountain limestone**, the lowest of the three groups into which the entire Carboniferous series in England is divided. It is overlain by the millstone grit, and over this are the coal-measures proper. These general divisions hold good over a large part of Europe, and to a considerable extent in the eastern and north-eastern United States. Even in China there is a limestone formation corresponding in geological position and fossil contents with the mountain limestone of England. Wherever it occurs, this formation is characterized by similar fossils. Among these the most abundant forms are—trilobites, especially the wide-spread genus *Fusulina*; crinoids, in great variety and beauty; brachiopods, especially of the genera *Productus* and *Spirifer*; corals, among which the genus *Lithostrotion* is conspicuous; ganoid and selenichian fishes; and also the earliest amphibians known. The trilobites, very characteristic of groups lower than the Carboniferous, have in the mountain limestone almost entirely died out. This formation is of great interest in the Mississippi valley, on account of the extent of territory which it covers and its extraordinary wealth of fossil remains. In various parts of the world, notably in Scotland and in some parts of the Appalachian coal-field, the mountain limestone contains workable beds of coal. Also called *carboniferous limestone*. See *carboniferous*.—**Niagara limestone**, an important member of the Upper Silurian series, largely developed in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, and further west. The Medina sandstone, the Clinton group, and the Niagara shale and limestone together form the "Niagara period" of Dana. The Niagara group contains large numbers of corals, crinoids, brachiopods, and trilobites. It is nearly the equivalent of the *Wenlock group* of English geologists. Near Lockport, New York, this rock contains many geodes lined with crystals of dog-tooth-spar (calcite), pearl-spar, and other minerals. The rocks of the Niagara period are overlain by the Silurian group, and this latter by the Lower Helderberg rocks.—**Nummulitic limestone**. See *Foraminifera*.—**Trenton limestone**, a rock of Lower Silurian age, finely exhibited at Trenton Falls, New York, and hence so named by the geologists of the New York Survey. It is also an important member of the series further west than New York, and south through the Appalachian range. It is generally a highly fossiliferous rock, rich in crinoids, brachiopods, trilobites, cephalopods, and gastropods. The Trenton and Black River limestones, together with the Utica slates and the Hudson River or Cincinnati group, constitute the "Trenton period" of Dana. See *marble*.

limestone-meter (līm'stōn-mē'tēr), *n.* An instrument for determining the proportion of calcareous matter in soils.

lime-tree (līm'trē), *n.* Same as *lime*².—**Lime-tree winter moth**. See *moth*.

lime-twig (līm'twig), *n.* [< ME. *lime-tweig*; < *lime*¹ + *twig*¹.] A twig smeared with bird-lime; hence, that which catches; a snare; a beguiling trick or device.

I doubt his *lime-twigs* catch not;
If they do, all 'a provided.
Fletcher and Shirley, *Night-Walker*, iv. 2.
Enter'd the very *lime-twigs* of his spells,
And yet came off.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 64b.

limetwig (līm'twig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *limetwigg*, ppr. *limetwigg*. [< *lime-twig*, *n.*] To beset with lime-twigs or snares; entangle or retard.

Not to have their consultations *lime-twigged* with quirks and sophisms of philosophical persons.
L. Addison, *Western Barbary*, Pref.

lime-vial (līm'vī'vl), *n.* A vial of quicklime intended for incendiary purposes: an object supposed to be represented by a large bulbous mass on the end of an arrow in some medieval pictures.

lime-wash (līm'wōsh), *n.* A coating given with a solution of lime; whitewash.

limewash (līm'wōsh), *v. t.* [< *lime-wash*, *n.*] To whitewash.

Even in Cornwall and North Devon, moorstone cottages look very "defected" unless they are *lime-washed*.
Contemporary Rev., LI, 237.

lime-water (līm'wā'tēr), *n.* A saturated aqueous solution of lime. It is astringent and alkaline, and when added to milk it prevents the formation of dense curd. It is used in diarrhea and vomiting, and as an external application to ulcers, etc. It is also employed in the clarification of coarse sugar.

limewort (līm'wōrt), *n.* An old name of the catch-fly, *Silene Armeria*, and of one or two other plants.

limeyard, *n.* [ME. *limgerd*; < *lime* + *yard*¹.] Same as *lime-rod*.

I like it to a *lym-gerde* to drawn men to hell,
And to worchipe of the fend to wratthen the soules.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 564.

Limicola (līm-mīk'ō-lē), *n.* [NL., < L. *limus*, mud (see *lime*¹), + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of small broad-billed sandpipers of the family *Scolopacidae*, having as type *Tringa platyrhyncha*. Koch, 1816.

Limicolæ (līm-mīk'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Limicola*.] 1. In ornith., an order or a suborder of birds, a part of the old order *Grallæ* or *Grallatores*, including most of those wading birds the few (usually four) young of which run about at birth, as distinguished from those of the heron tribe, which are reared in the nest, or of the rail tribe, which lay numerous eggs. It is called the "plover-snipe group," and embraces the fami-

lies *Charadriidae* and *Scolopacidae*, or plovers and snipes, and their allies, as sandpipers, curlews, godwits, avocets, stilts, turnstones, oyster-catchers, etc. It is approximately equivalent to the *Longirostris* and *Presbitros* of Cuvier. In Sundevall's system it is restricted to the snipes, tattlers, sandpipers, stilts, and avocets, and is thus little more extensive than the family *Scolopacidae*. Also called *Debitirostris*.

2. In *Vermes*, a group of chaetopod worms containing those *Scolecina* which are maritime and characterized by having the looped canals highly developed and differentiated as seminal ducts: distinguished from ordinary earthworms or *Terricolæ*.

limicolæ (lim'i-kōl), *a.* Same as *limicoline*.

limicoline (li-mik'ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* [As *Limicola* + *-ine*.] *I. a.* Living on or in mud; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Limicolæ*, in either sense of that word. It is a common epithet of the large group of birds known as *shore-birds*, *bay-snipe*, etc.

II. n. In *ornith.*, a member of the *Limicolæ*.
limicolous (li-mik'ō-lus), *a.* [As *Limicola* + *-ous*.] Living in mud; limicoline.

In many *limicolous* forms, as in earthworms.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 678.

Limidæ (lim'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lima* + *-idæ*.] A family of monomyarian acephalous bivalves or lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Lima*, having the mantle-margins fringed with tentacular filaments, the foot finger-like, the lips tentaculate, and the shell obliquely oval, with the umbones eared, the anterior side gaping, and the posterior rounded. They live in the sand and generally burrow, but are able to move like scallops through the water by rapidly opening and closing the valves. Many of them attach themselves by a byssus and form a sort of nest. The animal is generally of an orange or bright-red color. The species are numerous, and occur in most seas. Also *Limidæ*. See *under Lima*.

liminal (lim'i-nal), *a.* [< *L. limen* (*limin-*), threshold (cf. *eliminate*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to the threshold or entrance; hence, relating to the beginning or first stage; inceptive; inchoative.

Every stimulus must reach a certain intensity before any appreciable sensation results. This point is known as the threshold or *liminal* intensity.

J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 114.

The *liminal* difficulties cannot be evaded without the most disastrous consequences to the body of the exposition.
Mind, IX. 428.

liming (li'ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lime*¹, *v.*] 1. The operation of treating with lime, or of sprinkling with slaked lime; in *leather-manuf.*, the steeping of hides in a solution of lime to remove their hair.—2. In *bleaching*, a solution of lime in water.—3. The smearing of twigs with lime to catch birds; bird-liming.

limit (lim'it), *n.* [< ME. *limite*, *lymyte*, < OF. *limite*, *F. limite* = Sp. *limite* = Pg. It. *limite*, < L. *limes* (*limit-*), a cross-path or balk between fields, hence a boundary, boundary line or wall, any path or road, border, limit; cf. *limen*, a threshold. Cf. *lime*⁵.] 1. A definite terminal or border line; a boundary; that which bounds or circumscribes in a material manner; as, the northern *limit* of a field or town; the *limits* of a country.

Which place be the *lymytes* or endes of the Holy Lande the longest waye.

Sir R. Guyforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 42.

Here, the double-founded stream,

Jordan, true *limit* eastward. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 145.

Nor ceas'd her madness and her flight before

She touch'd the *limit* of the Pharian shore.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, i.

The spectrum extends in both directions beyond its visible *limits*.

Tyndall, *Light and Elect.*, p. 66.

2. A terminal line or point in general; the extent or reach beyond which continuity ceases; a fixed term or bound as to amount, supply, continuance, inclusion, or the like: used of both material and immaterial things; as, to reach the *limit* of one's resources; the *limit* of vision or of resistance; to set *limits* to one's ambition.

All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds and *limits*.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, i. 14.

Dispatch; the *limit* of your lives is out.

Shak., *Rich.* III., iii. 3. 8.

The *Limits* of my Paper will not give me leave to be particular in Instances of this kind.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 207.

Not without a few falls in the wrestle with Nature do we learn the *limits* of our own power, and the pitiless immensity of the power that is not ours.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 27.

3. That which is within or defined by limits; confine; district; region.
At length into the *limits* of the north
They came, *Milton*, P. L., v. 755.

The archdeacon hsth divided it

Into three *limits* very equally.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 73.

The voyageur here also generally holds his place in the front rank, explores and reports the quality and quantity of timber in certain *limits* or lots.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 650.

4†. A logical term. See the quotation.

In this proposition, every man is a sensible body; these two words, man and sensible body, are the terms, *limits*, or bounds, whereof as the said proposition is compounded, so into the same it is to be resolved, as into his uttermost parts that have any signification.

Blundeville, *Arte of Logicke* (1619).

5. In *math.*, the precise boundary between two continuous regions of magnitude or quantity; especially, the point at which a variable upon which some function depends passes through infinity. It is frequently said to be the value that a variable quantity may indefinitely approach but can never reach—a definition which, as tacitly assuming that the variable depends upon another which increases by successive finite steps, introduces an inessential element, while altogether overlooking the essential one of continuity.

6†. A limb, as a limit or extremity of the body.
Hurr'd
Here to this place, if the open air, before
I have got strength of *limit*.

Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 107.

Thought it very strange that nature should endow so fair a face with so hard a heart, such comely *limits* with such perverse conditions.

Tilana and *Theseus*, bl. lett., cited by Steevens. (*Nares*.)

Ecliptic limits. See *ecliptic*.—**Equation of limits.** See *equation*.—**Limit of a planet.** Its greatest heliocentric latitude.—**Limit of distinct vision.** The smallest or greatest distance from which the image of an object can be fixed upon the retina.—**Limit of elasticity.** See *elasticity*.—**Limit of the roots of an equation.** A value greater than the greatest root or smaller than the smallest.—**Limits of a prison, jail limits, or simply limits.** See *jail*.—**Limits of integration.** See *integration*.—**Magnetic limit.** See *magnetic*.—**Method or doctrine of limits.** The doctrine that we cannot reason about infinite and infinitesimal quantities, that phrases in mathematics containing these and cognate words are not to be understood literally, but are to be interpreted as meaning that the functions spoken of behave in certain ways when their variables are indefinitely increased or diminished, and that the fundamental formulæ of the differential calculus should be based upon the conception of a limit. (See *def.* 5. above.) The first of these positions is not now tenable: the hypothesis of infinite and infinitesimal quantities is consistent, and can be reasoned about mathematically. But the doctrine of limits should be understood to rest upon the general principle that every proposition must be interpreted as referring to a possible experience.

The problems to which this method is applied belong to three types: the summation of series, the problem of tangents, and the problem of quadratures. (See *series* and *problem*.) It is essentially the same as Newton's method of prime and ultimate ratios. Its rival is the method of infinitesimals, which is almost excluded from the textbooks at present, but is more in harmony with recent advances in mathematics.—**Three-mile limit.** See *mile*.

= *Syn.* 1. Confine, termination, bound, preclude, boundary, frontier (see *boundary*); restriction, restraint, check.

limit (lim'it), *v.* [< ME. *limiten*, < OF. *limiter*, *F. limiter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *limitar* = It. *limitare*, < L. *limitare*, bound, limit, fix, determine, < *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary, limit: see *limit*, *n.* Cf. *delimit*.] *I. trans.* 1. To restrict within limits; bound; set bounds to.

They . . . *limited* the Holy One of Israel. Pa. lxxviii. 41.

In all well-instituted commonwealths, care has been taken to *limit* men's possessions.

Swift, *Thoughts on Various Subjects*.

2. To assign to a limit or confine; fix within a limit; allot.

Limit each leader to his several charge.

Shak., *Rich.* III., v. 3. 25.

The hopes and fears of man are not *limited* to this short life, and to this visible world.

Macaulay, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

3. To fix as a limit; assign exclusively or specifically. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Again, he *limiteth* a certain day. Heb. iv. 7.

And, as you do answer, I do know the scope

And warrant *limited* unto my tongue.

Shak., *K. John*, v. 2. 123.

Their time *limited* them being expired, they returned to ye ship.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 82.

Limiting case of a hypothesis involving continuity, a case which is indefinitely near to cases which conform to the general conditions, and also to cases which violate these conditions. Thus, a tangent to a circle is a limiting case of a secant. See *limit*, *n.* 5.—**Limiting points**, with reference to the system of circles having a given radical axis, two points which have the same polars with reference to all the circles.

II. † intrans. To exercise any function, as begging, within a limited district: as, a *limiting* friar.

They go ydely a *limiting* abroad, living upon the sweat of other mens travels. *Northbrooke*, *Dicing* (1577). (*Nares*.)

limitable (lim'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *limit* + *-able*.] Capable of being limited, circumscribed, bounded, or restricted.

limitaneous† (lim-i-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *limitaneus*, situated on the borders, < *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary, limit: see *limit*, *n.*] Pertaining to limits or bounds. *Bailey*, 1731.

limitarian (lim-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *limitary* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Tending to limit or circumscribe.

II. n. One who limits; in *theol.*, one who holds that a part of the human race only are to be saved: opposed to *universalist*. *Imp. Diet.*

limitary (lim'i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *limitaire*, preliminary, < L. *limitaris*, that is on the border, < *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary, limit: see *limit*, *n.*] *I. a.* 1. Marking or maintaining a limit or boundary; limiting; restrictive.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud *limitary* cherub. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 971.

Statements so palpably *limitary* of the Divine supremacy as I found on the face of Revelation.

H. James, *Sub. and Shad.*, p. 123.

2. Subject to limitation; restricted within limits; limited.

What no inferior *limitary* king
Could in a length of years to ripeness bring,
Sudden his word performs.

Pitt, tr. of First Hymn of Callimachus to Jupiter.

A philosopher should not see with the eyes of the poor *limitary* creature calling himself a man of the world.

De Quincey, *Opium Eater*.

II. † n. 1. That which constitutes a limit or boundary, as a stretch of land; a border-land.

In the time of the Romans this country, because a *limitary*, did abound with fortifications.

Fuller, *Worthies, Cumberland*.

2. Same as *limiter*, 2. *Heylin*, *Life of Laud*, p. 210.

limitate (lim'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *limitatus*, pp. of *limitare*, bound, limit: see *limit*, *v.*] In *bot.*, bounded by a distinct line, as the hypothallus in some lichens.

limitation (lim-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *limitacion* (in sense 6), < OF. *limitacion*, *F. limitation* = Sp. *limitacion* = Pg. *limitação* = It. *limitazione*, < L. *limitatio*(*n-*), a bounding, < *limitare*, pp. *limitatus*, bound: see *limit*, *v.*] 1. The act of bounding or circumscribing; the fixing of a limit or restriction.

Mercy to him that shows it is the rule
And righteous *limitation* of its act,
By which Heav'n moves in pard'n'ing guilty man.

Cowper, *Task*, vi. 596.

The checks naturally arising to each man's actions when men become associated are those only which result from mutual *limitation*.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 101.

2. The condition of being limited, bounded, or circumscribed; restriction.

Am I yourself
But, as it were, in sort or *limitation*?
Shak., *J. C.*, ii. 1. 283.

3. An opposing limit or bound; a fixed or prescribed restriction; a restraining condition, defining circumstance, or qualifying conception: as, *limitations* of thought.

Titus Quintus understood that he was appointed to have command of the army, without any other *limitation* than during the pleasure of the senate.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*, v. iv. § 14.

We are under physiological and cerebral *limitations*; *limitations* of association, want, condition.

Rushnell, *Nature and the Supernat.*, p. 51.

Every *limitation* of a power is a prohibition to transcend it; for, if it had not that effect, it would not be a *limitation*.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 157.

4†. That to which one is limited; that which is required as a condition.

You have stood your *limitation*; and the tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice.

Shak., *Cor.*, ii. 3. 145.

God, then, not only framed Nature one,
But also set it *limitation*
Of Forme and Time.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, i. 1.

5. In *law*: (a) The period of time prescribed by law after which an action cannot be brought. Since the investigation of controversies becomes more difficult with the lapse of time, and long delay to one may imply either that satisfaction has been received or that all claim is abandoned, and as it is vexatious to revive stale claims, the law allows fixed periods, varying with the nature of the grievance, within which, if at all, a claimant must apply to the courts. The statutes fixing these periods are called *statutes of limitations*. From the limitation prescribed for actions to recover real property, it follows that a practically secure title to land can be acquired by mere adverse possession for a sufficient time. (b) In the law of conveyancing, the carving out of an estate less than a fee simple absolute (see *fee*²); the prescribing of an ulterior direction for the devolution of an estate in case the estate of the primary grantee shall fail. If a deed or will gives property to A limiting his estate to his life, and on his death giving the property to B, the gift to B is a *limitation*, or *limitation over*. If the property is given to A so long as she remains unmarried, adding that in case she marries

the property is to go to B, the added clause is a *conditional limitation*, or a *limitation over* dependent on a condition. If a condition only is prescribed without adding a limitation over, the property will, if the condition be valid, revert to the donor or his heirs.

6†. The particular district in which a limiter or begging friar was allowed to beg for alms.

Ther wolketh now the lymytour hymself, . . .
And seyth his matyns and his hooly thynges
As he gooth in his lymytacoun.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 21.

A limitour of the Grey Friars, in the course of his *limitation*, preached many times, and had but one sermon at all times.

Latimer, Misc. Sel.

Some [pulpits] have not had foure sermons these fiftene or sixtene years since Friers left their *limitations*.

B. Gilpin, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1552.

Collateral limitation a limitation dependent on some collateral event.—**Conditional limitation**. See def. 5.—**Four years' limitation law**, a name by which the United States Tenure of Office Act (United States Congress, March, 1867) is sometimes known. See *tenure*.—**Limitation of the Crown Act**, an English statute of 1701 (12 and 13 Wm. III., c. 2) which vested the succession to the crown in the Princess Sophia of Hanover and her heirs, being Protestants. Also called the *Act of Settlement*, and the *Succession to the Crown Act*.—**Statute of limitations**. See def. 5.—**Words of limitation**, words in a deed or will taken as indicating the nature or kind of estate the donee is vested with, by stating who shall or may take after him.

limitative (lim'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. limitatif* = *Sp. Pg. limitativo*; as *limitate* + *-ive*.] Limiting; fixing limits; restrictive.

Limitative notions which have a negative value, in so far as they keep open a vacant space beyond experience, but do not enable us to fill that space with any positive realities.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 84.

Limitative judgment, in *logic*, a name given by Kant to an affirmative limited proposition, such as "Every man is a non-dog," in order to make up the triad of *foris*—affirmative, negative, limitative—under the category of quality.

Much acumen has been expended even in recent times in vindicating the *limitative* form of judgments, but I can see in it only an unmeaning product of pedantic ingenuity.

Nettleship, fr. of Lotze's Logic, I. li. § 40.

limited (lim'i-ted), *p. a.* and *n.* I. *p. a.* 1. Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed.

After this great affront to the King, is Mountford sent over again into Gascony, though with a more *limited* authority.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 84.

2†. Allotted or appointed.

I'll make so bold to call,
For 'tis my *limited* service.

Shak., Macbeth, li. 3. 56.

3. In *railroading*, restricted as to number of ears (weight), or to the carrying of first-class passengers; said of a train.—**Limited adjunct**, an adjunct that agrees with the subject in regard to some part, nature, time, place, or respect.

Mortality is the absolute *adjunct* of man, whilst immortality is the *limited*; because man is not absolutely immortal, but only as to the soul.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Limited company, fee, function. See the nouns.—**Limited divorce**. See *divorce*, 1.—**Limited jurisdiction, liability, mail, monarchy, partnership, problem, ticket, train, univocation, vote**, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. A limited express-train: as, the Chicago *limited*. [Colloq., U. S.]

Let the great steamship founder, the *limited* crash through a trestle.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 577.

limitedly (lim'i-ted-li), *adv.* In a limited manner or degree; with limitation.

The constitution of such an *nifty* doth involve the vesting some person or some number of persons with a sovereign authority, . . . to be managed in a certain manner, either absolutely, according to pleasure, or *limitedly*, according to certain rules prescribed to it.

Barrow, Unity of the Church.

limitedness (lim'i-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being limited. Johnson.

limiter (lim'i-tēr), *n.* [ME. *limitour*, *lymytour*, < OF. *limitour*, *limiteur*, < ML. *limitator*, a friar licensed to act within certain limits, lit. one who limits, < L. *limitare*, limit, bound: see *limit*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which limits or confines.

They so believing, as we hear they do, and yet abolishing a law so good and moral, the *limiter* of sin, what are they else but contrary to themselves?

Milton, Tetrachordon.

2†. A friar licensed to beg, collect convent-dues, preach, or perform other duties within certain limits, or in a certain district.

A Frere ther was, a wantoun and a merye,
A *lymytour*, a ful solempne man. . . .
He was the beste beggere in his hous.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 260.

'Twas but getting a Dispensation from the Pope's *limiter*, or Gatherer of the Peter-Pence.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 101.

limites, *n.* Plural of *limites*.

limit-gage (lim'it-gāj), *n.* A gage which is used for determining whether pieces do not exceed or fall below a certain specified range of dimension. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

limitless (lim'it-less), *a.* [Limit + *-less*.] Having no limits; unbounded; illimitable.

Now to this sea of city-commonwealth,
Limitless London, am I come obscured.

Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. H, 4 b.

=Syn. Boundless, unlimited, illimitable, infinite.

limitour, *n.* A Middle English form of *limiter*.

limit-point (lim'it-point), *n.* A point on a line or other spread, such that within every interval within which it is contained there lie an infinity of points of a given manifold. The limit-point may or may not belong to this manifold.

limma (lim'ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *λείμμα*, a remnant, somewhat less than half a major tone, a monosemic pause, < *λείπειν*, leave.] 1. In the Pythagorean system of music, the smaller half-step or semitone, being the remnant of a perfect fourth after subtracting from it two whole steps or "tones": $\frac{4}{3} \div (\frac{2}{1})^2 = \frac{2}{3}$. A limma and an apotome together made a "tone": $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{11}{12} \times \frac{2}{1} = \frac{11}{6}$. Also called *Pythagorean semitone* or *hemitone*.—2. In *pros.*, a monosemic empty time or pause; a time equal to one mora or someion, existing in the rhythm, but not expressed by a syllable in the words. The limma is indicated by a mark like a caret (^, taken from the initial λ or λ of *λείμμα*). The pause at the end of a trochaic dimeter or tetrapody catalectic (see the lines quoted under *catalectic*) is an example, — — — — — A, the scantleonic line being — — — — —. Also written *leinna*. See *paux*.

limmer¹ (lim'er), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *limber*¹.

They have their feet and legs *limmer*, wherewith they crawl.

Holland.

limmer² (lim'er), *n.* 1. A dialectal variant of *limber*².—2†. *Naut.*, a man-ropo at the side of a ladder.

limmer³ (lim'er), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lymmer*; in def. 1 also *leamer*; < ME. *limer*, *limere*, *lymere*, < OF. *liemier*, *F. limier*, a large dog, lit. a dog held in a leash, < OF. *liem*, *F. lien*, a leash: see *lime*⁴, *lien*². Cf. *limchound*.] I. *n.* 1†. A limchound; in general, a hound; in a later use, a mongrel hound.

A gret route
Of hunte and eke of foresteres,
With many rayles and *lymeres*.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 362.

A dogge engendred betwene an hounde and a mastive, called a *lymmer* or mungrell.

Elyot, In v. Hybris. (Halliwell.)

Hence—2. A low, base, or worthless person; a scoundrel; as applied to a woman, in a milder sense, a jade. [Now Scotch and North. Eng.]

To satisfie in parte the wrong which had bene offered him by those *lymmers* and robbers. *Holinshed*, Hist. Ireland.

The nurrice was a faine *limmer*
As e'er hung on a tree.

Larkin (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

Thieves, *limmers*, and broken men of the Highlands.

Scott.

II. † a. Base; low.

Then the *limmer* Scottes . . . burnt my guddes, and made deadly feede on me, and my barnes.

Bullein's Dialogue (1573), p. 3. (Halliwell.)

Hence with 'em, *limmer* lown,

Thy vermin and thyself.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, li. 1.

limmock (lim'ok), *a.* [limmer¹, limber¹ with substituted term. -ock.] Very limber. [Prov. Eng.]

limn (lim), *v.* [ME. *limnen*, contr. of *luminen*, an aphetic form of *enluminen*, < OF. *enluminer*, < L. *illuminare*, *enluminare*, illuminate, burnish, limn: see *illumine*, *illuminate*.] I. *trans.* To represent by painting or drawing; depict; delineate; hence, to describe vividly or minutely. [Archaic or poetical.]

It were impossible
To *limn* his passions in such lively colours
As his own proper suffrance could express.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, lii. 3.

II. † intrans. To practise drawing or painting, especially in water-colors.

Yesterday begun my wife to learn to *limn* of one Browne, and by her beginning, upon some eyes, I think she will do very fine things, and I shall take great delight in it.

Pepys, Diary, II. 234.

Limnæa (lim-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1817), for **Limnæacea*, < *Limnæa* + *-acea*.] In De Blaiuville's classification (1825), the first of three families of his *Pulmobranchiata*, containing pulmonate gastropods of the genera *Limnæa*, *Physa*, and *Planorbis* in a broad sense; the pond-snails, now divided into two families, *Limnæidae* and *Physidae*.

limnæan (lim-nā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [Limnæa + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Limnæa*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the group *Limnæa*; any pond-snail.

limnæaceous (lim-nā'shius), *a.* Same as *limnæan*.

Limnædia (lim-nā'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh.] A genus of phyllopod crustaceans, with a thin flexible bivalve carapace of oval form, and from 18 to 26 segments which bear limbs. *L. agassizi* is found in pools in New England.

Limnædiacea (lim-nā'di-ä'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnædia* + *-acea*.] Same as *Limnædiida*.

Limnæidiæ (lim-nā'di-ä-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnædia* + *-idæ*.] A family of phyllopod or branchiopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Limnædia*. The test is soft and bivalved, there are numerous pairs of plicopods or swimming-feet, the antennæ are large, the antennulæ are small, and the large telson has a pair of appendages. In the male one or two pairs of feet are chelate. The leading genera are *Limnædia*, *Limnætia*, and *Estheria*. See *Estheriada*.

Limnæa (lim-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίμνη*, of or from a marsh, < *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh.] A genus of *Limnæida*, typical of the subfamily *Limnæinæ*. In these pond-snails the shell is a slender dextral spiral with a large body-whorl and aperture, of a light, thin, horny texture. There are many species. *L. stagnalis* is a common one. They live in ponds, and are almost exclusively vegetarian. The genus is cosmopolitan, and reaches its highest development in North America. Also erroneously *Limnea*, *Lymnæa*, *Lymnæa*, *Lymnæus*.

Limnææna (lim-nē-an'ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), < *Limnæa* + *-ana*.] A family of tracheolipod mollusks, typified by the genus *Limnæa*, containing all the limnophilous gastropods, now differentiated into the families *Limnæidae* and *Physidae*.

Limnæidæ (lim-nē-ä-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of basomatoporous pulmonate gastropods, with diversiform tentacles, eyes at the inner or posterior bases of the tentacles, simple upper jaw as well as lateral ones, wide seriform marginal teeth of the radula, and generally a spiral shell; the pond-snails. They inhabit fresh waters, especially of temperate and northern countries, and are of cosmopolitan distribution. More than 600 species are described, most of which belong to the genera *Lymnæa*, *Planorbis*, and *Ancylus*. They are divided by the shape of the shell into *Limnæinæ*, *Planorbina*, and *Ancylina*.

Limnæinæ (lim-nē-ä-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnæa* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Limnæidæ*, including those pond-snails whose shell is a long spiral.

Limnæine (lim-nē-in), *a.* [Limnæine.] Of or relating to the *Limnæinæ*.

Limnanthæ (lim-nan'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1833), < *Limnanthes* + *-æa*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ*, characterized by regular flowers with valvate sepals, small glands alternating with the petals, and beakless carpels. It embraces the two genera *Limnanthes* and *Flörkea*, with four species, all natives of North America. The group was given ordinal rank by some of the earlier botanists.

Limnanthemum (lim-nan'thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1769), < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *ἄνθεμον*.] A genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ* and tribe *Ményantheæ*, distinguished by the indehiscent fruit and cordate leaves. There are about 26 species (perhaps reducible to 13), distributed throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the world. They are aquatic perennials, with floating leaves on very long petioles, and yellow flowers. One beautiful species, *L. nymphæoides*, is a native of Europe and Asia, and goes by the names of *fringed bog-bean* or *buck-bean*, *fringed water-lily*, *water-fringe*, and *marsh-flower*. (See *bog-bean*.) *L. lacustrinum* of the eastern United States is the common floating-heart.

Limnanthes (lim-nan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1833), < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *ἄθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ*, type of the tribe *Limnantheæ*, and distinguished from *Flörkea*, the other genus of the tribe, by having five petals instead of three.

Limnea, *n.* See *Limnæa*.

limner (lim'nēr), *n.* [ME. *limnore*, *lymenour*, *luminour*, short for *enluminour*, < OF. *enluminer*, < ML. *illuminator*, illuminator, limner: see *illuminate* and *limn*.] One who limns; an artist or delineator; more especially, one who paints portraits or miniatures. [Archaic or poetical.]

Johannes Dancastre, *lymenour*.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.



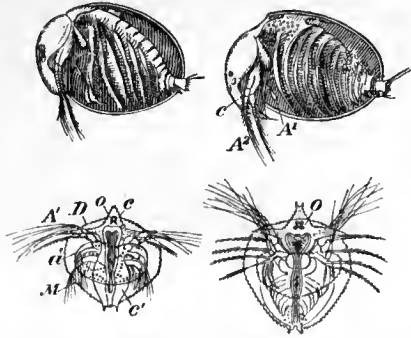
Pond-snail (*Limnæa stagnalis*).



Limnæa stagnalis, seen from below.

That family had lately got their pictures drawn by a *limner*, who travelled the country, and took likenesses for fifteen shillings a head. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.*

Limnetis (lim-nō'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιμνήτις*, fem. of *λιμνήτης*, living in marshes, < *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh.] One of the three leading genera of *Limnadiidae* (or *Estheriidae*), having



Limnetis brachyura: upper left-hand figure, male; upper right-hand figure, female—in both the left side of the carapace cut away; lower left-hand figure, larval form; lower right-hand figure, same further advanced. *A*, antennules; *A'* and *A''*, antennae; *C*, head; *C'*, body; *D*, carapace; *M*, mandibles; *a'*, great plate covering mouth; *o*, eye.

a bivalve carapace, numerous body-segments, and the foliaceous appendages of typical phylo-pods. *L. brachyura* is an example. The males of these water-fleas may be even more numerous than the females, contrary to the rule among related forms. See *Limnadiidae*, and cut under *Estheriidae*.

Limning (lim'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *limn*, *v.*]

1. The act of delineating, as by means of pencil or brush.—2. That which is limned; a delineation, literally or figuratively. [Rare.]

There is nothing in either of the former two [panels with the portraits of the king and queen] which could not have been copied by a Fleming from a *limning* made in Scotland years before. *Athenaeum*, No. 3199, p. 221.

limnite (lim'nit), *n.* [< *Limn(wa)* + *-ite*².] 1. A fossil of the genus *Limnaea* or some similar shell. Also *lymnite*.—2. Yellow ocher or brown iron ore, containing more water than limonite. It consists of oxid of iron 74.8 and water 25.2.

Limnobates (lim-nob'ā-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1835), < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *βάτης*, one that treads, < *βαίνω*, walk, step.] The typical genus of *Limnobatidae*, containing such species as *L. lineata* of the United States.

Limnobotidae (lim-nō-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Limnobotas* + *-idae*.] A family of aquatic *Heteroptera*, represented by the genus *Limnobotas* alone, whose species are commonly found in ponds in Europe and North America. These water-bugs have the head horizontal, as long as the thorax, with the antennae inserted at the end of the widened front, the first joint stoutest and shortest, the third longest.

Limnochares (lim-nok'ā-rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιμνοχαρίς*, delighting in marshes (epithet of a frog), < *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *χαίρω*, rejoice, delight (> *χαρά*, delight).] 1. A genus of water-mites or aquatic acarids of the family *Hydrachnidae*, or giving name to the *Limnocharidae*. *Latreille*, 1796.—2. A genus of heteropterous insects: same as *Hydrometra*.

Limnocharidae (lim-nō-kar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnochares* + *-idae*.] A family of tracheate *Acarina*, with the skeleton composed of sclerites embedded in a soft skin, palpi raptorial, stigmata near the rostrum, legs of six or more joints, fitted for crawling organs, and habits of life wholly or partly aquatic.

Limnocochlides (lim-nō-kok'li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *κοχλίας* (*κοχλιδ-*), a small snail: see *Cochlides*.] A family of pulmoniferous gastropods, combining the *Limnaea* and *Auriculacea*.

Limnocyon (lim-nos'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *κύων*, a dog.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals from the Eocene of America, belonging or related to the *Hycenodontidae*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1872.

Limnohyidae (lim-nō-hi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnohyus* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct Eocene hoofed quadrupeds of suilline character, founded by Marsh for the reception of the genus *Limnohyus*.

Limnohyus (lim-nō-hi'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *ὑς*, a pig, hog (= *L. sus* = *E. sou*²).] The typical genus of *Limnohyidae*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1872.

Limnophagæ (lim-nof'ā-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. *pl.* of *limnophagus*: see *limnophagous*.] See *Cyprinodontidae limnophagæ*, under *Cyprinodontidae*.

limnophagous (lim-nof'ā-gus), *a.* [< NL. *limnophagus*, < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh (confused with *L. limus*, mud), + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Mudd-eating; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cyprinodontidae limnophagæ*.

Limnophila (lim-nof'i-lā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hartmann, 1821), neut. *pl.* of *limnophilus*: see *limnophilous*.] A division of pulmoniferous gastropods, containing the fresh-water basomatoplorous forms: same as *Hygrophila*².

Limnophilidae (lim-nō-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnophilus* + *-idae*.] A family of trichopterous neuropterous insects, or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Limnophilus*, having the maxillary palps of the male three-jointed, scarcely pubescent, and like those of the female. The habits of the larvæ vary; some live in rapid streams, others in standing water, and others in moss at the roots of trees. Their cases are always free. The group is nearly confined to the temperate and boreal regions of the northern hemisphere.

limnophilous (lim-nof'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *limnophilus*, < Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *φιλος*, loving.] Fond of ponds or pools, or living in them: said of various animals, especially mollusks and insects.

Limnophilus (lim-nof'i-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *limnophilous*.] 1. The typical genus of *Limnophilidae*, having the anterior wings mostly narrow, with straight costa and truncate apical margin. It is abundantly represented in Europe, North America, and Asia by species which extend far north and mostly inhabit still water. Given in this form by Burmeister, 1839, after *Limnophilus* of Leach, 1817.
2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

Limnoria (lim-nō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. *λιμνώρεα*, in myth, a daughter of Nereus and Doris, < *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, sea.] The typical genus of *Limnoriidae*. *L. lignorum* or *terrebrans* is the common gribble, a minute isopod highly injurious to submerged woodwork.

Limnoriidae (lim-nō-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limnoria* + *-idae*.] A family of isopods represented by the genus *Limnoria*; the gribbles. By means of their trenchant mandibles they eat their way into submerged wood, and are numerous enough in many waters to do great damage to wharves and shipping on both coasts of America and on European coasts.

Limnospiza (lim-nō-spi'zā), *n.* [< Gr. *λίμνη*, a pool, lake, marsh, + *σπίζα*, a finch.] A genus of fringilline birds: same as *Embernagra*.

Limnodoreæ (li-mō-dō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1833), < *Limnorum* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieæ*, with simple erect stems, usually leafy, and rhizomes without tubers. It embraces 5 genera, *Limnorum* being the type, all terrestrial (not epiphytic) herbs, growing outside the tropics in both hemispheres.

Limnorum (li-mō-dō'rūm), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1818), < *L. limnorum*, < Gr. *λιμνόρορον*, *λεμνόρορον*, a wild plant, not identified.] A genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieæ*, type of the subtribe *Limnodoreæ*. There is but one species, *L. abortivum*, which is found in the Mediterranean region and in central Europe. It grows to the height of 1 or 2 feet, and has a purplish stem and rather large purple flowers in a simple loose spike. It is believed to be partially parasitic on the roots of shrubs. It is sometimes cultivated.

Limoges enamel. See *enamel*.

limont, *n.* An obsolete form of *lemon*.

Limonia (li-mō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < F. *limon*, < Pers. *limūn*, the lemon, citron: see *lemon*.] A genus of spiny shrubs from tropical Asia, belonging to the order *Rutaceæ*, tribe *Aurantieæ*. They are distinguished by having flowers with a 4- or 5-lobed calyx and from 8 to 10 stamens. The leaves are compound, with from 3 to 8 leaflets. The Javanese employ the extremely acid pulp of the fruits of *L. acidissima* as a substitute for soap, and on the coast of Malabar they are used medicinally. This species is sometimes called the *musk-deer plant*. *L. carnosia* yields the kekiam-fruit of Bengal, and *L. monophylla* is known as *Indian wild lime*.

limonin (lim'ō-nin), *n.* [< NL. *limonum* (F. *limon*), lemon, + *-in*².] A bitter crystallizable matter (C₂₂H₅₀O₁₃) found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, etc.

limonite (li'mō-nit), *n.* [= F. *limonite*; as Gr. *λεμόν*, a marshy meadow, a meadow, + *-ite*².] An important iron ore which is found earthy, concretionary, or mammillary and fibrous. Its brownish-yellow streak distinguishes it from hematite. It forms the bog-iron of existing marshes. Its color varies from dark brown to ochre-yellow. It consists of sesquioxide of iron 85.6 and water 14.4. Also called *brown hematite* and *brown iron ore*.

limonitic (li-mō-nit'ik), *a.* [< *limonite* + *-ic*.] Consisting of limonite, or resembling it in appearance.

Limosa (li-mō'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. limosa*, fem. of *limosus*, muddy: see *limous*.] A genus of wading birds of the family *Scolopacidae*, having the bill a little recurved; the godwits. They are among the largest of the family, and resemble curlews, but the bill is not decurved. *L. agoecephala* is the common black-tailed godwit; *L. hæmastica* is the Hudsonian godwit; *L. jesso* is the great marbled godwit. There are other species. See *godwit*.



Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*).

limose (li'mōs), *a.* [< *L. limosus*, muddy: see *limous*.] Same as *limous*.

Limosella (li-mō-sel'ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called from their place of growth, < *L. limus*, mud.] A genus of small ereeping or floating herbs of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Gratiolææ*, characterized by having the leaves in clusters, the calyx 5-toothed, and the 4 stamens with the anthers confluent 1-celled. There are 5 or 6 species, found throughout the warm and temperate regions of the earth. *L. aquatica* is known as *mudwort* or *mudweed*. The American plant is the variety *tenaxifolia*, found in tidal mud northward on the Atlantic coast.

Limosina (li-mō-si'nā), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < *L. limosus*, muddy (see *limose*, *limous*), + *-ina*¹.] A genus of *Muscidae*. Also called *Coprina*.

Limosinæ (li-mō-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Limosa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds of the family *Scolopacidae*; the godwits. *G. R. Gray*.

limosis (li-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λιμός*, hunger, + *-osis*.] In *med.*, a depraved or morbidly ravenous appetite caused by disease.

Limosugæ (li-mō-sū'jē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. limus*, mud, + *sugere*, suck.] In *Nermet's* classification of birds, a group of his *Rusticoleæ*, including such birds as curlews, snipes, sandpipers, and plovers, and thus nearly coextensive with the *Limicoleæ* of authors.

limoust (li'mus), *a.* [< ME. *limous*, < OF. *limoux* = Sp. Pg. It. *limoso*, < *L. limosus*, muddy, slimy, < *limus*, mud, slime: see *lime*¹.] Muddy; slimy; thick.

If water ther be *limous* or enfecte

Admyntry of salt wol it correcte.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 176.

That country . . . became a gained ground by the mud and *limous* matter brought down by the river Nilus.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 1.

limp¹ (limp), *a.* [Not found in ME.; appar. < AS. **lemp*, in comp. *lemphtalt*, *lemphatt*, earliest form *laemphtalt*, glossing ML. *turdus* (see *lourd*), appar. 'awkward,' but lit. 'lame,' < **lemp* + *halt*, halt, lame; cf. *leel*, *lempinn*, or *lempiligr*, pliable, gentle. The adj. is prob. connected with the verb *limp*², q. v. Cf. *limber*¹.] 1. Lacking stiffness or firmness; weak in fiber or texture; flexible; limber; flaccid: applied to things or persons.

The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is not firm, *limp* and tasteless. *I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*.

Limpe linen betokens a desponding spirit.

T. Winthrop, *Cecil Dreeme*, iv.

Her verses on the bombardment of Copenhagen were . . . as *limp* and incoherent as Shelley's own of the same date. *E. Dowden*, *Shelley*, I. 103.

2. Lacking stability or firmness of character; inefficient; incapable.

A kind Providence furnishes the *limpest* personality with a little gum or starch in the form of tradition.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I. 25.

limp caac. See *caac*².

limp¹, *v. i.* [< *limp*¹, *a.*] To be inadequate or unsatisfactory. *Stanhurst*.

limp² (limp), *v. i.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; = LG. *limpen* = MHG. *limphen*, limp; cf. G. dial. *lampen*, hang down loosely, > *lampecht*, flaccid, limp; cf. mod. *leel*, *limpa*, limpness, weakness; W. *lleipr*, flabby, *llybin*, limber, *llypa*, limp; perhaps ult. connected (as a nasalized form) with *lap*², Skt. *√ lamb*, hang down. Prob. connected with the adj. *limp*¹, q. v.; but the relations of these and the other forms are not clear, the records being too scanty to determine.] To move with a halting or jerky step; walk lame: often used figuratively: as, a *limping* argument; *limping* verses.

limp

Pluck the lined crutch from thy old limping sire.
Shak., T. of A., IV. 1. 14.
 The commentator will lend a crutch to the weak poet,
 to help him to limp a little further than he could on his
 own feet.
Pope, To Warburton, Sept. 20, 1741.
 The unfortunate divine, whom we left limping with a
 sprained ankle into the breakfast-room of the Inn.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, II.

limp² (limp), *n.* [*< limp², v.*] A halting step;
 the act of limping.

limp³ (limp), *v.* [*ME. limpen* (pret. *lomp*, also
weak limpale, pp. *lumpen*), *< AS. limpian* (pret.
lump, *lomp*, pp. **lumpen*; also in comp. *gelim-*
pan, *belimpan*), happen, befall, pertain, = *OHG.*
limphan, *limpfan*, *MHG. limfen*, become, suit.]
I. intrans. To happen; befall; chance.
 "Al iord!" quath Ioseph, "how may this be?"
Joseph of Arimathea (E. E. T. S.), I. 213.

II. trans. To come upon; meet.
 The fyfte was Josue, that joly mane of armes,
 That in Jerusalem ofte fulle nyche joye tymppede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3416.

limp⁴ (limp), *n.* [*Prob. < limp¹, a.*] A scraper
 of board or sheet-iron shaped like half the head
 of a small eask, used for scraping the oro off
 the sieve in the operation of hand-jigging.

limpardt, *n.* [*< limp² + -ard.*] A cripple.
 What could that gouty limpard have done with so fine
 a dog?
Urquhart, tr. of *Itabels*, f. 39. (*Davies*.)

limper (lim'për), *n.* One who limps; a lame
 person.

limpet (lim'pet), *n.* [*< ME. lempet*, a limpet,
 appar. orig. a lamprey, *< AS. lempedu*, another
 form of *lampreda*, a lamprey; see *lamprey*. It
 can hardly be connected with *L. lepas* (*lepad-*),
< Gr. λεπάς (*λεπαδ-*), a limpet; see *Lepas*. Cf.
limpin.] **I.** A marine dogoglossate gastropod
 with an open conical shell imperforate at the
 apex. The species mostly belong to the families *Patel-*
lidae and *Acanthidae*; the best-known is *Patella vulgata*, the
 common limpet of northern Europe. This inhabits rocky
 coasts, and selects a site on intertidal rocks, which it uses
 as a resting-place and wears down into a cavity, making
 short excursions in search of food, which consists chiefly
 of algae. Limpets are noted for sticking closely to rocks
 by means of their adhesive foot, which acts as a sucker,
 bringing considerable atmospheric pressure to bear upon
 their shells, which latter, moreover, fit tightly in conse-
 quence of the evenly rounded aperture. Large numbers
 are collected for fish-bait, and they are also used as food by
 the poor. See *bonnet limpet*, *keyhole limpet*, *slipper limpet*.
 Ho stuck like a limpet to a rock.
Scott, *St. Ronan's Well*, xxxi.

And on thy ribs the limpet sticks,
 And in thy heart the scrawly snail pisy.
Tennyson, *The Sailor Boy*.

2. Some mollusk resembling the foregoing, at
 least in shape of the shell.—**Cup-and-saucer lim-**
pet. See *cup-and-saucer*.—**Duck's-bill limpet**, a limpet
 of the family *Pisirellidae* and genus *Parnophorus*, having
 an imperforate shell covered by the mantle.—**False lim-**
pet, one of the *Acanthidae*.—**Foolacap-limpet**, a shell of
 the genus *Pileopsis* (which see).—**Fresh-water limpet**,
 a species of *Ancylus*.

limpid (lim'pid), *a.* [*< F. limpide* = *Sp. limpido*
 = *Pg. It. limpido*, *< L. limpidus*, clear, bright;
 cf. *Gr. λαμπειν*, shine, *λαμπρος*, bright; see *lamp*.
 Cf. also *lymph.*] Characterized by clearness
 or transparency; translucent; crystal-clear;
 lucid; as, a *limpid* stream; a *limpid* style.

Filter this solution through cap-paper, to have it clear
 and limpid.
Boyle, *Works*, I. 708.

And witness be what splendid Princes are
 The stars which move about this limpid sphere.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, II. 201.

A beautiful limpid lake, which is fed by a rivulet flow-
 ing down from unseen sources in the rock.
D. G. Mitchell, *Bound Together*.

Turn those limpid eyes on mine,
 And let me read there, love, thy fairest soul!
M. Arnold, *The Buried Life*.

limpidity (lim'pid-i-ti), *n.* [*< F. limpidité* = *It.*
limpidità, *< LL. limpidita(-s)*, clearness, *< L. lim-*
pidus, clear, limpid; see *limpid*.] Limpidness.

limpidly (lim'pid-li), *adv.* In a limpid manner;
 transparently; clearly; lucidly.

Goethe himself, limpidly perfect as are many of his
 shorter poems, often fails in giving artistic coherence to his
 longer works.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 295.

limpidness (lim'pid-nes), *n.* The state of be-
 ing limpid; clearness; transparency; lucidity.

limpint, *n.* [*Cf. limpet.*] A limpet. *Nares*.
 Tellina, mytilus. τελινα, μυτιλος. *Athenæo*. A *limpin*.
Nomenclator.

limpingly (lim'ping-li), *adv.* In a limping or
 halting manner; lamely.

limpitude (lim'pi-tūd), *n.* [*< L. limpitudo*,
 clearness, *< limpidus*, clear, limpid; see *limpid*.]
 The quality of being limpid; limpidness. *Bail-*
ley, 1727.

limpkin (lim'kin), *n.* A local (Florida) name
 of the crying-bird or courlan, *Aramus giganticus*.
 See *courlan*, *Aramus*.

limply (limp'li), *adv.* In a limping manner.

limpness (limp'nes), *n.* The quality of being
 limp or flaccid; weak pliancy.

There are several replicas of rough sketches, which were
 probably made by Webb, as they show a limpness of method
 quite unlike the alashing draughtmanship of *Isigo*.
Portfolio, No. 234, p. 113.

The moral laxity and limpness which may be remarked
 in the lower classes in Russia.
D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 545.

limpsy (limp'si), *a.* [*< limp¹ + -sy*, equiv. to
 -y¹.] Limp; flaccid. [*Colloq.*, New Eng.]

Someh'n' or other 's bon a usin' on her up, for she was
 all wore out, and looked sort o' limpsy, as if there wa'n't
 no starch left in her.
H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 584.

Limulidæ (li-mū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Limulus* +
 -idæ.] The limulus family; a family of gigan-
 tostracous or paleocaridan crustaceans of the
 order *Pœcilopoda*, *Merostomata*, or *Xiphosura* (or
Xiphura), exemplified by the genus *Limulus*.

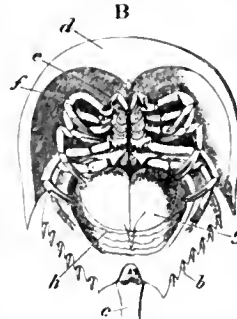
limulite (lim'ū-lit), *n.* [*< Limulus* + -ite².] A
 fossil limulid or some similar organism.

limuloid (lim'ū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Limulus* +
 -oid.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or having the char-
 acters of *Limulus*; related to or resembling a
 limulus; pœcilopodous; merostomatous; xiphu-
 rous.

In the Coal-measures no fewer than three genera and
 eight species of small *Limuloid* Crustaceans have been
 met with.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 662.

II. n. A limuloid crustacean; a pœcilopod,
 merostome, or xi-
 phure.

Limulus (lim'ū-lus),
n. [*NL.*, *< L. limulus*,
 somewhat askance,
 dim. of *limus*, ask-
 ancee.] **1.** The rep-
 resentative genus
 of *Limulidæ*. *L. poly-*
phemus is the common
 horseshoe- or king-crab
 of the Atlantic coast of
 North America; *L. mo-*
tucanus is found on the
 Pacific coast of Asia.
Limulus is the only liv-
 ing form of the order to
 which it belongs.



Limulus rotundus (king-crab) (ventral view).
B. Cephalic shield, covering anterior
 division of the body; *b.* posterior di-
 vision of the body; *c.* base of telson;
d. subfrontal area; *e.* antennules of
 antennæ; *f.* one of the series of ambu-
 latory legs; *g.* operculum; *h.* bran-
 chiferous appendages.

2. [*l. c.*] Any crust-
 acean of the genus
Limulus.

limy (lī'mi), *a.* [*<*
lime¹ + -y¹.] **1.**
 Smear'd with lime;
 viscous; glutinous.
 Striving more, the more in laces strong
 Himselfe he tide, and wrapt his wings twaine
 In *limie* snares the subtil loopes among.
Spenser, *Mulopotmos*, I. 429.

2. Containing lime; as, a *limy* soil.—**3.** Re-
 sembling lime; having the qualities of lime.

lin¹ (lin), *v.* [*Se. also lecn*; *< ME. linnen*, *< AS.*
linnan (pret. *lann*, pp. *lunnen*) (= *lecl. linna*),
 also in comp. *belinnan*, *blinnan* (> *ME. blinnen*,
E. bliin, *q. v.*), cease.] **I. intrans.** To cease;
 stop; rest.
 Set a heggar on horseback, he'll never lin till he be
 a gallop.
B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, IV. 1.
 So they shall never lin,
 But where one ends another still begin.
W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastoral*, II. 1.

II. trans. To cease from.
 Their tongues will never lin wagging, master.
Middleton (and others), *The Widow*, v. 1.
 Yea, they and their Seminaris shame not to profess,
 to pettillon, and never lin penning our eares.
Milton, *Church-Government*, II., Con.

lin², **linn** (lin), *n.* [*Also lyn, lynn*; early mod.
E. linne; *< ME. *lynn*; prob. (*a*) in def. 1 *< AS.*
 (North.) *hlynn*, a torrent (cf. *hlym*, *hlynn*, sound,
 noise, elamor, *hlyman*, roar; related like *hlim-*
me, a torrent, *hlimman*, roar, elang); (*b*) in def.
 2, prob. *< Gael. linne* = *Ir. linn* = *W. llyn*, a pool.
 The forms and senses mix; whether they are
 ult. from one source is not clear. Cf. also *lecl.*
lind, a well, spring, brook.] **1.** A cataract or
 waterfall.
 We heard nought but the roaring linn,
 Among the braes sea scroogie.
Burns, *What will I do gin my Hoggie die?*

2. A pool; particularly, a pool below a fall of
 water.
 I saw a river rin
 Outoure a steiple rock of stane,
 Syne lychtit in a lin.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 6.

The nearest to her [Tovy] of kin
 Is Toothy, tripping down from Verwin's rushy lin.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, v. 113.

The shallowest water makes maist din,
 The deepest pool the deepest linn.
Fair Helen (Child's Ballads, II. 209).

3. The face of a precipice; a shrubby ravine.
 He took her in his arms twa,
 And threw her o'er the linn.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 301).

Duncan sigh'd baith out an' in,
 Spak' o' lowpin' owre a linn.
Burns, *Duncan Gray*.

[Now rare or local in all uses.]

lin³, *n.* A Middle English form of *lin¹*.

Lina (lī'nā), *n.* [*NL.* (Megerle, 1823), *< Gr. λινον*,
 flax; see *lin¹*.] A genus of leaf-beetles or ehry-
 somelida, with short antennæ, tibiae externally
 grooved, and pronotum laterally projected. It is
 represented in all parts of the world; about 30 species
 are known, of which 8 inhabit the United States, as *L. scripta*,
 the cottonwood leaf-beetle, which often does great dam-
 age by defoliating the groves of *Populus monilifera* in the
 Western States, and also feeds in the larval state on wil-
 lows.

Linaceæ (lī-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lindley,
 1835), *< Linum* + -acæ.] A synonym of *Lineæ*,
 still much used.

linaceous (lī-nā'shins), *a.* Of or pertaining to
 the natural order *Linaceæ*.

linaget, *n.* An obsolete form of *lineage*.

linaloe (lin-ā-lō'ē), *n.* [*Also linaloc*; a Mex.
 name.] A fragrant Mexican wood obtained from
 species of *Bursera*, used to a limited extent in
 making furniture, and yielding a substance em-
 ployed in perfumery.

linament (lin'ā-ment), *n.* [*< L. linamentum*,
 linen stuff, *< linum*, flax; see *lin¹*.] In *surg.*,
 lint; a tent for a wound.

Linaria (lī-nā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (A. L. de Jussieu,
 1789), *< L. linum*, flax, + *-aria*.] **1.** A genus
 of herbs, rarely shrubs, of the order *Scrophu-*
larinææ and tribe *Antirrhinææ*, characterized
 by a spurred corolla with a prominent palate,
 and stamens in which the anther-cells are dis-
 tinct; toad-flax. There are 130 species, found in the
 warm and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere
 and of South America. See *cancerwort*, *Kenilworth* *ivy*.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of linnets, including
L. canubina, the common linnet of Europe,
 and sundry related species, as the twite, the
 redpoll, etc. *Brisson*, 1760. Also called *Li-*
nota, *Egiothus*, and by other names. See *cut*
under linnet. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus.
 (*c*) [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name of the
 mealy redpoll, *Fringilla linaria* (*Egiothus canu-*
scens), of northern Europe; more frequently ap-
 plied of late years to the common redpoll of
 Europe and America, *Linota rufescens*, now usu-
 ally called *Egiothus linaria* or *Acanthis linaria*.
 See *cut under redpoll*.—**3.** A genus of worms.

linarite (lin'ā-rit), *n.* [*< Linæus*, a town in
 Spain, + -ite².] A hydrated sulphate of lead
 and copper, occurring in deep azure-blue mono-
 clinic crystals.

linative, *n.* A corrupt form of *lenitive*.

lince (lins), *n.* [*Var. of linch¹*.] A bank of sod
 between terraces formed on a hillside by the an-
 cient mode of plowing strips and leaving banks
 of sod between them; also, the strip or terrace
 of arable soil between two such banks. [*Prov.*
Eng.]

lincelst, *n. pl.* [*Also lintels*, and *lints*; origin ob-
 scure; prob. *OF.*] Tares in corn. *Halliwell*.

Linceus, *n.* See *Lyneus*.

linch¹ (linch), *n.* [*< ME. *linch*, *lynch*, *< AS.*
hline, a ridge of land, a balk. Hence the sur-
 name *Linch*, *Lynch*.] **1.** A ridge or balk of
 land; any bank or boundary for the division of
 land.—**2.** A ledge; a right-angled projection.
 —**3.** A narrow and steep bank or footpath.—
4. A small inland cliff, generally one that is
 wooded.—**5.** A hamlet. [*Prov. Eng.* in all
 uses.] (*Halliwell*.)

linch² (linch), *v.* [*Origin obscure*; cf. *link⁴*.]
I. intrans. To prance about in a lively manner.
 Cheval coquefineux, a *linching* horse.
Hollyband, *Dictionnaire* (1593). (*Halliwell*.)

II. trans. To beat or chastise. *Urry's MS.*
additions to Ray. (*Halliwell*.) [*Prov. Eng.*]

linchet (lin'chet), *n.* [*Also lynchet*; *< linch¹ +*
-et.] A ridge or terrace seen on the slopes of
 the Chalk, Oolitic, and Liassic escarpments in
 various parts of England, especially in Bedford-
 shire, Hertfordshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset.
 The origin of the lincets has never been made entirely
 clear. It is probable that most of them are artificial con-
 structions, and that they were made for convenience in
 cultivating the hill-slopes on which they occur. Also called
linch. Used chiefly in the plural. [*Local*, *Eng.*]

Many terraces are still cultivated, but every farmer I
 have met with has assured me that there is now, and has
 been from time immemorial, a general desire to plough
 down the *lynchets* (as they are locally called), and that
 formerly their number was much greater than at present.
Mackintosh, *Scenery of England and Wales*, p. 89.

linch-hoop (linch-'hōp), *n.* [*< linch-(pin) + hoop¹.*] A ring on the spindle of a carriage-axle, held in place by the linch-pin.

linch-pin (linch-'pin), *n.* [Also (simulating *link¹*) dial. *linkpin* (early mod. E. also *linpin*, *linpinne*, *lyppyn*), with loss of the appar. pl. suffix *-s*; prop., as formerly, *linspin*, lit. 'axle-pin,' *< linse* (obs.), axle, + *pin¹*: see *linse* and *pin¹*.] A pin inserted in the spindle of the axle of a vehicle to prevent the wheel from slipping off. Also *axle-pin*.

But if the rogne have gone a cnp too far,
Left out his linchpin, or forgot his tar,
It [a carriage] suffers interruption.

Copper, Progress of Error, l. 441.

Linckia (ling-'ki-ä), *n.* [NL., named after the German naturalist J. H. Linck (1674-1734).] The typical genus of *Linckidae*. Nardo, 1834.

Linckia (ling-'ki-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Linckia + -idae*.] A family of starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea*, whose skeleton is composed of rounded or elliptical ossicles, either contiguous or united by rods. There are no spines, the body being smooth or only granular. *L. guildingi* inhabits Florida and the West Indies; *L. unifasciata* ranges from California to Peru. Also *Linckidae*.

Lincoln green. See *green¹*.

Lincoln's finch. See *finch¹*.

Lincolnshire cheese. See *cheese¹*.

lincture (lingk-'tūr), *n.* [*< ML. "linctura, < L. lingere, pp. linctus, lick; < Gr. λείγω, lick; see lick¹*.] A medicine to be taken by licking or sucking; a substance of the consistence of honey, used for coughs, etc.

Confections, treacle, mithridate, eclegmes, or *linctures*, etc.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 371.

linctus (lingk-'tus), *n.* [NL. *linctus*, a licking, *< L. lingere, pp. linctus, lick; < Gr. λείγω, lick; see lick¹*.] Same as *lincture*.

lind¹ (lind), formerly and prob. still dial. also *lind*, *n.* [*< ME. lind, lunde, lynde, < AS. lind, also lunde = D. lunde = MLG. lunde = OHG. linta, MHG. G. lunde = Icel. Sw. Dan. lind, lind, linden* (in AS. also a shield, as made of lind); prob. connected with *lind², lithe*. G. dial. *lind*, bast, Icel. *lindi*, girdle (orig. of bast), are derived from the name of the tree. Cf. *linden*. Hence by corruption *lind², lime²*.] Same as *linden*, l. [Obsolete or local.]

Be ay of chiere as light as leef on lynde.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l'Envoy, l. 34.

Was nener lef vp-on lynde lyghter thereafter.

Piers Plowman (C), ii. 152.

lind², a. [ME. *lynd*; a var. (due perhaps to the cognate Icel. *lind* or Dan. *lind*) of *lithe*, soft, gentle: see *lithe¹*.] Soft; gentle.

Be not proud, bot meke & lynd,

And with this better go thou be-lynd.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

lind-coal, *n.* [ME. *lynde-cole*.] Charcoal made of the wood of the linden-tree: as, "half an unce of *lynde-cole*," MS. Soc. Antiqu. 101, f. 76. (Halliwell.)

linden (lin-'den), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *lynde*; *< ME. linden, < AS. linden (= G. linden)*, of the lind, *< lind, lind, + -en*: see *lind¹* and *-en²*. As a noun the word is modern, being, like *aspen*, orig. only adj.] I. *a.* Of the linden.

II. *n.* 1. A tree of the genus *Tilia*; the lime-tree. The common European linden is *T. Europaea*. An oil, used by perfumers, is distilled from its flowers. The American linden is *T. Americana*, and is also called *base-wood, bee-tree*, etc.

The linden broke her ranka and rent

The woodbine wreaths that bind her,

And down the middle, buzz! she went

With all her bees behind her.

Tennyson, Amphion.

2. A shield made of linden-wood; any shield: a modern use, translating the Anglo-Saxon *lind*, used poetically for a shield. See *shield*.

The shields placed in the graves were the ordinary *lindens*, of which no part commonly remains but the metal-boss handle.
Hevitt, Ancient Armor, l. 78.

silver-leafed linden, *Tilia argentea*, of Hungary.

linden-tree (lin-'den-trē), *n.* Same as *lind¹, linden*.

Lindera (lin-'dēr-ä), *n.* [NL. (C. P. Thunberg, 1784), named after John Linder, a Swedish botanist of the early part of the 18th century.] A genus of lauraceous trees or shrubs of the tribe *Litseaeeae*, having diœcious flowers surrounded by involucre, and often nine stamens having two-celled anthers. There are about 60 species, found in North America and in tropical and eastern Asia as far as Japan. *L. Benzoin* of North America, called *spice-bush, wild allspice, and benjamin-bush*, has a pleasant aromatic scent and taste, especially its bark and berries.

lindo (lin-'dō), *n.* [NL., *< Sp. Pg. It. lindo, fine, beautiful, pretty*.] One of the brilliantly col-

ored thick-billed tanagers of South America; a bullfinch tanager of the genus *Euphonia*.

lind-tree, *n.* [ME. *lunde-tre, lyn-tre; < lind¹ + tree*.] Same as *lind¹, linden-tree*. Turner, Herbal.

line¹ (lin), *n.* [*< ME. line, lin, lyn, < AS. lin, flax, linen, = OS. OFries. līn = D. lijn = MLG. līn = OHG. MHG. lin, G. lein = Icel. līn = Sw. Dan. lin, flax, = Goth. lein, linen* (not recorded in sense of 'flax'); cf. OF. F. *lin* = Sp. It. *lino* = Pg. *linho, < L. linum* = Gr. λίνον = ÖBulg. *linū* = Lith. *linai* = Ir. *lin, lion* = W. *lin* = Bret. *lin, flax* (in L., LGr., etc., also *linen*, a linen garment, a thread, line, cord, rope, etc.); not found in Skt., etc. It is probable but not certain that the Teut., Slav., etc., forms are derived from the L. or Gr. Hence (from AS. *lin*) *linen, lint¹, linseed, linnel¹, etc.*, and ult. (from L. *linum*) E. *lince², lince³, etc.*] 1. Flax. [In the general sense obsolete or provincial.]

He dronk never cidre ne wyn,

Ne never wered clooth of lyn.

Cursor Mundi. (Halliwell.)

Specifically, in technical use—(a) Flax of the longer and fine staple, separated from the shorter by the hackle and prepared for spinning. (b) A hat-makers' pad or brush, now usually of padded velvet, for smoothing the nap of hats.

2. Cloth of flax; linen.

Throughout all parts of Fraunce they weave *line* and make sailes thereof.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

Nor anie weaver, which his worke doth boast,

In dieper, in damaake, or in *lyne*.

Spenser, Mnipiotmos, l. 364.

Little he was, and ever wore a breastplate made of *linne*.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 459.

3. Linen apparel; apparel generally.

line² (lin), *n.* [(a) *< ME. line, lyne, a cord, a net, a snare, < AS. līne = D. lijn = OHG. līna, MHG. līne, G. leine = Icel. līna = Dan. line = Sw. lina, a cord, rope; mixed with (b) ME. line, lyne, ligne, < OF. ligne, F. ligne = Pr. ligna = Sp. línea = Pg. linha = It. linea = D. MHG. G. Sw. Dan. līne, a line (mark), < L. linea, also līna, a linen thread, a string, line, feature, outline, line of descent, etc., orig. fem. of līneus (= Gr. λίνεος, λίνος), of flax, linen, < linum, flax, linen: see line¹*. It is uncertain whether the words of the first group (a) are Teut. derivatives of the Teut. form *line¹*, or are borrowed or adapted from L. *linum, flax, linen, a linen thread, cord, rope, or, less prob., like the words of the second group (b), from the deriv. linea*. The two groups are entirely confused in E.: see *line¹*.] 1. A thread, string, cord, or small rope of any kind, especially one designed for some particular use, as a fishing-line, measuring-line, clothes-line, a bowline, a hauling-line, etc.

Sowe hem [linul] by a lyne other a threed.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it? Job xxxviii. 5.

The lines were out upon the poles—they were painted green and were square—and on the lines hung half the family linen.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 86.

Specifically—(a) A cord used as a guide or marker in stonework or carpentry; a chalk-line or marking-line. (b) *pl.* A lot or portion marked off by or as by a measuring-line; hence, fortune; condition.

The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places.

Ps. xvi. 6.

The old seaman paused a moment. "It is hard lines for me," he said, "to leave your honour in tribulation."

Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. iii.

(c) *pl.* The reins or thongs by which one guides a horse in driving. [U. S.]

2. Anything which resembles a thread or string in tenuity and extension.

That fret the clouds are messengers of day.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 108.

Specifically—(a) A thread-like mark, as one made with a pen, pencil, or graving-tool; a mark having length with little appreciable breadth; a stroke; a score. (b) In musical notation: (1) One of the horizontal strokes or marks that constitute the staff. The usual staff consists of five such lines, that for Gregorian music of four, while larger numbers of lines have also been used. The lines are numbered from below upward. The lines and the spaces between them are collectively called *degrees*. The pitches to which the several degrees are assigned depend upon the clef and the signature placed at the head of the staff. When it is necessary temporarily to increase the compass of the staff above or below, added or ledger lines are used, which are numbered up or down from the staff proper. See *notation, staff, and ledger*. (2) A short dash or stroke used in figured bass to indicate that a tone of a previous chord is to be continued without regard to its harmonic connection into a second chord. See *figured bass, under bass*. (3) A wavy horizontal mark, preceded by the letters *Sea*, added above or below a passage to indicate that it is to be played an octave above or below the pitch at which it is written. The end of such a transposition is indicated by the word *loco*, 'in place,' or simply by the termination of the line. (4) A wavy vertical mark to the left of the notes of a chord, to indicate that the chord is to be played arpeggio. (c) A seam or furrow on

the face or hands. Such seams in the hands are the basis of palmistry. See phrases below.

And do whate'er thou wilt, swift-footed Time, . . .

O, carve not with thy hours my love's fair brow,

Nor draw no lines there with thine antique pen.

Shak., Sonnets, xix.

3. In math.: (a) The limit of a surface; a length without breadth. These definitions, cited as well known by Aristotle, may be more precisely expressed thus: a part or the whole of the intersection of two surfaces; a continuum of points extended in only one dimension at each point. (b) In higher geom., a right line, ray, or axis; a curve of the first order. This use of the word is inaccurate but common, and can give rise to no inconvenience, since a line in sense (a) is usually called a curve in higher geometry, except a broken line, which is not considered.

4. Outline; contour; lineament; configuration: as, a ship of fine lines.

The lines of my body are as well drawn as his.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 1. 10.

5. A limit; division; boundary.

The Hellenes always drew a sharp line between themselves and the barbarians, a term by which they designated all non-Hellenic people.

W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 262.

6. A row; a continued series or rank: as, a line of trees or of buildings.

We past long lines of northern capes.

Tennyson, The Voyage.

(a) A straight row of letters and words between two margins: as, a page of thirty lines.

And yet I would I had o'erlooked the letter. . . .

Lo, here in one line is his name twice writ.

Shak., T. G. of V., l. 2. 123.

(b) In poetry, a succession of feet (colon or period), consisting of words written or printed in one row; a verse. A line or verse is no definite prosodic group of feet, but may consist of a single colon or of two cola, the ordinary width of a page or column generally limiting its length. Short verses or cola are sometimes printed as single lines, or combined in pairs to constitute one line. The name *line* is sometimes extended to verses slightly exceeding the printed line in length, but marked by indentation and want of initial capital as one verse. In ancient prosody a line (*versus, στίχος*) was conventionally determined to be a dactylic meter or period, or a monocolic period of eighteen or more more in magnitude. A shorter period was called a colon or a comma. Abbreviated l.

Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join

The varying verse, the full resounding line.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 268.

Hence—(c) *pl.* Any piece of writing, as a letter, or an actor's part in the dialogue of a play; specifically, a short or occasional poem, or poetry in general.

Com'st thou with deep premeditated lines,

With written pamphlets studiously devised?

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 2.

(d) A short letter—one as it were consisting of only a line of writing; a note: as, I received a line from my friend.

(e) *pl.* Same as *marriage lines*. [Colloq.]

"How should a child like you know that the marriage was irregular?" "Because I had no lines!" cries Caroline. . . . "And our maid we had then said to me, 'Miss Carry, where's your lines? And it's no good without.' And I knew it wasn't."

Thackeray, Philip, xii.

(f) A row or rank of soldiers drawn up with an extended front: distinguished from *column*. (g) A disposition of ships at regular intervals, either at anchor or under way. See *line of battle*. (h) *pl.* A punishment in English schools, consisting in requiring the student to commit a certain number of lines of Latin or Greek verse to memory.

7. A continuous or connected series, as of progeny or kin, descending from a common progenitor: as, a line of kings; the male line.

From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,

Being but fourth of that heroic line.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 78.

8. A series of public conveyances, as coaches, steamers, packets, and the like, passing to and fro between places with regularity: as, a line of ships to New Zealand; the Cunard line.—9. A railroad, or a continuous part of a railroad: as, a main line, branch line, through line.—10. A telegraph-wire between stations, forming with them the circuit.—11. In com.: (a) An order given to an agent or commercial traveler for goods. (b) The goods received upon such order. (c) The stock on hand of any particular class of goods.—12. In her., the division or demarcation between a bearing and the field, or between one bearing and another when one is charged upon the other. The ordinaries and subordinaries are the bearings whose lines are most commonly varied. See *dancetté, dovetailed, embatted, engrailed, indented, inected, nebulé, ragulé, and undé* or *wavy*.

13. In fort.: (a) A trench or rampart. (b) *pl.* A series of field-works, either continuous or with intervals. Wilhelm, Mil. Diet.—14. Milit., in the British army, the regular infantry, as distinguished from cavalry, artillery, militia, volunteer corps, etc. (in some cases, however, including the ordinary regiments of cavalry); in the United States army, the infantry, cavalry, and artillery of the regular army. The combatant officers in the navy are called *officers of the line*, as distin-

guished from the non-combatants, or *officers of the staff*. Thus, the *line officers* are admirals, commodores, captains, commanders, lieutenant-commanders, lieutenants, lieutenants (junior grade), ensigns, and midshipmen. *Mates*, *boatswains*, and *gunners* are also *line officers*, but not in the line of promotion.

It is now generally conceded that the law contemplates that the fighting portion of the army, as cavalry, artillery, infantry, and engineers, . . . constitutes the *line of the army*. *W. H. M. Diet.*

15. The course in which anything proceeds or which any one takes; direction given or assumed; as, a *line of policy* or of argument; to mark out a *line of travel* or of conduct; to pursue a certain *line of business* or of art.

If I chance to make an excursion into the matters of the Commonwealth, it is not out of curiosity, or busy-bodiness to be meddling in other men's lines. *Fidler, Church Hist., II. ix. 23.*

He is uncommonly powerful in his own line, but it is not the line of a first-rate man. *Coleridge.*

I am now sending back to Belle Plain all my wagons for a fresh supply of provisions and ammunition, and propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. *U. S. Grant, To Gen. Halleck, May 11, 1864.*

16. A unit of length, the twelfth of an inch, or sometimes the tenth of an inch. As a subdivision of an English inch it was never common and is now obsolete. The Paris line, a unit formerly much used throughout Europe, is the twelfth part of a French inch, equal to 0.0888 of an English inch, or 2.256 millimeters.

17. The equinoctial line; the equator.

Twenty of the dog-days now reign in a nose; all that stand about him are under the line. *Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 44.*

Abdominal line. See *abdominal*.—**Absorption-lines.** See *absorption*.—**Aclinic, adiabatic, agonic, Alamanian, atmospheric, basi-aleolar, basic, etc., line.** See the adjectives.—**Asymptotic line,** a curve upon a surface the envelop of normal sections, having infinite radii of curvature. Not to be confounded with *asymptotical lines*.—**Basibregmatic line,** the line joining the basion and bregma.—**Becket-line,** a short piece of rope used to form a becket or bight on a longer or larger line, such, for example, as is used in rigging a trawl.—**Breeding in the line.** See *breeding*.—**Broken, bulkhead, cardiac line.** See the qualifying words.—**Casting-line,** a line, from 7 to 9 feet long, made of several gut-lengths, attached to the rod-line in angling, and having the drops fastened to it.—**Check-line,** a line attached to a fishing-line fastened to an outrigger, by which the fishing-line is drawn in to the boat without disturbing the outrigger.—**Circular, concluding, contingent, etc., line.** See the adjectives.—**Curved line,** a line whose direction continuously changes along its length.—**Curved line of the ilium, inferior, middle, and superior,** the lines on the dorsum ilii, marking off the origins of the gluteal muscles. Also called *linea glutea*.—**Curved lines of the occipital bone,** the curved lines on the outer surface of the occipital bone; a superior, median, and inferior are distinguished. Also called *linea nucha*.—**Cutting-down line.** See *cutting*.—**Cyclifying, dimidiate, etc., line.** See the adjectives.—**Datum-line.** See *datum*.—**Directed right line, dislocated line, dotted line.** See *direct, dislocate, dot*.—**Dobie's line.** See *membrane*.—**Double line, in entom.,** a line formed of two generally unequal lines which are close together and parallel.—**Equinoctial line,** the celestial equator; also, the terrestrial equator; in the latter sense commonly called *the line*.—**Equipotential, focal, full line.** See the adjectives.—**Facial line of Camper.** See *cranionometry*.—**Fiducial line.** (a) The straight edge of the middle of a plane-table. (b) The initial line of a graduated circle or vernier. (c) Any line which is intended to be taken as a standard straight line.—**Fraunhofer's lines.** See *spectrum*.—**Frontal minimum line,** the shortest horizontal line drawn between the temporal crests of the frontal bone.—**Generating line.** See *generate*.—**Geodesic, gingival, etc., line.** See the adjectives.—**Geodetic line,** a curve upon a surface any arc of which between points not too remote is the shortest path on that surface between those points. The osculating plane of a geodetic line at any point is there normal to the surface.—**Geometrical line,** an algebraic curve.—**Gunter's line.** (a) A logarithmic line on Gunter's scale, used in performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically by means of dividers. Also called *line of lines and line of numbers*. (b) A sliding scale corresponding to logarithms, for performing these operations by inspection without dividers. Also called *Gunter's sliding rule*.—**Hard lines.** See def. 1(b).—**Helispherical line.** Same as *loxodromic line*.—**Horizontal line.** See *horizontal*.—**Hour-lines, in dialing,** the common sections of the hour circles of the sphere with the plane of the dial.—**Ilipectineal line, in anat.** See *ilipectineal*.—**Imaginary, isochimal, etc., line.** See the adjectives.—**Index of a line.** See *index*.—**Initial line.** See *polar coordinates in a plane, under coordinate*.—**Isoacial, isodynamic, isogonic lines.** See the adjectives.—**Iso-phasal line,** a line drawn in the plane of the imaginary variable through all values which correspond to values of the function having one value of the argument.—**Iso-timal line,** a line drawn in the plane of the imaginary variable through all values which correspond to values of the function having one modulus.—**Lateral line, in ichth.,** a longitudinal line along each side of many fishes, marked by the structure or color of the skin, or by both. It consists of a row of tubes or pores, mostly on scales, extending from the head to or toward the tail. The pores are the ducts of muciferous glands whose product is excreted on the sides of the fish. The modifications of the lateral line are innumerable, and often afford classificatory characters. Thus, the line is more or less nearly parallel with the outline of the back in most scanthopterygian fishes, and with the outline of the belly in cyprinoids and many other malacopterygian fishes. The line is well shown in the cuts under *caplin, haddock, and hake* (which see).—**Leger line.** See *leger*.—**Lesser line.** See *lesser*.

—**Line abreast.** See *abreast*.—**Line and level,** a plumb-line; hence, rule; method.

This decencie is therefore the *line & level* for all good makers to do their business by. *Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 218.*

We steal by line and level. *Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 230.*

Line at infinity, the aggregate of all points in any plane at an infinite distance from any given origin. It is called the *line at infinity* because represented by a line in a perspective projection; for in such a projection every straight line is projected into a straight line, and no other curve or locus is so projected, generally speaking.—**Line coordinates.** See *line-coordinates*.—**Line drawing.** See *drawing*.—**Line geometry.** See *geometry*.—**Line of apsides.** (a) In *anc. astron.*, the line through the perigee and apogee of a planet's orbit. (b) In *mod. astron.*, the line through the perihelion and aphelion; the major axis of the orbit.—**Line of ascent.** See *ascent*.—**Line of battle,** the line formed by the ships of a fleet or by an army when or as when in readiness for action.—**Line of bearing,** a line formed by the ships of a fleet in which each ship bears by compass in a prescribed direction from the next ahead or astern or on either side.—**Line of beauty, in art,** a line of undulating curvature which, it has been maintained, must enter as a potent factor in all graceful combinations of line and form. Different artists have given it different forms, but it is most commonly considered as a curve of contrary flexure resembling a very slender elongated letter S.—**Line of center, in mach.** (a) A straight line joining the centers of two wheels in gear. *E. H. Knight.* (b) The dead line; that line in which a crank and the connecting-rod stand when their axes form a straight line.—**Line of coincidence, collimation, counter-approach.** See *coincidence, etc.*—**Line of consanguinity,** a family relationship between two persons; it is either *descending* (the relationship of a person to his descendant), *ascending* (the relationship of a person to his ancestor), or *transversal* (the relationship of a person to a descendant of one of his progenitors).—**Line of curvature,** a line traced upon any surface such that the normals at any two successive points meet one another. Through each point of every surface there are two lines of curvature which are perpendicular to each other.—**Line of Daubenton.** See *cranionometry*.—**Line of defense.** See *defense*.—**Line of dip, in geol.,** a line in the plane of a stratum, or part of a stratum, perpendicular to its intersection with a horizontal plane; the line of greatest inclination of a stratum to the horizon. See *dip*.—**Line of direction.** (a) See *direction*. (b) A line laid down in surveying; the bearing.—**Line of distance.** See *distance*.—**Line of equilibrium,** a curve every point on which is a point of equilibrium.—**Line of fire, flotation, flow.** See *fire, etc.*—**Line of force.** (a) A straight line through the point of application of a force and in the direction of its action. (b) A curve whose tangent everywhere coincides with the direction at the point of tangency of a force distributed through space. Maxwell, following a hint from Faraday, supposes these lines so drawn that the number per unit of area normal to them in the neighborhood of a point shall measure the intensity of the force at that point.—**Line of health, or line of the liver (hepatic line),** in *palmaristry*, a line beginning at the wrist, near the line of life, and running upward to the base of the fourth finger.—**Line of life, in palmaristry,** a line starting near the wrist, skirting the base of the thumb, and terminating between the thumb and the line of the head.—**Line of lines, line of numbers.** Same as *Gunter's line* (a).—**Line of motion.** (a) A curve imagined to be so drawn in a fluid that the direction at any point is that of the motion of the fluid at the same point; a line of flow. *Lamb.* (b) The path of a particle of a moving fluid. *Basset.*—**Line of nodes.** See *node*.—**Line of Saturn, or line of fate, in palmaristry,** a line beginning near the wrist, and running up the middle of the hand toward the base of the second finger.—**Line of spherical curvature,** a line every point of which is an umbilic on the surface.—**Line or curve of swiftest descent.** Same as *brachistochrone*.—**Line of the hand, in palmaristry,** a line beginning between the thumb and forefinger, and extending across the central part of the palm of the hand, parallel to the line of the heart.—**Line of the heart, in palmaristry,** a line passing across the hand, skirting the mounts of Mercury, Apollo, Saturn, and Jupiter.—**Line of the sun or line of fortune, in palmaristry,** a line running upward to the base of the third finger.—**Lines of level.** See *level*.—**Lines of operation (with),** all lines of communication by which an army may reach an enemy's base of operations. A *simple line of operations* is one by which the divisions of an army are kept together, or within supporting distance of each other. The roads forming this line are nearly parallel, quite close together, and have no impassable obstructions between them. A *double line of operations* is one in which a divided army follows two sensibly parallel roads so far apart that the two sections of the army cannot be assembled upon the same day on the same field of battle. Double lines of operation may be either *converging* or *diverging*, according as they approach each other or draw wider apart as they advance. An *accidental line of operations* is adopted when an army is compelled to abandon the line of operations proposed in the original plan and take up another. A *temporary line of operations* (also called *manoeuvring line*) is one which deviates from the line of movement adopted in the general plan of the campaign. When the movement is completed the general line is resumed. An *interior line of operations* is one which lies between the double lines of an enemy and enables the army following it to fall upon and defeat the parts of the enemy's army in succession. In such a case the double lines are said to be *exterior lines*.—**Logistic, loxodromic, magistral, etc., line.** See the adjectives.—**Marriage line,** a marriage certificate. [Colloq., Eng.]—**Mason and Dixon's line,** the boundary between Pennsylvania on the north and Maryland on the south (lat. 39° 43' N.), partly surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon between 1763 and 1767, and afterward completed by others; celebrated before the extinction of slavery as a line of demarcation between the free and the slave States.—**Medial, median, meridian, etc., line.** See the adjectives.—**Multiple lines.** See *multiple*.—**Naso-aleolar line, nasoabstular line.** See *cranionometry*.—**Natural line of sight.** See *sight*.—**Newton's line, in surg.,** a line drawn from the an-

terior superior spine of the ilium to the most prominent part of the tuberosity of the ischium. In the course of this line lie the center of the acetabulum and the summit of the trochanter major of the femur.—**Neumann lines.** See *meteorite*.—**Nodal, objective, occult, etc., lines.** See the adjectives.—**Oblique line of the lower jaw,** an oblique line beginning below the mental foramen and passing upward and backward to the anterior border of the coronoid process.—**Officer of the line.** See def. 14.—**Organs of the lateral lines, in ichth.** See *mucous canals, under mucous*.—**Parasternal line,** the line drawn on the surface of the chest perpendicularly downward from the junction of the middle and inner thirds of the clavicle.—**Polar line,** the intersection of consecutive normal planes to a skew curve. This is the name given by Monge (*droit polaire*), but Mannheim's *axis of curvature* is preferable.—**Popliteal line,** a line passing downward and inward on the upper part of the posterior surface of the tibia; it gives origin to the soleus muscle.—**Quadrate line, in anat.,** the linea quadrata (which see, under *linea*).—**Redan line,** a series of redans connected by straight curtains. *Mahan, Milit. Engineering*.—**Right line.** See *right*.—**Ship of the line.** See *ship*.—**Shotted line,** a fishing-line to which split shot are attached as sinkers. Shotted casting-lines are also used in special cases for fly-fishing.—**Spiric line,** a bicircular quartic having an axis of symmetry. Such a curve is a plane section of an anchor-ring, or torus, and indeed of four different ones, though all may be imaginary.—**Stream-line, in hydrodynamics:** (a) A line of motion in a fluid whose motion is steady. *Stokes.* (b) The actual path of a particle or molecule in a fluid mass.—**Supracondylar lines of the femur,** the two lines into which the linea aspera divides below.—**Telegraph-line, telephone-line.** See *telegraphy, telephony*.—**Temporal inferior line,** the lower of the two curving ridges which pass back from the external angular process of the frontal bone over the frontal and parietal bones. Also called *lower temporal ridge*.—**Temporal lines,** the two curving ridges which pass back from the external angular process of the frontal bone over the frontal and parietal bones. The upper, the *superior temporal line* or *upper temporal ridge*, is the line of attachment of the temporal fascia, while the lower marks the upper boundary of the attachment of the temporal muscle.—**The line.** Same as *equinoctial line*.—**To draw the line.** See *draw*.—**To drop a line.** See *drop*.—**To give line.** See *give*, p. 1.—**To give one line,** to allow one apparent freedom or opportunity of action, with a view to securing an ultimate advantage; in allusion to the angler's playing of a hooked fish.

Wherefore should the Ministers give them so much line for shifts and delays? *Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.*

It's policy to give 'em line. *Dickens, Hard Times, li. 8.*

To keep a line, in archery, to shoot in the vertical plane of the gold of the target.—**To make even lines.** See *even*.—**To part a line,** to break it, as when a whale runs so fast as to break the whale-line. Also *to part a warp*.—**To sound a line,** to go down when harpooned and carry the line with it: said of a whale.—**To sound all line,** to go down so far as to take out all the line from the boat: said of a whale.—**To stop a line,** to confine or fasten a rope, usually by means of a smaller one. Thus, to stop the line to the harpoon-staff is to fasten the line to the handle by passing one or more turns of rope-yarn around both line and pole, and confining the ends by knotting them together.—**To wet one's line,** to put one's fishing-line to use; to fish.—**Trapezoid line,** the line of attachment of the trapezoid ligament on the under side of the outer part of the clavicle.—**Visual line.** Same as *visual axis* (which see, under *axis*).—**Vortex-line,** a curve imagined to be so drawn in a fluid that its direction is everywhere that of the instantaneous axis of molecular rotation at that point.—**Wallace's line** (so named after Alfred R. Wallace, who defined it), in *zoogeog.*, a line assumed to separate the Indomalayan from the Austromalayan zoological region or faunal area. It passes between Borneo and Celebes, through the strait of Macassar, southward between Bali and Lombok, northeastward between Mindanao and Gilolo. This line divides the shallow waters of the Indomalayan region from the much deeper Austromalayan seas; and the character of the fauna is quite different on the two sides of it.—**White line, in printing,** a blank line; a blank space equal in depth to the space occupied by a line of reading in any given size of type. [In geometry *curve* is often used instead of *line*, so that phrases not found above should be sought under *curve*.]

line² (lin, r; pret. and pp. lined, ppr. lining. [*F. ligner* = *Sp. linear* = *It. lineare* (cf. *D. lijnen, liniëren* = *G. liniren* = *Dan. liniere* = *Sw. liniera*), line, < *L. lineare*, reduced to a straight line, *ML. draw lines upon*, < *linea*, a line: see *line², n.* In defs. 6, 7, the senses touch those of *line³, v.*] **I. trans. 1.** To draw lines upon; mark with lines or thread-like strokes: said of some decorative processes, and also of the effects of age, fatigue, etc., on the human countenance.

Some wood engravers are but too apt to pride themselves on the delicacy of their *lining*, without considering whether it be well adapted to express their subject. *Chatta, Wood Engraving, p. 584.*

The simple operation of *lining* the edge of a plate is executed by female hands. *Art Journal, N. S., IX. 267.*

2. To delineate; draw; paint. [Rare.]
All the pictures fairest lined
Are but black to Rosalind.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 97.

3. To give out, line by line; read one or two of the lines or strophes of (a metrical hymn) in public worship before singing. The custom of lining out the hymns originated at a time when printed books were scarce, and when congregational singing could be secured in no other way; it is now nearly unknown. The reading was done by the clerk, by a deacon, or by the officiating clergyman himself. In New England it was sometimes called *deaconing*. Usually with *out*.

In large coloured churches [in the South] it is still the practice to *line* out the hymns, because few of the congregation can read. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII, 361.

4. To measure, as land, with a line; or fix the boundaries of. [Scotch.]—5. To bring into line or aline; hence, to arrange; marshal; employ in service.

No actor of American birth and training can be *lined* to this class of work. *Philadelphia Times*, March 21, 1886.

6. To place something in a line along; arrange something along and within for security or defense: as, to *line* works with soldiers.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage. *Shak.*, *Ilen.* V., ii. 4. 7.

Not feeble years, nor childhood stay'd, but all
Alike impatient through'd to *line* the wall.

Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xxxv.

The spears that *line*
Baronial halls the opprobrious insult feel.

Wordsworth, *Eccles. Sonnets*, i. 37.

7. See the quotation.

Cunning mules [when hobbled] . . . soon learn to lift both forefeet at a time and gallop off; hence they are *lined*, that is, the forefoot is tied to the hindfoot on the same side, so that the step is very much shortened and their gait reduced to a kind of pace.

S. De Vere, *Americanisms*, p. 131.

Lining out stuff, the operation of drawing lines on boarding or planking, to guide the cutting of it into thinner pieces.—To *line* bees, to track wild bees to their nests by following them in the line of their flight.—To *line* men (*milit.*), to dress or arrange a body of men so that they shall collectively form an even line or lines.

II. intrans. To fish with a line. [Rare, U. S.]

The squeteague is taken both by *lining* and seining.

J. V. C. Smith, *Fishes of Massachusetts*.

line³ (lin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lined*, ppr. *lining*. [*ME. linen*, cover on the inside, double; prob. orig. double with linen, < *linē*, linen: see *linē*, *n.*] 1. To cover the inside of (some object, as a garment, a utensil, etc.) with some material other than that of which the object lined is made.

Coach with purple *lin'd*, and mitres on its side.

Cowper, *Tirocinium*, l. 369.

Hence, by extension—2. To fill the inside of; wad; stuff: as, to *line* a purse or a pocket with money.

What
If I do *line* one of their hands?

Shak., *Cymbeline*, ii. 3. 72.

By this rich purse, and by the twenty ducats
Which *line* it, I will answer for thy honesty.

Ford, *Fancies*, iii. 1.

No bridegroom's hand be mine to hold
That is not *lined* with yellow gold.

Waltter, *Maid of Attitash*.

3†. To cover; pad.

Their smoothed tongues are *lined* all with guyle.

Gascoyne, *Hearbes*, Council to Master Barthol. Withipoll.

Son of sixteen,

Pluck the *lined* crutch from thy old limping sire.

Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 1. 14.

4. To impregnate: said of animals.

It would with the utmost Diligence look for a Dog that upon all Accounts was of a good Breed, to *line* her, that he might not have a Litter of Mongrels.

N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, II. 160.

5†. To aid. [Rare.]

Whether he was combined
With those of Norway, or did *line* the rebel
With hidden help and vantage.

Shak., *Macbeth*, i. 3. 112.

To *line* one's jacket. See *jacket*.

line⁴ (lin), *n.* An obsolete form of *linē*, *line²*.

linea (lin' ē-ā), *n.*; pl. *lineæ* (-ē), [*L.*: see *linē*, *n.*] In *zool.* and *anat.*, a line; a linear mark or trace, whether of impression or expression.—**Linea alba**, the white line, the median longitudinal line of connective tissue running from the pubis to the sternum.—**Linea aspera**, the rough line, a prominent longitudinal ridge on the back of the femur. It divides above into three lines running to the great trochanter, lesser trochanter, and spiral line, and below into two lines running to the inner and outer condyles.—**Linea costocartilaginis**, a line marking the junction of the ribs with their cartilages, drawn from the sternoclavicular articulation to the tip of the eleventh rib.—**Linea fusca**, a median line of darker pigmentation extending upward from the pubis to the umbilicus or beyond, developed in pregnant women. Also called *pigmented abdominal line*.—**Linea glutæa posterior, anterior, and inferior** respectively, the superior, middle, and inferior curved lines of the dorsum illi.—**Linea iliopectinæa**, the iliopectineal line (which see, under *iliopectineal*).—**Linea innominata**, the brim of the true pelvis, formed by the promontory of the sacrum and the rounded angle between the upper and anterior surfaces of the lateral divisions of the first sacral vertebra, the iliopectineal line, and the upper border of the os pubis.—**Linea lateralis**, in *ichth.*, the lateral line (which see, under *line²*).—**Linea mylohyoidea**, the mylohyoid ridge on the inner surface of the lower jawbone.—**Linea nuchæ inferior**, the line, curved, of occipital bone, inferior.—**Linea nuchæ mediana**, the external occipital protuberance, running in the middle line from the external occipital crest to the foramen magnum.—**Linea nuchæ superior** or *suprema*, the line, curved, of occipital bone, superior.—**Linea parasternalis**, a line drawn on the surface of the chest from the junction of

the inner and middle thirds of the clavicle perpendicularly downward.—**Linea quadrati**, the line of insertion of the quadratus femoris muscle.—**Linea semilunaris**, the curved tendinous line on the outer border of the rectus muscle, extending from the cartilage of the eighth rib to the pubis. Also called *linea Spiegelii*.—**Linea splendens**, the shining line, a median lengthwise band along the anterior surface of the pia mater of the spinal cord.—**Linea transversæ**. (a) Of the abdomen, the tendinous intersections in the course of the rectus muscle of the abdomen. (b) Of the fourth ventricle, the striæ acusticæ (which see, under *stria*).

Lineæ (lin' ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < *Linum* + *-æ*.] An order of polypetalous exogenous plants, typified by the genus *Linum*, belonging to the cohort *Geraniales*. It is characterized by regular flowers, with imbricate sepals, and an entire ovary which is from three- to five-celled, usually with two ovules in each cell, having a fleshy albumen. The order embraces about 235 species, divided among 15 genera, which have been grouped under 4 tribes. They are herbs, rarely trees, usually with alternate leaves, and are widely dispersed throughout the world. Also *Linaceæ*.

lineage (lin' ē-āj), *n.* [*Prop.*, as orig., *linage* (mod. pron. li' nāj); the spelling *lineage* simulates *line²*, *lineal*, etc., and the pron. has been altered to suit *lineal*, etc.; < *ME. linage*, *lynage*, *lynage*, < *AF. OF. linage*, *F. lignage* (cf. *Pg. linhagem*), *linage*, < *lignē*, < *L. linea*, a line: see *linē*, *n.*] Line of descent from an ancestor; hence, family; race; stock.

Of his *lynage* am I, and his offspring,

By verrey *lynge*, as of the stok roial.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 693.

He was of the house and *lynage* of David. *Luke* ii. 4.

Believe me, he is well-bred,

And cannot be but of a noble *lynage*.

Beau. and Fl., *Wit without Money*, i. 2.

Hither he brought a joyous dame,

Unknown her *lynage* or her name.

Scott, *Rokeby*, vi. 12.

= *Syn. Genealogy*, etc. (see *pedigree*), birth, extraction, ancestry, family, descent.

lineal (lin' ē-āl), *a.* [= *F. lineal* = *Sp. Pg. lineal* = *It. lineale*, pertaining to a line, < *L. linealis*, < *linea*, a line: see *linē*, *n.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a line or length; extending in a line; involving the single dimension of length: as, *lineal* measure; a *lineal* foot. [In the physical sense *lineal* and *linear* are often used interchangeably, but a differentiation is commonly made. Compare *linear*.] *Lineal* walks immediately enveloped the slight scene.

Walpole, *Anecdotes*, IV. vii.

An inch is the smallest *lineal* measure to which a name is given.

O. Gregory, *Mathematics*, p. 120.

2. Proceeding in a direct or unbroken line; hereditary; unbroken in course: distinguished from *collateral*: as, *lineal* descent; *lineal* succession.

The house of York,

From whence you spring by *lineal* descent.

Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, iii. 1. 166.

3. Pertaining or relating to direct descent; hereditary in quality or character; having an ancestral basis or right.

The *lineal* glory of your royal house.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 7. 121.

Millions shall spring from our loins, and trace back with *lineal* love their blood to ours.

R. Choate, *Addresses*, etc., p. 104.

4†. Allied by direct descent.

For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden*.

lineal measure, warranty, etc. See the nouns.

lineality (lin' ē-āl' i-ti), *n.* [*lineal* + *-ity*.]

The state of being *lineal*, or in the form of a line. *Wright*. [Rare.]

lineally (lin' ē-āl-i), *adv.* In a *lineal* manner; in a direct line: as, one who is *lineally* descended from the Conqueror.

From whose race of old

She heard that she was *lineally* extract.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. ix. 38.

lineament (lin' ē-ā-ment), *n.* [*F. lineament* = *Sp. lineamiento* = *Pg. lineamento* = *It. lineamento*, feature, < *L. lineamentum*, a line, feature, < *lineare*, reduce to a straight line, *ML.* draw lines upon: see *line²*.] A feature or detail of a body or figure considered as to its outlines or contour; linear formation of a part, as in the human face; hence, a particular physical feature or characteristic; sometimes, a distinguishing characteristic or quality in general: used chiefly in the plural.

The *lineaments* of the body do disclose the disposition and inclination of the mind in general.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 184.

Examine every married *lineament*,

And see how one another lends content.

Shak., *R. and J.*, i. 3. 83.

line-and-line (lin' and-lin'), *a.* With edge exactly to edge: a term characterizing the adjustment of a slide-valve without lead: as, a *line-and-line* setting. See *lead¹*, *n.*, 8.

The valve is supposed to be set without any lead, or *line-and-line*, as it is called, at full stroke. That is, the steam edges of the valve correspond with the steam edges of the part at the beginning of the stroke.

Forney, *Locomotive*, p. 237.

linear (lin' ē-ār), *a.* [= *F. linéaire* = *Sp. Pg. lineal* = *It. lineare*, < *L. linearis*, belonging to a line, < *linea*, a line: see *linē*, *n.* Cf. *lineal*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines; composed or consisting of lines: as, *linear* drawing; *linear* perspective.—2. Relating to length only; specifically, in *math.* and *physics*, involving measurement in one dimension only, or a sum of such measurements; involving only straight lines; unidimensional; of the first degree: as, *linear* numbers; *linear* measure. A plane is said to be a *linear locus*, because of the first order; expansion, if considered in one dimension only, the others being neglected, is termed *linear expansion*.

The *linear expansion* of metals heated between the freezing and boiling points of water varies from one to three parts in 1,000.

W. B. Carpenter, *Energy in Nature*, p. 49.

3. In *bot.*, *zool.*, and *anat.*, like a line or thread; slender; very narrow and elongate: as, a *linear* leaf.—4. In *pros.*, consisting in or pertaining to a succession of single verses all of the same rhythm and length; stichic: as, *linear* composition; "Paradise Lost" is *linear* in composition.

Linear algebra, a system of algebra in which every expression equals a linear expression in certain units.—**Linear class of functions**, a number of functions produced from one another by addition, by subtraction, and by multiplication by constants.—**Linear coefficient of expansion**. See *coefficient*.—**Linear complex, congruence, content**. See the nouns.—**Linear demonstration**, a proof drawn from the consideration of a geometrical diagram, without the use of algebra or trigonometry.—**Linear differential equation**, an equation in which the differential coefficients and dependent variables are not multiplied into themselves or into one another: thus,

$$t D_x^2 y + x D_y^2 y = 0$$

is a linear partial differential equation.—**Linear drawing**. See *drawing*.—**Linear dyadic**. See *dyadic*.—**Linear ensemble**. See *ensemble*. 3.—**Linear equation**, in *math.*, an equation of the first degree between two variables: so called because every such equation may be considered as representing a right line.—**Linear function**, a function resulting from the performance of the operations of addition, subtraction, and multiplication by constants upon the variables.—**Linear geometry, group, integral**, etc. See the nouns.—**Linear heraldry**, heraldry of the more elaborate sort, in which a number of ordinaries and their bearings are combined to produce varied escutcheons.—**Linear numbers**, in *math.*, such numbers as have relation to length only, as a number which represents one side of a plane figure. If the plane figure is a square, the linear side is called a root.—**Linear perspective**, that branch of perspective which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of the objects delineated: distinguished from *aerial perspective*, which considers also the variations of the light, shade, and color of objects, according to their different distances and the quantity of light which falls on them.—**Linear problem**, a problem that may be solved geometrically by the intersection of two right lines, or algebraically by an equation of the first degree.—**Linear space**, a uniaxial space the points of which may be uniquely represented by value-systems of the coordinates, without the exception of any point-equations or loci-values.—**Linear transformation**, a transformation from one set of variables to another connected with them by linear equations.—**Linear units**, units of length.

linear-acute (lin' ē-ār-ā-kūt'), *a.* [*L. linearis*, linear (see *linear*), + *acutus*, sharp: see *acute*.]

In *bot.*, narrow and very gradually tapering to a point, as a leaf; acuminate.

linear-ensate (lin' ē-ār-en'sāt'), *a.* [*L. linearis*, linear (see *linear*), + *ensis*, a sword.] In *bot.*, having the form of a long narrow sword.

linearity (lin' ē-ār' i-ti), *n.* [*linear* + *-ity*.]

The state or condition of being linear.

The *linearity* of the differential equation depends upon this physical fact, etc.

Airy, *Optics*, § 12.

linear-lanceolate (lin' ē-ār-lan'sē-ō-lāt'), *a.* [*L. linearis*, linear (see *linear*), + *LL. lanceolatus*, armed with a little lance or point: see *lanceolate*.] In *bot.*, lanceolate and very slender; narrow and parallel-sided in the middle, and tapering to a slender base and an acute tip.

linearly (lin' ē-ār-li), *adv.* In a *linear* manner; with lines.

linear-oblong (lin' ē-ār-ob'lōng), *a.* Oblong and very narrow.

lineary (lin' ē-ār-i), *a.* [*L. linearis*, belonging to a line, < *linea*, a line: see *linē*, *n.* Cf. *linear*.] *Linear*. *Holland*.

lineatē (lin' ē-āt'), *v. t.* [*L. lineatus*, pp. of *lineare*, reduce to a straight line, *ML.* draw lines upon, < *linea*, a line: see *linē*, *n.*] To draw; delineate. *Davies*.



Linear Leaf of *Pycnanthemum tinifolium*.

Life to the life the Chessboard *lineates*.

Sylvester, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 8.

lineate (lin'ē-āt), *a.* [*L. lineatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Marked with lines, especially with longitudinal and more or less parallel lines: as, a *lineate* leaf. In describing sculpture, a surface is said to be *lineate* when it has fine elevated or depressed longitudinal lines more or less parallel and separated by regular intervals. Also *lined*.

lineated (lin'ē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *lineate*.
lineation (lin'ē-ā-shon), *n.* [*L. lineatio*(*n*-), a drawing of a line, < *lineare*, pp. *lineatus*, reduce to a line: see *lineate*, *v.*] 1. A marking by lines; disposition or arrangement of lines. The *lineation* of the naerona surface may perhaps be thus accounted for. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 505.*

2. In *zool.*, one or more line-like marks on a surface; the appearance or form of a lineated surface: as, the *lineation* of the thorax of a fly. There are in the horny ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red. *Woodward.*

3t. Mensuration. *Halliwel* (spelled *lineation*).
line-conch (lin'kongk), *n.* A large gastropod, *fasciolaria distans*, marked by several black lines revolving on the whorls of the shell. [Florida.]

line-coördinate (lin'kō-ōr'di-nāt), *n.* One of a set of quantities, commonly three in a plane, or six in space, defining the position of a line. The ordinary line-coördinates are *u, v, w*, in the equation $uz + vy + vx = 0$,

where *x, y, z* are the trilinear coördinates of a point in a plane. When these are taken as constant, while *u, v, w* are variable, the equation restricts a line to passing through that point, and any set of values of *u, v, w* define a line. The above equation determines the incidence of the point on the line, whether *u, v, w* or *x, y, z*, or both, be variable. The precise geometrical significance of the line-coördinates depends upon that of the point-coördinates. The six line-coördinates in space are generally termed *ray-coördinates*.

lined¹ (lind), *p. a.* Same as *lineate*.
lined² (lind), *p. a.* 1. Having a lining.—2. Impregnated. See *line*³, *v.*, 4.—3. Supplied with money. [Rare.]

I am given out to be better *lined* than it can appear to me report is a true speaker; I would I were really that I am delivered to be! Marry, what I have (be it what it will) I will assure upon my daughter at the day of my death. *Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, fl. 1.*

Lined gold. See *gold*.
line-density (lin'den'si-ti), *n.* The limiting ratio of the electricity on an element of the line to the length of that element when the element is diminished without limit. *Clerk Maxwell, Eleet. and Mag.*

line-engraving (lin'en-grā'ving), *n.* 1. The process of engraving in lines: commonly synonymous with *steel* or *copperplate engraving*. See *engraving*.—2. An engraved plate or a print representing its subject chiefly or wholly by lines.

Drawings, both in crayon and black lead, *line engraving*, and etchings were within the compass of most people's purses. *J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 48.*

line-equation (lin'ē-kwā'shon), *n.* An equation between the coördinates of lines, these being usually tangents of a plane curve.

line-fish (lin'fish), *n.* A fish, such as the cod, haddock, and halibut, which is taken with the line: opposed to *net-fish*.

line-fisherman (lin'fish'ēr-man), *n.* One who fishes with hook and line; a hook-and-line man.

line-fishing (lin'fish'ing), *n.* The act or art of fishing with hook and line; angling; distinguished from *net-fishing*.

Lineidæ (li-nō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lineus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhyneocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Lineus*; the sea-longworms, or marine nemerteans. They have an extremely long slender form, unarmed proboscis, elongated cephalic ganglion, and long slits on each side of the head.

lineiform (lin'ē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. linea*, line, + *forma*, form.] Linear in form; linear.

line-integral (lin'in'tē-gral), *n.* In *math.*, the integral along any curve of a vector quantity distributed through space resolved along that curve. Thus, if the vector is a force, the *line-integral* is the work gained in passing over the curve.

linelet (lin'let), *n.* [*L. line*² + *-let*.] A minute or very short line.

The peculiar arrangement of the leading lines (usually two) and train of *linelets* . . . is fully shown in the diagram. *Nature, XXXIX. 370.*

linesman (lin'man), *n.*; pl. *linemen* (-men). 1. A person who carries the line in surveying, etc.—2. One employed in duties relating to the line of a railroad, telegraph, or telephone; one

who attends to keeping the parts of the line, as the rails, posts, wires, etc., in proper condition.—3. A line-fisherman.

linen (lin'en), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *linnen*; < MF. *linen*, *lynen*, also *linnen*, < AS. *līnen* (= OS. *līnin* = OFries. *līnnen* = D. *linen* = MLG. *linen* = OIlg. MHG. *linen*, G. *leinen*, *linnen* = Dan. *linned* = Sw. *linne*), of flax, linen, < *lin*, flax, + *-en*: see *line*¹ and *-en*². The noun is now generally regarded as the orig. form, its connection with the obs. *line*¹ being no longer generally recognized. Cf. *woolen*, *woollen*, *a. and n.*, < *wool*.] 1. *a.* 1. Made of the fibers of flax: as, *linen* thread; *linen* cloth.

And David was girded with a *linen* ephod. 2 Sam. vi. 14.

2. Resembling *linen* cloth; white; pale. Those *linen* cheeks of thine Are counsellors to fear. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 16.*

Fair linen cloth, in the *Anglican Ch.*, the cloth used at the celebration of the eucharist to cover the consecrated elements after communion; the post-communion veil.—**Fair white linen cloth**, in the *Anglican Ch.*, the outer altar-cloth, spread over the other altar-cloths at the time of celebration. It usually covers little more than the top of the altar, and hangs down about two feet at each end.—**Linen damask**. See *damask*, 1 (d).—**Linen diaper**, *linen* cloth woven in the same way as damask, but having a small set pattern of diagonal squares or the like: used for towels, children's clothing, etc.—**Linen embroidery**, a kind of fancy work made by drawing the threads from a piece of *linen*, except from the space comprised within the *linea* of a pattern, so that the pattern remains in solid surface relieved upon the openwork ground from which threads have been withdrawn.—**Linen pattern**. Same as *linen-scroll*.

II. n. 1. A fabric of *linen* yarn or thread; cloth woven from the fibers of flax; in the plural, *linen* cloth in general; manufactures of flax-fiber: as, Irish *linens*. The principal fabrics included in the term *linens* are lawn, cambrie, batiste, damask, diaper, and glass-cloth, besides the heavy qualities known as toweling, shirting, sheeting, etc.

2. Collectively, articles of *linen* fabric, or by extension (in modern use) of *linen* and cotton, or of cotton alone for household use, as table-cloths, napkins, etc. (*table-linen*), sheets and pillow-cases (*bed-linen*), towels, etc., or for underwear (*body-linen*), etc.

In any case, let Thisby have clean *linen*. *Shak., M. N. D., iv. 2. 40.*

Let's go to that house, for the *linen* looks white and smells of lavender, and I long to lie in a pair of sheets that smell so. *J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 77.*

3. *Linen* thread.—4. Cloth made of hemp. [Rare.]—5t. *pl. Sails*. [Rare.]

Down with the main mast, lay her at hull, Farle up her *linens*, and let her ride it out. *Fletcher, Sea Voyage, l. 1.*

Carbonized linen. See *carbonize*.—**Cream-twilled linen**, a wide *linen* cloth used as a foundation for embroidery.—**Danubian linen**, a name given to ornamental damask for table use, having borders, etc., in red. These *linens* are of Austrian manufacture, and were introduced about 1873.—**Diamond linen**. See *diamond*.—**Fossil linen**, a variety of hornblende with soft and flexible parallel fibers.

linen-draper (lin'en-drā'pēr), *n.* A person who deals in *linen* goods and related articles.

I am a *linen-draper* bold, As all the world doth know. *Cropper, John Gilpin.*

linener† (lin'en-ēr), *n.* [*L. linen* + *-er*¹.] Same as *linen-draper*.

Have council of tailors, *lineners*, lace-women, embroiderers. *B. Jonson, Epicœne, lt. 3.*

linenmant (lin'en-man), *n.* Same as *linen-draper*.

linen-muslin (lin'en-muz'lin), *n.* Same as *leno*.
linen-panel (lin'en-pan'el), *n.* A panel decorated with a *linen* pattern.

linen-prover (lin'en-prō'vēr), *n.* A small microscope used in commerce for counting the threads in *linen* fabrics, and thus determining their fineness.

linen-scroll (lin'en-skrōl), *n.* In *arch.*, a form of curved ornament employed to fill panels: so called from its resemblance to the convolutions of a folded napkin. It belongs peculiarly to the latter part of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. The figure shows the scroll from a panel in Layer Marney Hall, in the county of Essex, England.



Linen-scroll

lineograph (lin'ē-ō-grāf), *n.* [*L. linea*, a line, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for drawing lines of defined character.

lineola (li-nē-ō-lā), *n.*; pl. *lineolæ* (-lē). [L., a little line, dim. of *L. linea*, a line: see *line*².] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a small or fine line or lines; a *lineolet*.

lineolate (lin'ē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*L. lineolatus*, < LL. *lineola*, a little line: see *lineola*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, marked with fine or obscure lines; diminutively *lineate*.

lineolated (lin'ē-ō-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *lineolate*.
lineolet (lin'ē-ō-let), *n.* [*L. lineola* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a short or minute line.

lineolar (lin'ē-ō-lin'ē-ār), *a.* [*L. linea*, a line, + *linearis*, of a line: see *linear*.] In *math.*, linear with respect to each of two different variables or sets of variables.

lineopolar (lin'ē-ō-pō'lār), *a.* [*L. linea*, a line, + NL. *polaris*, polar: see *polar*.] In *math.*, produced by taking the (*n* - 1)th polar of a locus with respect to a function of the *n*th order: so called because such a polar of a point is a line. Thus, the *lineopolar* envelop of a line with respect to a cubic is a conic which is the envelop of the lines that are the second polars of the points of the first line.

line-pin (lin'pin), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a pin of wire pointed at one end, and usually having an eye or loop on the other end, used as a support for the line or cord by which the bricklayer aligns his work.

liner¹ (lī'nēr), *n.* [*L. line*² + *-er*¹.] 1. A person employed in drawing or painting lines, as in decorative art.—2. A ship of the line; a man-of-war.

Fancy the sensations of a man fighting his frigate desperately against overwhelming odds, when he sees the outside of a huge *liner*, with English colours at the main, looming dimly through the smoke! *Lawrence, Sword and Gown, xvii.*

3. A vessel regularly plying to and from certain ports; especially, a vessel belonging to one of the regular steamship lines: as, a Liverpool and New York *liner*.—4. In *base-ball*, a ball knocked or thrown with much force nearly parallel to the ground: as, he struck a *liner* to second base.—5. A ball, marble, or the like that strikes or remains on some certain line of demarcation used in a game.

liner² (lī'nēr), *n.* [*L. line*³, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which lines. Specifically—2. A vessel of smooth material fit for holding liquids, etc., fitting within an ornamental exterior and made movable for facility of emptying, cleansing, etc. Thus, in ornamental table-ware, a basket of metalwork or a jardinière of fine porcelain has a *liner* to contain fruit or earth for the plants.

3. In *math.*, a thin plate of metal, paper, leatheroid, etc., placed under some movable and adjustable part—a gib for example—to set up the part toward its bearing after it has been worn away as much as the thickness of the plate.

The École Industrielle des Vosges exhibits a pattern of an 8-foot flywheel that is well made, and a connecting rod end, the double set of keys and gibs dispensing with the use of *liners*, while enabling the wear to be taken up without altering the length of the rod. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 83.*

The barrels are bored up within three inches of the muzzle with a fine-boring bit, using a spill and *liners* as already described. *W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 237.*

4. In *marble-working*, a long slab of marble to which the backs of small marble tiles, etc., are secured by plaster while being polished.

Linerges (li-nēr'jōz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λινοργής*, wrought of flax, < *λίνον*, flax, + **ίργειν*, work: see *line*¹ and *work*.] A genus of discoid jellyfishes, typical of the family *Linergida*, or the thimblefishes. The bell has the shape of a thimble.



Thimblefish (Linerges mercurius)

Linergidæ (li-nēr'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Linerges* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ* with simple quadrangular manubrium without mouth-arms, simple quadrate mouth, 8 marginal bodies, 8 tentacles, 16 marginal flaps, broad radial pouches, branched sack-shaped flap-canals, and without ring-canal. See *Linerges*.

line-riding (lin'rī'ding), *n.* The act of making on horseback the circuit of the boundary of a cattle-drift, in order to keep the cattle within bounds, and recover those that may have "drifted" or strayed. [Western U. S.]

Line-riding is very cold work, and dangerous, too, when the men have to be out in a blinding snowstorm. *T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 668.*

line-rocket (lin'rok'et), *n.* In *pyrotechnics*, a rocket, usually of small size, with a running connection by which it can be movably attached to a line or wire, along which when fired it is caused to run.

linesman (linz'man), *n.*; pl. *linesmen* (-men). *Milit.*, a private in the line; an infantryman.

If not perhaps as tall as our ordinary *linesmen*, he [the Persian soldier] is as heavy and as strongly built.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 458.

line-squall (līn'skwāl), *n.* In *meteor.*, a squall occurring along the axis of a V-shaped barometric depression, generally secondary to a large cyclonic area, consisting of a violent straight blow of cold air, usually from the northwest, accompanied by rain or snow and a sudden rise of the barometer: so called by Abercromby. The Iowa squall or derecho is a line-squall.

line-storm (līn'stōrm), *n.* A storm popularly supposed to occur at the time the sun crosses the equator; hence, any heavy storm that occurs within a week or ten days of the equinoxes; an equinoctial storm. [Local, New Eng.]

Along their foam-white curves of shore
They heard the line-storm rave and roar.

Whittier, *The Palatine*.

Lineus (līn'ē-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *linea*, line: see *line*².] The typical genus of *Lineida*. *L. marinus* or *L. longissimus* is one of the narrowest of organisms for its length, growing to be 12 or 15 feet long and only half an inch or so broad.

line-wire (līn'wīr), *n.* In *teleg.*, the wire which extends between and connects the stations of a telegraph-line, and transmits the electric current or impulse from station to station.

ling¹ (līng), *n.* [< ME. *leng*, *leenge*, < AS. **leng* (not recorded) = MD. *lenghe*, *tinghe*, D. *leng* = G. *länge*, *leng* (also *lang*, *langfisch*) = Icel. *langa* = Norw. *langa*, *lona* = Dan. *lange* = Sw. *lång*, a ling: so named from its length, < AS. *lang*, etc., long: see *long*¹. Cf. *linger*, from the same source.] 1. A European gadoid fish, *Molva molva* or *M. vulgaris* (called by Cuvier *Lota molva*). It has an elongate form, a short anterior and long posterior dorsal fin, long anal fin, separate convex caudal



Ling (*Molva vulgaris*).

fin, normal ventral fins, and several large teeth in the lower jaws and vomer, besides a band of small teeth in the jaws and vomer. The ling inhabits the seas of northern Europe, and attains a length of 4 feet. Great numbers of them are caught for food, and either used fresh or salted and dried for future consumption.

2. An American gadoid fish, *Lota maculosa*, better known as the *burbot*, and also called *lawyer* and *lake-lawyer*.—3. A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, better known as *cattus-coel*.—4. Same as *bay-cod*.—5. Same as *conger-eel*, 3.

ling² (līng), *n.* [< ME. *lyng*, < Icel. *lyng* = Dan. *lyng* = Sw. *lyng*, heath.] Common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.

ling³ (līng), *n.* [Chin.] The water-chestnut of China, *Trapa bicornis*, largely used in China for food.

-ling¹. [< ME. *-ling*, *-lyng*, < AS. *-ling* (= OS. OFries. *-ling* = OHG. *-ling*, MHG. *-linc*, G. *-ling* = Icel. *-lyng* = Goth. *-lyngs*), a suffix (orig. a compound suffix, < -l + -ing³) denoting origin, or having a dim. force, as in *deorling*, *darling*, *corthling*, *earthling*, *hjrting*, a hireling, *geongling*, a youth, *gadeling*, a companion, etc.] A termination having usually a diminutive or depreciative force, occurring in designations of persons, as *darling*, *earthling*, *gadling*¹, *gadling*², *groundling*, *hireling*, *lordling*, *stripling*, *underling*, *worldling*, etc., or of young animals, etc., as *duckling*, *gosling*, *kidling*, *killling*, *starling*, *firstling*, *nestling*, *yearling*, etc.

-ling². [< ME. *-ling* (also *-lignes*), < AS. *-ling*, *-līnga*, *-lūnga*, an adverbial termination as in *backling*, *backling*, *grundlinga*, *grundlunga*, from the bottom, equiv. to *-unga*, *-inga*, as in *callunga*, entirely, *færinga*, suddenly, etc., orig. a case of *-ung*, *-ing*, suffix of verbal nouns: see *ing*¹. Cf. *-long*.] An adverbial suffix, forming adverbs from nouns, as in *backling*, *darkling*, *groveling*, *headling*, *sideling*, *halfling*, etc. It also appears with an added adverbial genitive suffix, *-lings*, as in *backlings*. In dialectal use it is often *-lin*, *-līn*. In some words it appears in the variant form *-long*, as in *headlong*, *sidelong*. It is not now used in the formation of new words.

linga (līng'gā), *n.* Same as *lingam*.

lingam (līng'gam), *n.* [Skt. (stem *linga*, neut. nom. *lingam*), a mark, a token; especially, the male generative organ.] In *Hind. myth.*, the male organ of generation, worshiped as being representative of the god Siva or of the generative power of nature; a phallus. Also *linga*.

ling-berry (līng'ber'ē), *n.* 1. The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*.—2. The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*.—3. The fruit of the ling. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

ling-bird (līng'bērd), *n.* The meadow-pit of Europe, *Anthus pratensis*: so called as frequenting the moors where the ling or heather grows.

linge (līng), *v. i.* [< ME. *lengen*, *linger*: see *linger*. Cf. *lingy*².] To work hard. [Prov. Eng.]

lingel¹ (līng'gl), *n.* [Also *linge*, dial. *liniel*, formerly also *lintel*, *lindle*, < ME. *lingel*, *lyngel*, *lynzelle*, irreg. *lyniof* (by error *inniof*)—Prompt. Parv.), < OF. **ligniol*, *lignoul*, F. *lignoul*, a shoe-latchet, < L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea*, line: see *line*².] 1. A shoe-latchet. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]—2. A shoemaker's thread of hemp rubbed with rosin. *Percy*.

The Shoemaker maketh Slippers . . . of leather (which is cut with a Cutting-knife) by means of an Awl and *Lingel*.
Comenius, *Visible World*, p. 97.

Where sitting, I espy'd a lovely dame,
Whose master wrought with *lingel*, and with aul,
And under ground he vamped many a boot.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

3. Anything of considerable length; a considerable length of anything. [Scotch.]

lingel², *n.* See *linge*².

lingence¹ (līng'jens), *n.* [< L. *lingen(t)-s*, pp. of *lingere*, lick: see *lincture*.] A liquid medicated confection taken by licking; a lincture.

A stick hereof [licorice] is commonly the spoon prescribed to patients, to use in any *lingences* or loaches.
Fuller, *Worthies*, Nottinghamshire.

linger (līng'gēr), *v.* [< ME. **lengeren*, tarry (= G. *ver-längern*, prolong), freq. of *lengen*, tarry, < AS. *lengan*, prolong, put off (= OHG. *lenjan*, *lengan*, *lengen*, MHG. *lengen* = D. *lengen* = MLG. *lengen* = Icel. *lenja* = Sw. *för-länga* = Dan. *for-lenge*, lengthen), < *lang*, long: see *long*, *long*¹.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make long; prolong; protract; delay; put off; defer.

It shall cause things to have good success, and that matters shall not be *lingered* forth from day to day.

Lattimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He goes into Mauritania, . . . unless his abode be *lingered* here by some accident.

Shak., *Othello*, iv. 2. 231.

We *linger* time; the King sent for Philaster and the headsman an hour ago.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 1.

2. To spend in an inactive or tedious manner; drag: with *out*, and sometimes *away*.

Now live secure, and *linger out* your days.

Dryden, *Death of Purcell*.

Better to rush at once to shades below,
Than *linger* life away, and nourish woe.

Pope, *Odyssey*.

II. *intrans.* To remain in a place or a state for an unusual, undue, or unexpected length of time; defer action, movement, decision, etc., either from inclination or necessity; hold back; tarry; delay; loiter.

I would not have thee *linger* in thy pain.

Shak., *Othello*, v. 2. 88.

He, he sure,

Will not connive or *linger*, thus provoked.

Milton, *S. A.*, 1. 466.

This palace . . . really deserves no small place in the history of Romanesque art. It shows how late the genuine tradition *lingered* on. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 251.

lingerer (līng'gēr-ēr), *n.* One who lingers.

lingerie (F. pron. lan-zhè-rè'), *n.* [F., a linen-warehouse, linen goods, linen underwear, < *linger*, a dealer in linen goods, < *linge*, linen, flax, < L. *linum*, flax, linen: see *line*¹.] Linen goods; linen underwear, especially as used by women; also, collectively, all the linen, cotton, and lace articles of a woman's wardrobe.

lingering (līng'gēr-īng), *p. a.* Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted; dilatory in action: as, a *lingering* illness; *lingering* poisons.

My griefs not only pain me

As a *lingering* disease,

But, finding no redress, ferment and rage.

Milton, *S. A.*, 1. 618.

lingeringly (līng'gēr-īng-lī), *adv.* In a *lingering* manner; with delay; slowly; tediously.

lingerly (līng'gēr-lī), *adv.* *Lingeringly*; slowly. [Rare.]

Sometimes, preoccupied with her work, she sang the refrain very low, very *lingerly*; "A long time ago" came out like the saddest cadence of a funeral hymn.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, iii.

linget (līng'get), *n.* See *lingot*.

lingism (līng'iz'm), *n.* [< *Ling* (Peter Henrik Ling (1776-1839), a Swedish poet, who proposed the method) + *-ism*.] In *therap.*, the Swedish movement-cure; kinesitherapy.

linglet¹, *n.* See *lingel*¹.

linglet², **lingel**² (līng'gl), *n.* [< L. *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*. Cf. *ligule*.] A little tongue or thong of leather, as a lace used in uniting leather bands.

lingo¹ (līng'gō), *n.* [Prob. a vulgar or cant corruption of L. *lingua*, tongue, speech: see *lin-*

gual, *a.*] Language; speech; especially, a peculiar kind of speech, more or less unintelligible; a dialect.

Well, well, I shall understand your *Lingo* one of these Days, Conslr; in the mean while I must answer in plain English.

Congree, *Way of the World*, iv. 4.

He's a gentleman of words; he understands your foreign *lingo*.

Sheridan, *St. Patrick's Day*, i. 1.

Norman French, for example, or Scotch down to the time of James VI., could hardly be called patois, while I should be half inclined to name the Yankee a *lingo* rather than a dialect.

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int.

lingo² (līng'gō), *n.* [Also *lingoa*; a native name.] A large leguminous tree, *Pterocarpus Indicus*, or its wood. See *kiaboooa-wood*.

lingot¹ (līng'got), *n.* [< OF. *lingot* (ML. *lingotus*), an ingot: see *ingot*.] A small mass of metal showing the form of the mold in which it is cast, often tongue-shaped; an ingot. Also *linget*.

Among the Lacedemonians iron *lingots* quenched with vinegar that they may serve for no other use (bath been used for money).

Camden, *Remains*.

ling-pink (līng'pīngk), *n.* Same as *ling*. [North. Eng.]

Brakes of *ling-pink*, faintly scented, a feast for every sense.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, *Robert Elsmere*, xi.

-lings. See *ling*².

lingthorn (līng'thōrn), *n.* A British starfish, *Luidia fragilissima*, of the family *Asteriidae*.

lingua (līng'gwā), *n.*; pl. *linguæ* (-gwē). [L.: see *lingual*, *tongue*.] 1. The tongue; a tongue.

Specifically, in *entom.*: (a) The central lobe of the ligula when this has two lateral lobes or paraglossae, as in *Hymenoptera* and many *Coleoptera*. Kirby applied the term to the whole ligula. Also called *glossa*. (b) The tubular proboscis of *Lepidoptera*, formed of the united and elongated maxilla. This tongue-like organ is sometimes several inches long, and in repose is coiled spirally beneath the head. Also called *anthera*. (c) The hypopharynx, or a tongue-like prolongation of its apex. *Huxley*. [Rare.] 2. A language.—**Frenum linguæ**. See *frenum*.—**Ichthyosis linguæ, psoriasis linguæ, tylosis linguæ**. Same as *leucoplastic*.—**Liguliform lingua**. See *liguliform*.—**Lingua Franca**. [NL., It., etc., lit. the Frank language.] (a) A mixed language or jargon used by Frenchmen, Spaniards, Italians, etc., in intercourse with Arabs, Moors, Turks, and Greeks. It is Italian mixed with Arabic, Turkish, Greek, etc. Hence—(b) Any hybrid tongue used similarly in other parts of the world; an international dialect.

What concern have we with the shades of dialect in Homer or Theocritus, provided they speak the spiritual *lingua franca* that abolishes all alienage of race, and makes whatever shore of time we land on hospitable and homelike?

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 177.

Lingua geral [Pg., lit. general language], in Brazil, the language of the Guarani Indians: so called because used by Indians throughout Brazil in intercourse with other tribes, and also in dealings with the whites.—**Lingua rustica** [L., lit. rustic language], the form of ancient Latin as spoken by the common people: so called in contradistinction to classic Latin. It retained numerous archaisms throughout the classical period, and it, rather than the literary form of Latin, has been regarded by many as the source of the vernacular part of the modern Romance languages.—**Os linguæ**. See *linguale*.

linguacious¹ (līng'gwā'shus), *a.* [< LL. *linguax* (*linguac-*), loquacious, < L. *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*, *a.*] Talkative; loquacious. *Bailey*, 1727.

linguadental (līng'gwā-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **linguidental*: < L. *lingua*, tongue (see *lingual*, *a.*), + *dens* (*dent-*), a tooth: see *dental*.] Same as *dentilingual*.

lingual (līng'gwāl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *lingual* = It. *linguale*, < NL. *lingualis*, of the tongue, < L. *lingua*, OL. *dingua* = E. *tongue*: see *tongue*.] 1. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Of or pertaining to the tongue; glossal. (b) Of or pertaining to a lingua or any tongue-like part. See phrases.—2. Pronounced by or chiefly by the tongue: variously applied to sounds made with the tip or forward part of the tongue, as *t*, *d*, etc. (also called *dental*), or especially to the peculiar Sanskrit *ṭ*, *ḍ*, etc. (also called *cacuminal*, *cerebral*), forming a distinct class from the Sanskrit dentals, and pronounced with the tip of the tongue drawn back.—3. Relating or pertaining to utterance, or of the use of the tongue in speaking: as, *lingual* corruptions of words or language.

Here indeed becomes notable one great difference between our two kinds of civil war: between the modern *lingual* or Parliamentary-logical kind, and the ancient or manual kind in the steel battlefield.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, II. 1. 2. (*Davies*.)

Lingual appendages, the paraglossae, or membranous outer lobes of the ligula.—**Lingual artery**, a branch of the external carotid, supplying the tongue and associate parts. It is in man the usual second branch of the carotid, arising between the superior thyroid and the facial; its termination is the ramus artery.—**Lingual ganglion**, *lobule*, etc. See the nouns.—**Lingual nerve**, the gustatory nerve, a portion of the third or inferior maxillary division of the trigeminal or fifth cranial nerve, supplying the tongue.—**Lingual ribbon**, in gastropodous mollusks, an expansive surface which bears the teeth; the *radula* or

odontophore.—**Lingual teeth**, the rasping points or processes of the radula or lingual ribbon of a mollusk.—**Lingual vein**, the vein corresponding to the lingual artery.

II. n. A letter pronounced in the manner described in I., 2.

linguale (ling-gwā'lē), *n.*; pl. *lingualia* (-li-jī). [NL. (sc. os, bone), neut. of *lingualis*; see *lingual*.] The bone of the tongue, more fully called *os linguae* or *os linguale*; the hyoid bone, or os hyoides. See *hyoid*, *n.*

lingualis (ling-gwā'lis), *n.*; pl. *linguales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. musculus, muscle); see *lingual*.] The proper muscle of the tongue; the muscular substance of the tongue which is not definitively attached to surrounding bony parts.

lingually (ling-gwā'l-i), *adv.* In a lingual manner; as relates to language.

Linguatula (ling-gwāt'ū-lī), *n.* [NL., dim., < L. *linguatus*, tongue, < *lingua*, tongue; see *lingual*.] A genus of worm-like entoparasitic *Arachnida*, remarkable among air-breathing arthropods in having the appendages reduced to two pairs of minute hooks. The genus, containing some 20 species, is otherwise known as *Pentastoma* or *Pentastomum*, and with some writers constitutes an order, *Pentastomidea* or *Pentastomida*, of the class *Arachnida*. *L. tenuis* is 3 or 4 inches long.

Linguatulidæ (ling-gwā-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Linguatula* + *-idæ*.] The only family of tonguelets or five-mouths, typified by the genus *Linguatula*, and constituting the order *Linguatulina* of the class *Arachnida*.

Linguatulina (ling-gwāt'ū-li-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Linguatula* + *-ina*.] A group, ordinal or other, of entoparasitic vermiform arachnidans, represented by the family *Linguatulidæ*, related to the mites or acarids, bear-animalcules or *Arctisea*, and *Pyemogonidæ*; the tonguelets, tongue-worms, or five-mouths. In their mode of parasitism they singularly resemble cestoid worms, being found in the sexless or larval state in the lungs and liver of herbivorous animals, whence they are imported by carnivores, including man, in whose digestive and other passages they develop. The tonguelets are worm-shaped, ringed, and flattened; in the young state, when they resemble acarids, they have four legs, but when matured they have no external organs excepting two pairs of small hooks on the head, and a mouth. These hooks can be retracted into sheaths, the four openings of which, with the mouth, make five holes in the head, whence the alternative name of the creatures, *five-mouths* or *Pentastomum*. Another name is *Acanthochea*, from the sheathing of the hooks. See cut under *Pentastomida*.

lingue (ling-gwā), *n.* [Chilian.] A Chilian tree, *Persea lingue*, attaining a height of 90 feet. Its wood is valuable for use in furniture-making, and its bark for tanning.

linguet, *n.* [< L. *lingua*, tongue, + E. *-et*.] Tongued.

Honey-lingued Polyhymnia.
Middleton, World Tost at Tennia.

linguet (ling-gwet), *n.* Satae as *lanquet* (*b*).
linguiform (ling-gwi-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *lingua*, tongue (see *lingual*, *a.*), + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a tongue; linguulate: specifically, in entomology, said of processes or parts that are flat, somewhat linear, and rounded at the tip.

linguist (ling-gwist), *n.* [= F. *linguiste* = Sp. *linguista* = Pg. It. *linguista*, < L. *lingua*, the tongue; see *lingual*, *a.*] 1. A person skilled in the use of languages; one who can speak several languages.

See *Out*. Have you the tongues?
Val. My youthful travel therein made me happy. . . .
First out. By your own report
A linguist. Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 57.

2. A student of language; a philologist.—3t. A master of language or talk; a ready converser or talker.

Artamockes, the linguist, a bird that imitateth and useth the sounds and tones of almost all the birds in the country.
Harriott, Virginia (1588).

Ill dispute with him;
He's a rare linguist. Webster.

linguist (ling-gwis-tēr), *n.* [< *linguist* + *-er*.] A dabbler in linguistics; a student of philology; a linguist. [Rare.]

Though he [Chaucer] did not and could not create our language (for he who writes to be read does not write for linguists), yet it is true that he first made it easy, and to that extent modern.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 265.

linguistic (ling-gwis'tik), *a.* [= Sp. *linguístico*; < *linguist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to language, or to the study of languages: as, *linguistic knowledge*.

linguistically (ling-gwis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a linguistic manner or relation; as regards language or linguistics.

linguistics (ling-gwis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *linguistic*; see *-ics*.] The science of languages, or of the

origin and history of words; the general and comparative study of human languages and of their elements. Also called *comparative philology*.

In *linguistics* . . . language itself, as one of the great characteristics of humanity, is the end, and the means are the study of general and comparative grammar.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., II.

linguistry (ling-gwis-tri), *n.* [< *linguist* + *-ry*.] Linguistics. [Rare.]

lingula (ling-gū-lī), *n.*; pl. *lingule* (-lē). [NL. use of L. *lingula*, *ligula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue; see *lingual*. Cf. *ligule*, *ligule*.] 1. A little tongue or tongue-like part or process; a ligula. Specifically—(a) In *embryol.*, a cartilaginous strap or bridge on each side of the end of the notochord, connecting the trabecula cranii with the parachordal cartilage or basilar plate of the skull of the early embryo. (b) In *anat.*, the posterior division of the anterior medullary velum or valve of Vlösssens, marked by three or four transverse gray laminae, often regarded as the first lobe of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

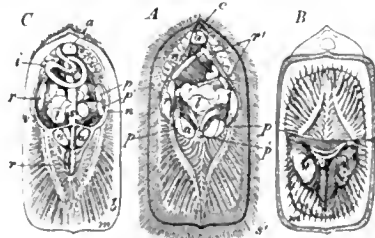
2. In *zool.*: (a) [*carp.*] The typical genus of *Linguulidæ*. The species are numerous; they are mostly fossil, and go back to the Cambrian group, but several are still living. They are found in the sand of the seashores of most parts of the world, living buried in the sand about low-water mark. One is common on the coast of North Carolina. Its shell is bivalve, about an inch long, flattened, each valve shaped like the bottom of a smoothing-iron, and the two valves working loosely upon each other sidewise, not opening and shutting like those of bivalve mollusks. From the pointed end protrudes a stalk or peduncle from an inch to several inches long, of stiff gristly consistency, and this organ may be incased in a tube formed of sand, like the case of a tube-worm. The broad end of the shell is fringed with little processes. The shell is thin and of a horny texture. The appearance of a *lingula* is thus somewhat like that of a stalked barnacle or scorn-shell (*Lepas*), though the animal has no special affinity with a cirriped. The living American *lingulas* are now placed in a restricted genus *Glottidia*, the one above described, best known as *L. pyramidata*, being now called *G. aulebari*. See cut under *Linguulidæ*. (b) Pl. *lingulas* (-līz). Any species of the genus *Lingula* or family *Linguulidæ*; a linguilid or tongue-shell.—**Frenula linguæ**. See *frenula*.—**Lingula sphenoidalis**, a small tongue-like process of the sphenoid bone on the outer side of the groove for the carotid artery.

lingular (ling-gū-līr), *a.* [< *lingula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a *lingula*, especially that of the cerebellum.

In the child at birth the *lingular* folia are rounded and distinct.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VII. 126.

lingulate (ling-gū-līt), *a.* [< L. *lingulatus*, tongue-shaped, < *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue; see *lingula*, *lingual*.] Formed like a tongue; strap-shaped; ligulate.

Linguulidæ (ling-gū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lingula* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyopomatous brachiopods, with an elongate peduncle passing out between the valves or through a narrow channel in the hinge-margin, the bruchial appendages fleshy



Lingula anatina.
A, ventral valve, with mantle-fringe; B, ventral valve, with mantle turned back; C, dorsal valve, with part of mantle cut away. a, a, anterior, and a, posterior adductor muscles; b, brachial vessels; c, capsule of pedicle; d, intestine; E, liver; m, mantle-margin; n, visceral sheath; e, esophagus; p, posterior, p', central adjusters; r, anterior retractors or occlusors; r', posterior adjusters; s (central) stomach; s', marginal setae; v, vent.

and forming separate coils directed upward, the valves oblong or subcircular, and the shell horny. About 15 genera are referred to the family, all but two of which (*Lingula* and *Glottidia*) are extinct. See *Lingula*, 2 (a).

linguliferous (ling-gū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *lingula* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Containing or abounding in remains of *lingulas*.

linguloid (ling-gū-loid), *a.* [< *Lingula* + *-oid*.] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Lingula*: as, *linguloid shells*.

lingwort (ling-wért), *n.* The white hellebore, *Veratrum album*.

lingy (ling'j), *a.* [< *ling* + *-y*.] Abounding in *ling*; heathy.

His cell was upon a *lingy* moor.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 396. (Davies.)

lingy (lin'ji), *a.* [With altered vowel as in *linger*, < *long* + *-y*.] In second sense cf. *ling*, *linge*; in third sense cf. *linger*.] 1. Tall; limber; flexible.—2. Active; strong; able to bear

fatigue.—3. Idle; loitering. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.] (Halliwell.)

linhay (lin'hā), *n.* [Also *linny*; appar. < *lean* + *hay*; equiv. to *lean-to*, dial. *linter*.] An open shed attached to a farm-yard. [Eng.]

I went to the upper *linhay*, and took our new light pony-sled.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlv.

liniation, *n.* See *lineation*.

linigerous (li-nij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *liniger*, linen-wearing (< *linum*, flax, linen; see *lincl*), + *gerere*, bear.] Bearing flax; producing linen.

liniment (lin'i-ment), *n.* [< F. *liniment* = Sp. *linimento*, *linimiento* = Pg. It. *linimento*, < LL. *linimentum*, a soft ointment, < *linere*, rarely *linire*, smear. Cf. *letter*], perhaps from the same source.] In *med.*, a liquid preparation for external application, especially one of an oily consistency.

This Fuller's-earth, Cimolia, is of a cooling nature, and, being used in the forme of a *liniment*, it statch immoderate sweats.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 17.

linimentum (lin-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *linimenta* (-tā). [LL.: see *liniment*.] In *phar.*, a liniment: the official name.

linin (li'nin), *n.* [< L. *linum*, flax (see *lincl*, *n.*), + *-in*.] The crystallizable bitter principle of *Linum catharticum*, or purging-flax.

lining (li'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *line*, *v.*] The act of measuring, as land, with a line; a fixing of boundaries; specifically, permission granted by a dean of guild to erect or alter a building according to specified conditions. [Scotch.]

lining (li'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *line*, *v.*] 1. The covering of the inner surface of anything, as of a garment, a box, a wall, or the like. The word is applicable especially when the inner face is formed of different material from that forming the body or exterior.

Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night?
Milton, Comus, l. 222.

Specifically—(a) In *mit. engin.*, a wooden sheeting to support the top and sides of the galleries and the sides of the shafts of a mine. (b) In *carp.*, the inside boarding, or the felt fabric, paper, or other material, put on the inside of walls, floors, partitions, etc. (c) In *metal-working*, the fire-brick or other refractory material placed within a blast-furnace or converter to resist high temperature. (d) The puddling or tenacious clay put on the back of a dam or the embankment of a canal to prevent the infiltration of water. (e) A piece of canvas sewed on any part of a sail to preserve it against injury by chafing. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 282.

2. In a figurative use, contents.
The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats
To deck our soldiers. Shak., Rich. II., i. 4. 61.

My money is spent;
Can I be content
With pockets depriv'd of their *lining*?
The Lady's Decoy; or, Man-Midwife's Defence (1738), p. 4
(N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 205).

3. The jacket of a steam-boiler or cylinder: an inverted use.—4. In *marble-working*, the process of cementing back to back with plaster of Paris two pieces of marble, so that they can be ground on two or on all four faces, as if they were one piece.—**Basic lining**. See *basic*.

lining-brush (li'ning-brush), *n.* A brush for marking lines; specifically, in theaters, a brush for painting wrinkles on the face.

lining-felt (li'ning-felt), *n.* See *felt*.

lining-nail (li'ning-nāl), *n.* A small nail with a hemispherical head, used in upholstery-work.

lining-paper (li'ning-pā'pēr), *n.* Any paper used as a lining. Specifically—(a) In *bookbinding*, the plain or ornamented paper pasted on the inside of the cover, which aids in connecting the book proper with its binding. (b) In *building*, paper (generally made waterproof) fastened to the studding of frame buildings before nailing on the weather-boarding. It is more commonly called *sheathing*. Such paper is also used under slates and shingles in roofing.

lining-strip (li'ning-strip), *n.* One of a series of wooden or metal strips fixed on the inside of freight- or baggage-ears to protect the ear from injury by the freight. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

liniscus (li-nis'kus), *n.*; pl. *linisci* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *λίσιος*, dim. of *λίον*, a line, cord; see *line*.] In *ornith.*, one of the little lines or traces which form reticulations on the tarsal envelop. [Rare.]

link (līnk), *n.* [< ME. **lenke*, < AS. *hlence* = Icel. *hlekk* = Sw. *länk* = Norw. *länk*, a link, = Dan. *lænke*, a chain; cf. MHG. *gelanc*, *gelenke*, a hending, esp. the main bend or joint of the body, G. *gelenk*, a joint (knuckle, wrist, or other joint of the body), also a link, ring; from a noun not found in AS., but represented by E. *lank* = OHG. *hlanca*, *lanca*, *lancha*, MHG. *lanke*, the hip, loins, the bend of the body (> MHG. G. *lenken*, bend, turn); see *lank*.] 1. One of the rings or

separate pieces of which a chain is composed. In ornamental chain-making, any member of the chain, of whatever form, as a plaque, a bead, etc., is called a *link*.

Nor sirless dungeon, nor atrong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.

Shak., J. C., i. 3. 94.

Untwining his gold chain from his neck, Balafre . . . said, . . . "Then look that none of the links find their way to the wine-house." *Scott*, *Quentin Durward*, v.

2. Anything doubled and closed together like a ring or division of a chain.

Now, sir, a new link to the hocket must needs be had.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 23.

Then down cam Queen Marie
Wi' gold links in her hair.

Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 329).

3. Anything which serves to connect one thing or one part of a thing with another; any constituent part of a connected series.

As nature has framed the several species of beings as it were in a chain, so man seems to be placed as the middle link between angels and brutes. *Spectator*, No. 408.

4. A division, forming the hundredth part, of the chain used in surveying and for other measurement. In Gunter's chain of 66 feet the link is 7.92 inches. The chain of 100 feet, with link of a foot, is used in the United States exclusively in engineering work, and often in surveying.

5. One of the divisions of a sausage made in a continuous chain. [Colloq.]

Then followed seven camels loaded with links and chitterlings, hog's puddings and sausages.

Urquhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, ii. 2. (*Davies*.)

6. Any rigid movable piece connected with other pieces, generally themselves movable, by means of interlinked open ends or pivots about which it can turn.—7. In a steam-engine, the link-motion.—**Link cent.** See *cent.*—**Missing link.**

(a) Something lacking for the completion of a series or sequence of any kind; a desiderated connecting-link. The term has been used especially with reference to animal forms not found in the supposed succession of development from primordial germs by natural variation and "the survival of the fittest." (b) In *zool.*, specifically, an unknown hypothetical form of animal life in any evolutionary chain or series, assumed to have existed at some time and thus to have been the connecting-link between some known forms; especially, an anthropomorphic animal supposed to have been derived from some simian and to have been the immediate ancestral stock of the human race; hence, humorously, an ape or monkey taken as itself the connecting-link for which Darwinians seek. See *Atalus*.

The lowest races of men will soon become extinct, like the Tasmanians, and the highest Apes cannot long survive. Hence the intermediate forms of the past, if any there were, become of still greater importance. For such missing links, we must look to the caves and later Tertiary of Africa. *O. C. Marsh*, *Proc. of Amer. Ass. for Adv. of Sci.*, 1877, p. 256.

link¹ (lingk), *v.* [*< link¹, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To unite or connect by or as if by a link or links; unite by something intervening; unite in any way; couple; join.

They're so link'd in friendship
That young Prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 116.

In notes with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long drawn out.

Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 135.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. ii. 260.

Linked ring. See *ring*.

II. *intrans.* To be or become connected; be joined in marriage; ally one's self; form a union.

Now, Warwick, tell me, even upon thy conscience,
Is Edward your true king? for I were loath
To link with him that were not lawful chosen.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 115.

The flickering fairy-circle wheel'd and broke
Flying, and link'd again. *Tennyson*, *Guinevere*.

link² (lingk), *n.* [A dial. and more orig. form of *linch¹*, *q. v.*] **1.** A crook or winding of a river; the ground lying along such a winding; as, the links of the Forth. [Scotch.]—**2.** *pl.* A stretch of flat or slightly undulating ground on the sea-shore, often in part sandy and covered with bent-grass, furze, etc., and sometimes with a good sward, on part of it at least. [Scotch.]—**Links goose.** See *goose*.

link³ (lingk), *n.* [A corruption of *lint²*, orig. *lunt*, a torch: see *lunt*.] A torch made of tow or hards, etc., and pitch, carried for lighting the streets, formerly common in Great Britain, and still used in London in fogs.

There was no link to colour Peter's hat.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 137.

Those that, seeking to light a Lynke, quenched a Lamp.
Lyly, *Euphues and his England*, p. 240.

This place is so haunted with bats that their perpetual fluttering endanger'd the putting out our linkes.
Evelyn, *Diary*, Feb. 7, 1645.

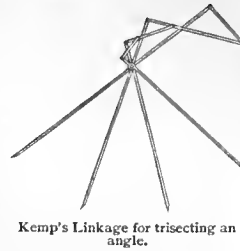
link³ (lingk), *v. i.* [*< link³, n.*] To burn or give light. [Prov. Eng.]

link⁴ (lingk), *v. i.* [Origin obscure; cf. *linch²*.] To go smartly; trip along; do anything smartly and quickly. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleeckit,
Till lika carline swat and reekit,
And coost her duddies to the war,
And linket at it in her sark. *Burns*, *Tam o' Shanter*.

linkage (ling'kāj), *n.* [*< link¹ + -age.*] **1.** A system of connected links; a combination of pieces pivoted together so as to turn about one another in parallel planes of rotation. Sometimes the meaning is extended to embrace cases where the motions are not in parallel planes; and such a linkage is termed a *solid*, as opposed to a *plane linkage*.

In Chapter xi. we arrive at the study "beam linkages"—that is, "flat static structures containing beam links."
The Engineer, LXVIII. 207.



Kemp's Linkage for trisecting an angle.

2. The state of being linked together.

Brühl showed that in case of "double-linkage" each such carbon-atom has a refraction equivalent to about 6.1.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 74.

Complete linkage, a linkage whose parts are so jointed that they can move only in one way relatively to one another.—**Primary, secondary**, etc., **linkage**, a linkage which has one, two, etc., degrees of freedom more than a complete linkage.

link-block (lingk'blok), *n.* In steam-engines, the block attached to a valve-stem, and actuated by the link-motion.

linkboy (lingk'boi), *n.* A boy or man who carries a link or torch to light passengers in the streets of a city. Improved street-lighting has made the employment of linkboys generally unnecessary; but they are still required in London during the dense fogs frequently occurring there.

Then shalt thou walk, unharm'd, the dangerous night,
Ner need th' officious link-boy's smoky light.
Gay, *Trivia*, iii. 114.

He had . . . brought a four-wheeled cab, accompanied by two linkboys with blazing torches, up to the stage-door.
W. Black, *Prince Fortunatus*, xix.

linkister, *n.* A corrupt form of *linguister*.

There was one Redman suspected to have betrayed their pinnace, for he, being linkister (because he could speak the language), and being put out of that employment for his evil carriage, did bear ill will to the master.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 290.

link-lever (lingk'lev'er), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever by which the link of a link-motion valve-gear is controlled by the attending engineer; in particular, the reversing-lever of a locomotive engine.

linkman (lingk'man), *n.*; *pl.* *linkmen* (-men). A man employed to carry a link or torch to light passengers. See *linkboy*.

link-motion (lingk'mō'shon), *n.* **1.** A system of pieces pivoted together, and turning about pivots attached to a fixed base, all the rotations being in the same plane or parallel planes, so that all the points describe definite curves; a complete linkwork. Link-motions have been deeply studied by mathematicians, especially since 1864, the date

of the discovery of the Peaucellier cell. The problems involved are exceedingly difficult, as well as practically of no little importance. Any algebraic curve whatever may be drawn by a suitable link-motion. See *Peaucellier cell*, under *cell*.

Specifically—**2.** In steam-engines, a system of gearing for controlling the valves for the purpose of starting or reversing the engine, and for controlling the cut-off. See *valve-gear*. The link-motion combines in itself a variable cut-off by which the expansion of the steam can be diminished or increased as the resistance to the engine increases or diminishes, and reversing mechanism whereby the engine may be caused to reverse the motion of its crank-shaft as desired in locomotives, marine engines, and some kinds of stationary engines.

Starting ahead or astern is effected by link-motion.
Lucas, *Seamanship*, p. 225.

linkpin (lingk'pin), *n.* A dialectal variant of *linch-pin*.

link-rooming (lingk'rō'ming), *n.* *Naut.*, the operation of filling up the spiral depressions of a rope by means of chains wound into these depressions. The chains thus inserted make the surface of the rope more uniform, and protect the softer parts from abrasion.

linkwork (lingk'wérk), *n.* A linkage pivoted to a fixed base.—**Complete linkwork**, a linkwork whose parts can move but in one way relative to the base; a link-motion.

linn, *n.* See *lin²*.

Linnæa (li-nē'æ), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1742), named after *Linnaeus*, a celebrated naturalist:

see *Linnean*.] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants of the tribe *Linocieræ*. It is characterized by lanceolate calyx-lobes, drooping three-celled many-seeded fruit, and long two-flowered peduncle. The only species is *L. borealis*. See *twain-flower*.

linnæite (li-nē'it), *n.* [*< Linnaeus* (see *Linnean*) + *-ite²*.] A native sulphid of cobalt, of a tin-white color, crystallizing in octahedral crystals, also occurring massive. *Siegenite* is a nickeliferous variety.

Linnean, Linnæan (li-nē'an), *a.* [*< Linnaeus* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to Carolus Linnaeus or Carl Linné (called Carl von Linné when ennobled in 1761), a celebrated Swedish naturalist (1707–78).—**Linnean system**, in *bot.*, the system of classification introduced by Linnaeus. This was the *artificial*, as contrasted with the later-developed *natural* system of Jussieu. Its fundamental division is into 24 classes, the last of which consists of plants without stamens and pistils, the *Cryptogamia*, the other 23 being the *Phanerogamia*. The latter classes are based on the stamens, their number, insertion, connection with each other, etc. The orders are founded mostly on the number of styles or stigmas, some of them on characters relating to the fruits, others again on the number of stamens in classae which are not defined by the stamens, and some on other considerations. The *Cryptogamia* were divided into *Filices* (ferns), *Musci* (mosses), *Algae* (including, besides the seaweeds, the *Hepaticae*, *Lichenes*, etc.), and *Fungi* (the mushrooms, etc.). This gave a definite and convenient scheme, of no scientific value in classification, but exceedingly useful in its day as a key to the nomenclature of botany. Compare *Jussieuan*.

linnet, a. and n. An obsolete spelling of *linen*.

linnet (lin'et), *n.* [*< ME. linet, lynet, < AS. tinete, a linnet; mixed in ME. with OF. linot, F. linot, m., linotte, f., a linnet; so called from their feeding on flaxseed, < L. linum, flax; see lin¹, n.* Cf. the related *linwhite¹*. Cf. *G. hänf-ling, a linnet, < hanf, hemp.*] **1.** A small song-bird, *Linaria* or *Linota cannabina*, of the family *Fringillidae*, inhabiting parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is about 5½ inches long, and 9½ in extent of wings. The plumage is streaked with various gray,



Linnet (*Linota cannabina*).

brown, and flaxen shades; the male in summer has the poll and breast rosy or red. The linnet is called *gray*, *brown*, and *red* or *rose*, according to sex and season; it has also many local or dialectal names. The yellow-billed linnet, mountain-linnet, or twice is another species of the same genus, *L. flavirostris* or *L. montium*. There are yet other species, and sundry related birds also are called linnets, as the redpolls of the genus *Egithus*. The bird called *pine-linnet* or *pine-finch* in the United States is a siskin, *Chrysomitris pinus*.

2. An ore which contains phosphate intermixed with carbonate of lead in variable proportions: so called on account of the linnet-like color due to the presence of the phosphate. [Prev. Eng. (Derbyshire).]—**Chevy, French, red, red-headed, and rose linnet**, the redpoll.—**Seven-colored linnet**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*.

linnet-finch (lin'et-finch), *n.* Same as *linnet*, 1.

linnet-hole (lin'et-hól), *n.* [*< *linnet, a corruption of F. luncte, + hol¹*.] One of the circular or semicircular holes in the upper part of the sides of a glass-melting furnace, through which flame and smoke pass into the arch.

linot, *n.* [*< F. linon, lawn; see linon*.] A silk gossamer stuff. *Davies*.

He absolutely insisted upon presenting me with a complete suit of gauze lino.
Mme. D'Arblay, *Diary* (1780), l. 310. (*Davies*.)

Linociera (li-nō-si'e-rä), *n.* [NL. (O. Swartz, 1797), named after G. Linocier, a French physician.] A genus of oleaceous trees or shrubs of the tribe *Oleineæ*. It is characterized by long linear petals, free or sometimes united in pairs, a hard drupeaceous fruit, and flowers usually growing in lateral cymes. The leaves are opposite and entire. There are about 40 species, found throughout all the tropical regions of the globe. *L. incarsata* of Jamaica, a large tree with panicles of white flowers, is called *snowdrop-tree*. *L. ligustrina*, of the same and other West Indian Islands, is called *Jamaica rosewood*.

linoleic (li-nō'lē-ik), *a.* [*< L. linum, flax, + oleum, oil. Cf. linoleum.*] Related to, existing in, or containing the oil of linseed.—**Linoleic acid**, an acid found in linseed-oil and other drying-oils, forming with glycerol the glycerid linolein.

linolein (li-nō'lē-in), *n.* [*< linole(ic) + -in².*] The glycerid of linoleic acid; the constituent of linseed-oil and other drying-oils on which their drying property depends.

linoleum (li-nō'lē-um), *n.* [A trade-name, intended to mean 'linseed-oil cloth'; *< L. linum, flax, + oleum, oil; see line¹ and oil.*] A kind of floor-cloth made of linseed-oil which has been oxidized to a dense rubber-like consistency. This is accomplished in various ways, usually by allowing the oil to flow very slowly over a large concrete floor across which warm air is blown. This material is ground up with cork-entrings, passed through iron rollers, and attached to a coarse canvas. The back of the canvas receives a coat of paint.

linon (lin'ōn), *n.* [*F., lawn, fine linen, < lin, < L. linum, flax, linen; see line¹.*] Lawn. [Trade use.]

linota (li-nō'tā), *n.* [NL., *< F. linot, a linnet; see linnet.*] Same as *Linaria*, 2 (b).

linous (lī'nūs), *a.* [*< line² + -ous.*] Relating to or in a line. *Sir J. Herschel.* [Rare.]

lin-pin (lin'pin), *n.* Same as *linch-pin*. [Prov. Eng.]

linguet (ling'kwet), *n.* 1. A tongue; a lanquet. —2. The piece of a sword-hilt which turns down over the mouthpiece of a scabbard.

linsang (lin'sang), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. A kind of civet-cat found in Java, etc., banded with black and white, and having 38 teeth, *Prionodon (Linsang) gracilis*. A related African species, *Prionodon (Poiana) richardsoni*, is known as the *Guinea linsang*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Viverride*, now commonly called *Prionodon*.

linset, *n.* [ME., *< AS. lynnīs (pl. lynnīs), glossing L. (ML.) axedo, corruptly axedo, an axle, = D. luns, lens = MLG. lunsse, lusse, LG. lunsse = OHG. lunsia, MHG. luns, lunsse, G. linsse, OHG. also lun, luns, MHG. lun, luns, OHG. also lunnig, MHG. lūnne, MHG. also lūner, linch-pin (root uncertain); some uncertainty exists as to the forms.*] An axle. *William de Shoreham*, Poems (ed. Wright), p. 109.

linseed (lin'sēd), *n.* [Formerly also *lintseed*; *< ME. linsede, linsede, lynesede, < AS. linsēd, flaxseed, < lin, flax, + sēd, seed; see line¹ and seed.*] The seed of lint or flax; flaxseed.

Nowe sum in soite ydounge *lynsee* sowe,
X bussheles serreth for an aere lande.
Fful subtil flaxe and snal therof wol growe.
Palladius, Inuabondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

linseed-cake (lin'sēd-kāk'), *n.* The solid mass or cake which remains when oil is expressed from flaxseed. It is much used as food for cattle and sheep. Also called *oil-cake*.

linseed-meal (lin'sēd-mēl'), *n.* The meal of linseed or flaxseed, used for poultices and as a cattle-food.

linseed-mill (lin'sēd-mil), *n.* A form of mill for grinding flaxseed.

linseed-oil (lin'sēd-oil'), *n.* A drying-oil produced by the pressure from linseed, varying in color from light amber to dark yellow. Cold-drawn or cold-pressed linseed-oil is obtained from the crushed seeds without heat. Raw or ordinary linseed-oil is produced by steaming the crushed seeds before expressing the oil. The yield is from 20 to 25 per cent. of oil. Bofed linseed-oil is obtained by boiling the raw oil with latherge, sugar of lead, or some similar substance, the result being a dark oil drying more rapidly than the raw oil. Linseed-oil is used as a vehicle for colors by painters, for printing-inks, varnishes, linoleum, etc.

linselt, *n.* [*< OF. linsel, linsel, linsiel, m., linen cloth; cf. linselle, linselle, f., also linsol, linsol, linsol, linsuel, etc., a linen cloth or sheet, F. linsell, a winding-sheet, < L. linteolum, dim. of linteum, linen (see linteric), < L. linum, flax, linen; see line¹. Cf. linsley-woolsey.*] A cloth of wool and linen mixed together; a garment of such cloth. *Richardson*.

Casting a thyn course *lynsele* ore his shoulders,
That torne in peeces trayld upon the ground.
Cornelia (1594).

linsley (lin'si), *n.* [A corruption of *linsel*. In part an abbr. of *linsley-woolsey*.] 1. Cloth made of linen and wool; linsley-woolsey.

O haud awa thae linen sheets
And bring to me the *lynsele* clouts
I ha been best used in.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 400).

In 1704 was advertised "Three Suites of Hanging: one of Forrest Tapistry, one of clouded Camlet, and one of blue Printed *linsley*."

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 64.
2. In *coal-mining*: (a) A peculiar kind of clayey rock; bind. (b) A streaky sandstone. [Eng.]

linsley-woolsey (lin'si-wūl'si), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *linsley-woolsey, linsleywoolsey, linsleywoolsey, linsleywoolsey*; *< lato ME. linsley woolsey; < linsel + wool; the term -sey being a reduction of -sel in the first element, repeated in the second, and perhaps due in part to imitation of jersey and kersey.*] 1. *n.* 1. A coarse and stont material of which the warp is linen and the woof woolen.

To weave all in one loom,
A web of *lynse* [*lynse* in Dyce's ed.] *woolse*.
Skelton, Why Come you not to Court? l. 128.

These are the arts we think most fit to go together: . . .
Linsley weavers; Tike weavers; Silk weavers; *lynseley woolsey* weavers.

His wares consist of hose—*lynseley woolsey*, for making petticoats. . . and all sorts of small wares.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 420.

2. A similar material into which cotton enters either with or without linen. The attempt has been made to reserve the word *linsley* for a mixture of linen and wool and *woolsey* for a mixture of cotton and wool. The compound term would then signify a stuff made of all three materials in certain proportions.

3. Inferior fabrics of doubtful or uncertain materials: a term of depreciation.—4. Anything unsuitably mixed; a farrago of nonsense; jargon; gibberish.

What *linsley-woolsey* hast thou to speak to us again?
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1. 13.

II. *a.* 1. Made of linen and wool mixed.—2. Of different and unsuitable parts; neither one thing nor another; ill-assorted.

And Balaams wages doe moue many still to make such *linsley-woolsey* marriages. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 38.

A lawleas *linsley-woolsey* brother,
Half of one order, half another.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1227.

No flimsy *linsley-woolsey* scenes I wrote,
With patches here and there like Joseph's coat.
Churchill, The Apology.

lintstock, lintstock (lin't-, lint'stok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *linstock, linstoke*; for *lintstock*, *< D. lontstok, < lont, a match for firing cannon, + stock, stick; see lunt and stock.*] A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end to hold a lighted match, used in firing cannon.

A *linstoke* fell into a barrel of powder, and set it on fire together with the vessel. *Stone, Queen Elizabeth*, an. 1563.

And the nimble gunner
With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before them.
Shak., Hen. V., III. (cho.)

lint¹ (lint), *n.* [Also dial. *linnet*; appar. *< ME. lin, flax (see line¹, n.). Cf. Dan. linned, linen cloth.*] 1. Flax. [Obsolete or local.]

I haue aene flax or *lynt* growyng wilde in Sommerset shyre.
Turner, Herbal.

The frugal wife, garrulous, will tell
How 't [cheese] was a townmond and, sin' *lint* was 't the bell.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. A floeculent material procured by raveling or scraping linen, and used for dressing wounds and sores; charpie.—3. Raw cotton that has been ginned and is ready for baling.—4. Fluff; flue.

He's brushing a hat almost a quarter of an hour, and as long a driving the lint from his black cloaths with his wet thumb.
Sir R. Howard, The Committee, ii.

5. A net.—6. The netting of a pound or seine. *E. H. Knight*.—7. A kerchief or net for the head.

There's never *lint* gang on my head,
Nor kame gang in my hair.
Lord Livingston (Child's Ballads, III. 348).

lint², *n.* An obsolete variant of *lunt*.

lint-doctor (lint'dok'tor), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a knife-edged scraper arranged on the delivering side of a calico-printing machine, in such relation with the printed web that it scrapes off and retains loose lint, fluff, or fragments of threads which might otherwise adhere to and disfigure the fabric.

lintel¹ (lin'tel), *n.* [*< ME. lintel, lyntell, < OF. lintel, F. linteau = Sp. lintel, dintel, < ML. linteulus, head-piece of a door or window, for "limitellus, dim. of L. limes (limit-), a boundary, border (cf. limen, a threshold); see limit. Cf. linterin.*] In *arch.*, a horizontal piece of timber or stone resting on the jambs of a door or window, or spanning any other open space in a wall or in a columnar construction, and serving to support superincumbent weight.

When he com to the halle dore he wrote letters on the *lyntel* of the dore in Grew. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 436.

At the bottom of the steps is a roundheaded doorway, not, it is true, surmounted by a true arch, but by a curved *lintel* of one stone.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 232.
The immense darning doors with gratings over the *lintels*.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 247.

lintel², *n.* See *lingel¹*.

linter¹ (lin'tēr), *n.* [*< lint¹ + -er¹.*] A machine for stripping off the short-staple cotton-fiber which adheres to cotton-seed after ginning, preparatory to extraction of oil from the seed. The cotton thus removed is used in the manufacture of cotton batting and for other purposes. Also *linter-machine*.

linter² (lin'tēr), *n.* A corrupt dialectal form of *lean-to*.

linterin, *n.* [A var. of *lintel*, appar. by confusion with OF. *linter, linter*, a threshold, as if *< ML. "limitarium, < L. limes (limit-), bound, limit, but with sense of L. limen (limin-), threshold; see lintel.*] Same as *lintel*.

And with the blood thereof [a lamb] coloured the post and *linter* of the doors. *Raleigh, Hist. World*, II. iii. 4.

I read these two verses written in golden letters upon the *Linterne* of the dore, at the entering into the Inne. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 15.

lintie (lin'ti), *n.* [Dim. of *linnet¹*, or a reduction of the equiv. *lintwhite*.] The linnet. [Seotch.]

But I dinna see the broom
Wf its tassels on the lea,
Nor hear the *lintie's* sang
O' my ain countrie. *R. Giffen*.

lintseed¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *linseed*.

lintstock, *n.* See *linstock*.

lintwhite (lint'hwit), *n.* [*< ME. (Sc.) lyntquhite, corrupted from AS. lincwige, lincwige, a linnet, so called from frequenting flax-fields, < lin, flax (see line¹, and cf. linnel), + -wige, -twige (seen also in thisteltwige, a linnet), of uncertain origin.*] 1. A linnet. Also *linterwhite*. [Prov. Eng. and Seotch.]

Of Larkes, of *lynkehytteez*, that lufflyche songene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2674.

In vain to me, in glen or shaw,
The mavis an' the *lintwhite* sing.
Burns, Again Rejoicing Nature Sees.

Her song the *lintwhite* awelleth.
Tennyson, Claribel.

2. A skylark or wood-warbler. [Prov. Eng.]

lint-white (lint'hwit), *a.* [*< lint¹ + white.*] As white as lint or flax; flaxen.

Lassie wf the *lintwhite* locks, . . .
Wit thou be my dearie, O?
Burns, Lassie wf the Lintwhite Locks.

linter-white, *n.* Same as *lintwhite*.

Linum (lī'nūm), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. linum = Gr. λίνον = W. lin, flax; see line¹.*] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Linac*, tribe *Eulinee*. They are herba, often slightly woody, characterized by regular five-parted flowers, with often showy but fugacious petals, usually yellow or blue in color, and by entire sepals and leaves. There are about 100 species, growing in both hemispheres, many of which are ornamental. *L. usitatissimum* is the flax of commerce, and the seeds of the same are the source of linseed oil. *L. perenne*, called *perennial flax*, is a very handsome blue-flowered species, abundant in the northern parts of the United States, and having a wide distribution through Europe and Asia.

liny (lī'ni), *a.* [*< line² + -yl.*] Full of lines; resembling a line; marked with lines.

Then there rose to view a fane
Of *liny* marble. *Keats, Sleep and Poetry*.

Shaping their eyes long and *liny*, partly because of the light.
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, viii.

Linyphia (li-nif'i-ā), *n.* [NL., *< MGr. λινύφια, λινύφια, λινύφια, weaving linen, < Gr. λίνον, flax, linen, + φάειν, weave; see weare.*] 1. A Latreillean genus of spiders of the family *Theridiidae*. *L. marmorata* is noted for its large domed web, under which it lies in wait for its prey to be entangled in a maze of threads that reach two or three feet upward in the bush. *L. communis* constructs a double web, with one sheet over the other, and hides between the two.

2. [*l. c.*] A spider of this genus.

Liocephalus (li-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1827, as *Leiocephalus*); *< Gr. λείος, smooth (= L. levis), + κεφαλή, head.*] A genus of American iguanoid lizards, having no anal or femoral pores, and the back and tail crested. There are many species, natives of tropical America and the West Indies, known as *roquets*, as *L. carinatus*, the keeled roquet.

Liodera (li-ō'dē-rā), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger, 1843), also *Liodera*; *< Gr. λείος, smooth, + δέρμα (for δέρμα), skin.*] A genus of South American iguanoid lizards, containing such as *L. chilensis*, *L. gravenhorsti*, and *L. gracilis*. Also spelled *Leiodera*.

Liodere (li-ō-dēr), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Liodera*. Also spelled *leiodere*.

Liodermatidæ (li-ō-dēr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Owen, 1841), *< Liodermatus*, the typical genus (*< Gr. λείος, smooth, + δέρμα (dēpar-), the skin, + -idæ.*] A family of holothurians, commonly called *Molpadiidae*. Also *Liodermati*.

Liodon (li-ō-don), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λείος, smooth, + δόκις (dōv-) = E. tooth.*] A genus of Cretaceous mosasaurian or pythonomorphie reptiles, with smooth compressed teeth fitted for cutting, and lenticular in sectional outline. The

original species was described by Owen in 1841, from the Chalk of Norfolk. Large forms abounded in America during the same period. *L. proriger* of the Kansas beds was 75 feet long. *L. dyspeler* was still larger. Also spelled *Leiodon*.

Lioglossa (lī-ō-glos'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λειό-γλωσσος, smooth-tongued, < λειός, smooth, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] A primary division of octopod cephalopods, characterized by the non-development of a radula. The only known forms belong to the family *Cirroteuthidae*. Also spelled *Leioglossa*.

lioglossate (lī-ō-glos'āt), *a.* [As *Lioglossa* + -ate¹.] Smooth-tongued; having no radula, as a member of the group *Lioglossa*. Also spelled *leioglossate*.

Lirolepis (li-ol'e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λειός, smooth, + λείπις, a scale, rind, husk; see *lepis*.] A genus of acrodont agamoid lizards, having the skin of the sides expansible into wing-like organs supported on long spurious ribs, the scales small and ecarinate, the tympanum naked, and femoral pores present. *L. sulcatus* is a flying-dragon of the Malay peninsula and China, about 20 inches long. Also spelled *Leiolepis*.

liomyoma (lī'ō-mī-ō'mā), *n.*; *pl. liomyomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. λειός, smooth, + NL. myoma.] A myoma composed of smooth (that is, non-striated) muscle-fiber. Also spelled *leomyoma*.

lion (lī'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lyon*; < ME. *lion*, *lyoun*, *lyoun*, *liun*, also *leon*, *leoun*, *leun*, < AF. *liun*, OF. *lion*, *leon*, F. *lion* = Pr. *leo* = Sp. *leon* = Pg. *leão* = It. *leone*, *lione* = AS. *leō* (gen. dat. *león*, dat. also *leone*, *leonan*) = OS. *leo* = OFries. *lawa*, NFries. *leuwe* = D. *leuwe* = MLG. *lauwe*, LG. *louwe*, *lauwe* = OHG. *lewe*, *lowo*, MHG. *lewe*, *lowe*, *lōwe*, G. *löwe* = Icel. *leō*, *león*, *ljón* = Sw. *lejon* = Dan. *løve* (cf. OBulg. *lŭv* = Bulg. *lŭv* = Serv. *lav* = Bohem. *lev* = Pol. *lew* = Russ. *levŭ* = Lith. *levas*, *lavas* = Lett. *lawas*, all < OHG.) = Croatian *lijun* = Albanian *luan*, < L. *leo* (*leōn*-), < Gr. λέων (*leōn*-), a lion; prob. of Semitic or Egyptian origin; cf. Heb. *labī*, OEgypt. *labu*, Coptic *laboj*, a lion.] 1. A quadruped of the genus *Felis*, *F. leo*, the largest of all carnivorous animals, distinguished by its tawny or yellow color, a full flowing mane in the male, a tufted tail, and the disappearance

3. [cap.] In *astron.*, a constellation and sign of the zodiac. See *Leo*, 1.

Now next at this opposition,
Which in the signe shal be of the *Leoun*.
Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 330.

4. In *her.*, a representation of a lion used as a bearing. There are various attitudes in which it is represented forming as many different bearings, viz.: passant, passant gardant or leopardé, passant regardant, rampant, rampant gardant, rampant regardant, salient, combatant (when two lions are rampant and face to face, also called counter-rampant), statant, statant gardant, sejant, couchant, and coward. (See these words.) Further modifications of these bearings may exist, but are rare. Anciently the blazon was "a lion" only when the creature was rampant; when passant gardant, as on the shield of England, it was called *lion leopardé*, and also *leopard*. The lion is always langued and armed gules unless the field is gules, when it is langued and armed azure.

No Mon hedde scheid of schrifte;
The denel stod lyk a *lyon* rampaunt.
Hoby Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

zit to knaw neidful is xv maneris of *lionys* in armys.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 98.

5. (a) A gold coin current in Scotland from the time of Robert III. to the reign of James VI.: so called from the lion on the obverse of the coin.



Under Mary it was worth 44 shillings Scotch; under James VI. (when it was called the *lion noble*), 74 shillings Scotch. Half-lions were also coined. (b) A copper coin: same as *hardhead*, 2.—6. An object of interest and curiosity; especially, a celebrated or conspicuous person who is much sought by society or by the public in general: as, to visit the *lions* of the place; such a one is the *lion* of the day. The use is an extension of *lion* in its literal sense, with reference to the lions formerly kept at the Tower in London. See the first quotation.

The lions of the Tower are the origin of that application of the term *lion* to any conspicuous spectacle or personage which has long since become universal.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.
Such society was far more enjoyable than that of Edinburgh, for here was not a *lion*, but a man. *J. Wilson*.

After dinner the palanquins went forward with my servant, and the captain and I took a ride to see the *lions* of the neighborhood. *Macaulay*, in *Trevelyan*, I. 324.

A lion in the way. (a) A danger or obstacle to be faced and overcome.

Lancelot shouted, "Stay me not!
I have been the sluggard, and I ride apace,
For now there is a *lion in the way*."
Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

(b) An imaginary danger, trumped up by cowardice or sloth.

The slothful man saith, There is a *lion in the way*; a lion is in the streets. *Prov.* xxvi. 13.

They fear'd not the bug-bear danger nor the *lyon in the way* that the sluggish and timorous Politician thinks he sees. *Milton*, *Reformation* in Eng., ii.

American lion, mountain lion. Same as *cougar*.—**Blanch lion.** See *blanch*.—**British lion,** the lion as the national emblem of Great Britain.

The *British Lion* . . . cannot always have a worthy enemy to combat, or a battle royal to deliver. *Thackeray*, *Virginians*, lxi.

Lion dollar. See *dollar*.—**Lion of Cotswold or Cotswold lion,** a sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

Lo then the mystery from whence the name
Of *Cotswold lions* first to England came.
Harrington, *Epiqr.*, B. iii. Ep. 18. (*Nares*.)

Lion of St. Mark, a symbolical lion represented as winged, and holding an open book, on which is written *par tibi, Marce, Evangelista meus*, or a part of this. It is the characteristic device of Venice. The full heraldic description requires a sword with the point uppermost above the book on the dexter side and a glory surrounding the whole. The lion also is sejant; but in artistic representations this is continually departed from.—**Lion's provider.** (a) A popular name for the jackal. (b) Any humble friend or follower who acts as a sycophant or foil to another.—**Lion's share,** the largest share; an unduly large share; usually, any excessive appropriation made by one of two or more persons from something in which all have an equal right or interest, but sometimes without any invidious sense; as, the *lion's share* of attention. The phrase alludes to *Aesop's* fable of the lion, who, hunting in partnership with the fox and wolf, claimed one third of the prey as his agreed portion, one third by right of sovereignty, and the other third on general principles.—**Lion tricorporate,** in *her.*, a bearing representing three rampant bodies of lions springing or proceeding from the three corners of the escutcheon and having a common head affronté.—**Order of the Lion,** the name of several orders in Germany, etc.; especially, an order founded in 1815 by William I., first king of the Netherlands, and continued by the later kings. It is an order for civil merit. The badge is a star

of eight points, having in the central medallion a rampant lion and crown, and a golden W between each two arms.—**To put one's head into the lion's mouth,** to put one's self in a position of great danger, as in the power of an enemy.

Lion-ant (lī'on-ānt), *n.* Same as *ant-lion*.

Lionardesque (lī'ō-nār-desk'), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Leonardesque*.

lioned, leoned (lī'-, lō'onst), *a.* [< OF. *lioncel* + E. -ed².] In *her.*, adorned with lions' heads, as a cross the ends of which terminate in lions' heads.

lioncel, lioncelle (lī'on-sel), *n.* [< OF. *lioncel*, *lioncel*, F. *lionceau* (= Sp. *leoncello* = It. *leoncello*, *lioncello*, dim. of *lion*, *leon*, a lion: see *lion*.] In *her.*, a small or young lion used as a bearing. When a number of lions are represented on the same field or ordinary, they are assumed to be lioncels and are blazoned as such. Also *lionel*.

lion-dog (lī'on-dog), *n.* A variety of dog with a flowing mane.

lion-dragon (lī'on-drag'on), *n.* In *her.*, an imaginary beast having the fore part of a lion ending in the hind part of a wyvern.

lionel (lī'on-el), *n.* [< OF. *lionnel*, *lionnel*, *lionneau*, etc., dim. of *lion*, a lion: see *lion*.] 1. A lion's whelp; a young lion.—2. In *her.*, same as *lioncel*.

lioness (lī'on-es), *n.* [ME. *lionesse*, *leonesse*, *leonys*, *lyoneys*, < OF. (also F.) *lionnesse* (= It. *leonesa*, *lionessa*), fem. of *lion*, *lion*: see *lion*.] 1. The female of the lion.

A *lioness* hath whelped in the streets.
Shak., *J. C.*, ii. 2. 17.

The gaunt *lioness*, with hunger bold,
Springs from the mountains tow'rd the guarded fold.
Pope, *Iliad*, x. 214.

2. A woman who is an object of public interest and curiosity; rarely, a boldly conspicuous woman. See *lion*, 6.

For the last three months Miss Newcome has been the greatest *lioness* in London.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, xii. (*Davies*.)
"Now, boys, keep your eyes open, there must be plenty of *lionesses* about;" and thus warned, the whole load, including the cornepone player, were on the look-out for lady visitors, profanely called *lionesses*.

T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, xxv. (*Davies*.)
The reaction against the over-sentimentalism of 1830 which found expression in the *Lionesses* of 1840—devoted to masculine sport—who, in their turn, were swept away by the storm of '48. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII, 951.

lionet (lī'on-et), *n.* [< *lion* + dim. -et.] A young or small lion.

He himself thrust just into the press, and, making force and fury wait upon discretion and government, he might seem a brave lion who taught his young *lionets* how, in taking of a prey, to join courage with cunning.
Str P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iii.

lion-heart (lī'on-härt), *n.* One who has great courage.

lion-hearted (lī'on-här'ted), *a.* Having a lion's heart or courage; brave and magnanimous: as, Richard the *lion-hearted* (Richard *Cœur de Lion*—King Richard I. of England).

Arabian mothers long awed their infants to silence with the name of the *lion-hearted* Plantagenet.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, i.

lion-hunter (lī'on-hun'ter), *n.* 1. One who pursues the lion as a beast of the chase.—2. A person given to the pursuit or lionizing of notabilities. See *lion*, 6.

One of the greatest dangers to all genius is that of being robbed of its vital strength by velvety-pawed *lion-hunters*.
Harpur's Mag., LXXVIII, 417.

lionise, v. See *lionize*.

lionism (lī'on-izm), *n.* [< *lion* + -ism.] The practice of lionizing; the treating of persons or things as lions in the figurative sense; the pursuit or adulation of celebrities. See *lion*, 6.

An anecdote or two may be added to bear out the occasional references to the honours and honours of *lionism* which they contain.

Chorley, *Mem. of Mrs. Hemans*, ii. 25. (*Davies*.)
All common *lionism*, which ruins many men, was nothing to this.
Carlyle.

lionize (lī'on-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lionized*, pp. *lionizing*. [< *lion* + -ize.] I. *trans.* 1. To treat as a lion, or as an object of curiosity and interest. See *lion*, n., 6.

Can he do nothing for his Burns but *lionise* him?
Carlyle, *Past and Present*, iv. 6.

Tennyson hates being *lionized*.
Caroline Fox, *Journal*, p. 272.

Besides this, however, . . . [*Liszt*] allowed himself, with his usual good nature, to be *lionised*, and dragged from concert to concert.
Fortnightly Rev., XL, 357.

2. To exhibit objects of curiosity to. [Rare.]

He had *lionised* the distinguished visitors during the last few days over the University.
Disraeli, *Lothair*, xxiv. (*Davies*.)

3. To visit or explore as a sight-seer: as, to *lionize* Niagara. [Rare.]



Head of Lion (*Felis leo*), from photograph by Dixon, London.

of the feline markings in both sexes before they arrive at maturity. The largest are from 8 to 9 feet in length. The lion is a native of Africa and the warm regions of Asia. He preys chiefly on five animals, avoiding carrion unless impelled by extreme hunger. He approaches his prey with stealthy movements, crouching for the spring, which is accompanied with a terrific roar. The whole frame is most powerful and impressive, giving with the large head and ample mane that majestic appearance to the animal from which he derives his title of "king of beasts." Of the African lion there are several varieties, as the Barbary, Gambian, Senegal, and Cape lions. The Asiatic varieties are generally distinguished as the Bengal, the Persian or Arabian, and the maneless lion of Gujerat.

The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and strangled for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with ravins. *Nahum* ii. 12.

2. Figuratively, a lion-like person; a man possessing the courage, fierceness, etc., of a lion.

There were about two hundred men on horseback, armed with firelocks; all of them *lions*, if you believed their word or appearance. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, I. 170.

For eight days I had been *lionizing* Belgium under the disadvantages of continual rain.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 129.

II. intrans. To visit the lions or objects of interest or curiosity in a place.

Also spelled *lionise*.

lion-leopard (li'õn-lep'ãrd), *n.* In *her.*, same as *lion leopardé*. See *leopard*, 2.

lion-like (li'õn-lik), *a.* Resembling a lion; having the strength or courage of a lion.

Our first acquaintance was at sea, in fight
Against a Turkish man-of-war, a stout one,
Where *lion-like* I saw him shew his valour.

Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, v. 3.

lion-lizard (li'õn-liz'ãrd), *n.* A species of basilisk, *Basiliscus americanus*: so called from the crest (or mane) on its back and tail.

lionly (li'õn-li), *a.* [*lion* + *-ly*]. Like a lion; fierce.

The Church coveting to ride upon the *lionly* form of jurisdiction makes a transformation of her self into an Ass.

Milton, *Church-Government*, ll. 3.

lion-monkey (li'õn-mung'ki), *n.* Same as *marikina*.

lionné (F. pron. lë-o-nã'), *a.* [F., < *lion*, lion; see *lion*.] In *her.*, rampant gardant: said of a leopard. See under *leopard*, 2.

lion-poisson (F. pron. lë-õn'pwo-sõn'), *n.* [F., < *lion*, lion, + *poisson*, fish.] In *her.*, same as *sea-lion*.

lion's-ear (li'õnz-ãr), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Leonotis*.—2. One of various composite plants of the genera *Culcitium* and *Espeletia*.

lion's-foot (li'õnz-füt), *n.* One of various plants. (a) *Leontopodium alpinum*, from the appearance of its clustered heads. (b) The lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. Also called *lion's-paw*. (c) The white lettuce, *Prenanthes alba*, and also *P. serpentina*.

lion's-heart (li'õnz-hãrt), *n.* An American plant, the false dragon's-head, *Physostegia Virginica*.

lion's-leaf (li'õnz-lãf), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Leontice*, especially *L. Leontopetalum*, from a fancied resemblance of the leaf to the print of a lion's foot.

lion's-mouth (li'õnz-mouth), *n.* A popular name of the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*, and of several other plants with two-lipped flowers. [Prov. Eng.]

lion's-tail (li'õnz-tãl), *n.* The plant *Leonotis Leonurus*. See *Leonotis*.

lion's-tooth (li'õnz-tõth), *n.* A plant of the genus *Leontodon*; also, the common dandelion.

lion's-turnip (li'õnz-tãr' níp), *n.* The plant *Leontice Leontopetalum*.

lion-tailed (li'õnz-tãld), *a.* Having the tail tufted like a lion's: applied by Pennant to species of the genus *Macacus*.—**Lion-tailed baboon**, the wanderer.

lion-toothed (li'õnz-tõtht), *a.* Having teeth like those of a lion.

Liotheidæ (li-õ-thë'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liotheum* + *-idæ*.] A family of mallophagous insects or so-called bird-lice, differing from the true lice, and typified by the genus *Liotheum*. They have stout four-jointed antennæ, a generally trilobate head, conspicuous maxillary palps, and two-jointed or one-jointed tarsi. They infest the plumage of birds, but they are also found in the fur of quadrupeds. Also spelled *Leiotheidæ*.

Liotheum (li-õth'ë-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + (*θ*) *θεῖν*, *θεῖν*, run.] The typical genus of *Liotheidæ*. Also *Leiotheum*.

Liothrix (li'õ-thrìks), *n.* [NL. (H. E. Strickland, 1841); orig. *Leiothrix* (Swainson, 1831); < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A genus of turdiform passerine birds. The genus was based upon *Porus furcatus* of Temminck, now known as *Liothrix lutea*, one of the Indian hill-tits. Also called *Callipyga*.

Liota (li-õ'ti-ã), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smoothness, < *λεῖος*, smooth.] The typical genus of *Liotiidæ*. These shells have the horny operculum spirally dotted with shelly substance, and the mouth ends in a round varix. Also spelled *Leiotia*.

Liotiidæ (li-õ-ti'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liota* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Liota*, associated by most authors with the *Trochidæ* or *Delphinulidæ*. Also spelled *Leiotiidae*.

Liotrichi (li-õ'tri-kì), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λεῖος*, smooth, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A name applied by Huxley (in the form *Leiotrichi*) to one of the two primary groups into which the races of men are considered to be divisible, the other being *Ulotrichi*. The *Liotrichi* are those with smooth hair, and are divisible into four secondary groups: the Australoid, the Mongoloid, the Xanthochroic, and the Melanochroic. See these words.

Liotrichidæ (li-õ'tri-k'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liothrix* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds of uncertain character. (a) Approximately the same as *Liotrichinæ*,

including some 50 or 60 hill-tits of Asia, having a varied and often brightly colored plumage, feeding on berries and insects. *Liothrix*, *Brachypteryx*, *Pterythrix*, etc., are leading genera. (b) Extended to include many other birds, as the American wrens and mocking-thrushes, etc. *California*, 1847. Also spelled *Leiotrichidæ*.

Liotrichinæ (li'õ-tri-k'i-në), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liothrix* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, typified by the genus *Liothrix*; the hill-tits: originally made by Swainson in 1831 a subfamily of *Ampelidæ* in the form *Leiotrichinæ*. Also spelled *Leiotrichina*.

liotrichous (li-õ'tri-kns), *a.* [*liotrich*, smooth, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Having smooth hair; of or pertaining to the *Liotrichi*. Also spelled *leiotrichous*.

liour, liouret, *n.* [*liour*, *lyouwe*, *lyere*, < OF. *liure*, *lieure*, *lioure*, a binding, band; in cookery, a thickening; < L. *ligatura*, a binding; see *ligature*.] 1. Binding or edging, as of curtains and hangings.

Beddys . . . that hengt shalle be with hole syour,
With crotchettis and loupys sett on *liour*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

2. In *cookery*, a thickening, or a thick preparation.

And make a *tyoure* of brede and blode, and lye hit therwith.

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 32.

lip (lip), *n.* [*lip*, *lyp*, *lippe*, *lyppe*, < AS. *lippa*, *lippe* = OFries. *lippa*, Fries. *lippe* = MD. *lippe*, D. *lip* = MLG. LG. *lippe* (> G. Dan. *lippe*, lip, = OF. *lippe*, *lype*, *lippe*, a lip, esp., as F. *lippe* and ML. *lipium*, a thick under lip; cf. Sw. *lipp* = Dan. *læbe*, lip, appar. < I.G., but modified by L. *labium*); with orig. formative *-ja* (and akin to OHG. *lefs*, *leps*, MHG. *lefs*, *lefs*, *lefse*, G. *lefze*, with var. OHG. *leppur* = OS. *lepur*, lip, with orig. formative *-as*), = L. *labium* (> Sp. Pg. *labio*), lip, with var. *labrum* (= OHG. *lefs*, *leppur*, above)] (> It. *labbro* = Sp. Pg. *labro* = F. *lèvre*), lip; cf. Gael. *liob* (perhaps < E.), Lith. *lupa*, Hind. *lubb*, Pers. *lab*, lip. Connection with *lap* (L. *lambere*, etc.) is improbable; the phonetic conditions do not agree, and it is not the lips, but the tongue, that 'laps.' 1. One of the two edges or borders of the mouth; one of the two fleshy or muscular parts composing the opening of the mouth in man and many other animals, and covering the teeth.

All they that see me laugh me to scorn;
they shoot out the lip, they shake the head.

Ps. xxii. 7.

He that loves a rosy cheek,
Or a coral lip admires.

Carex, *Disdalin Returned*.

2. *pl.* Figuratively, the organs of speech as represented by the lips; speech or utterance as passing between the lips and aided by them.

A wicked doer giveth heed to false lips.

Prov. xvii. 4.

His lips are very mild and meek.

Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

So gently blending courtesy and art
That wisdom's lips seemed borrowing friendship's heart.

O. W. Holmes, *A Portrait*.

3. Impudent or abusive talk. [Slang.]

I told him that I didn't want none of his lip.

F. R. Stockton, *Rudder Grange*, p. 99.

4. Anything resembling a lip in position or relation; the edge or border of anything; a margin: as, the lip of a vessel; the lips of a wound.

Now wet the lip of the phial.

Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xx.

Between the town of Brill, upon the southern lip of this estuary, and Maastandshuis, . . . the squadron suddenly appeared.

Motley, *Dutch Republic*, II. 352.

The cannon's brazen lips are cold.

Whittier, *To Pina IX*.

5. In *bot.*: (a) Either of the divisions of a bilabiate corolla. The two are distinguished as *upper* (the superior or posterior, next the axis) and *lower* (the inferior or anterior, away from the axis). (b) In orchids, one of the petals differing from the other two in shape. It is really the upper, but by a half-twist of the ovary has become as if anterior or lower.—6. In *zool.*, any lip-like part or organ.

See *labium* and *labrum* for technical usages.—7. In a lip-anger, the blade at the end which cuts the chip after it has been circumscribed by the spur.—8. In a turbine water-wheel, a rim which closes the joint between the barrel and the curb. E. H. Knight.—9. In a vehicle, a projecting part of the bolster; a cuttoo-plate. E. H. Knight.—10. In *organ-building*, one of the flat vertical surfaces above or below the mouth of a flue-pipe, called respectively the *upper lip* and the *lower lip*. The upper lip is always sharp-edged, and the current of air in the pipe is so directed against it as to be thrown into vibration. See *pipe* and *organ*.

11. In *music*, the power or facility of adjusting one's lips to the mouthpiece of a metal wind-instrument so as to produce tones; embouchure. Since the pitch and quality of tones produced upon such

instruments depend upon the strength, endurance, and flexibility of the player's lips, the term is used in a general sense to indicate his method and style.—**Columellar lip**. See *columellar*.—**Curl of the lip**. See *curl*.—**Lip drill**. See *drill*.—**Lip-glue**. See *mouth-glue*, under *glue*.—**The calves of the lips**. See *calves*.—**To bite the lip**. See *bite*.—**To hang the lip**, to be silent or sulky.

Par. How chance my brother Troilus went not?
Helen. He hangs the lip at something.

Shak., T. and C., III. 1. 152.

To keep a stiff upper lip, to keep up one's courage, as under adversity or trying circumstances; struggle against despondency. [Colloq.]—**To make a lip**, to pout the under lip in silliness or contempt. [Archaic.]

A letter for me! It gives me an estate of seven years' health; in which time I will make a lip at the physician.

Shak., Cor., II. 1. 127.

To present the cup to one's lips. See *cup*. **lip** (lip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lipped*, ppr. *lipping*. [*lip*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To touch with the lip or lips, as in kissing; reach with the lip or border. [Chiefly poetical.]

A hand that kings
Have *lipp'd*, and trembled kissing.

Shak., A. and C., II. 5. 30.

When
A stone is thrown into some sleeping tarn,
The circle widens till it lip the margin.

Tennyson, *Pelleas and Ettarre*.

No good sheep-dog ever so much as lips a sheep to turn it.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xiii.

2. To utter with the lips; speak. [Rare.]

I heard my name
Most fondly *lipp'd*.

Keats, *Endymion*, I.

3. To notch, as the edge of a sword or knife. [Now only Scotch.]

In these daies the maner is lightly to barbe and pluck off with a sarding hook the beards or strings of the root, that being thus nipped and *lipped* (as it were) they might nourish the body of the plant.

Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xix. 6.

II. intrans. In *music*, to apply one's lips to the mouthpiece of a metal wind-instrument so as to produce tones; also, to use one's lips in some particular manner: as, to lip well or badly.

lipæmia (li-pë'mi-ã), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of an excessive quantity of fat in the blood.

Lipangus, *n.* See *Lipaugus*.

Lipari (lip'ã-ri), *n.* Wine produced in the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily, both red and white, and of many grades of excellence. It is in demand in Naples at prices high for Italian wine, but is rarely exported.

What can make our fingers so fine?
Drink, drink wine, *Lipari*-wine.

The Slighted Maid, p. 83. (*Nares*.)

Liparia (li-pã-ri-ã), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1771), so called from the shining leaves; < Gr. *λεπρός*, oily, shining, sleek, < *λεπός*, fat, lard.] A genus of South African leguminous plants of the tribe *Genisteæ*, and type of the subtribe *Lipariææ*. They are shrubs with simple, entire, coriaceous, shining leaves, without stipules, and having bright-yellow flowers in terminal heads, surrounded by large bracts forming an involucre. One of the lower lobes of the calyx is large and petaloid, and the stamens are diadelphous.

Lipariidæ (li-par'i-dë), *n. pl.* Same as *Lipariidæ*.

Lipariidæ (lip-ã-ri-d'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liparis* (-id-) + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Liparis*, embracing cottoids with oblong or elongated antrosiform body, the head unarmed and enveloped by the skin, a long dorsal fin with anterior spines scarcely differentiated, a long anal fin, and ventrals united to form a circular sucker. The numerous species, of several genera besides *Liparis*, inhabit cold and temperate seas, chiefly of the northern hemisphere, and attain a moderate or only small size. They are popularly known, in common with many other fishes, as *suckers*, and are also called *snail-fishes* and *sea-snails*.

2. A family of bombycid moths, typified by the genus *Liparis* (named in the form *Lipariidæ* by Boisduval in 1834), having the proboscis short or obsolete, and the female rarely wingless. The larvae are free, usually live in trees, have hairs arising in bundles from tubercles, and are mostly dark-colored; they pupate in a loose cocoon usually interspersed with hairs. The family is wide-spread. There are about 60 genera, species of which are variously known as *siparis*, *vaporera*, etc.

Liparidina (lip'ã-ri-d'i-nã), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liparis* (-id-) + *-ina*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the second group of his family *Disco-boli*: same as *Lipariidæ* and *Lipariidæ*, 1.

Liparidinæ (lip'ã-ri-d'i-në), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liparis* (-id-) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyclopteri-dæ*, equivalent to the family *Lipariidæ*. Also *Liparina*.

Lipariææ (lip-ã-ri'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1845), < *Liparia* + *-ææ*.] A subtribe of plants of the tribe *Genisteæ* and order *Leguminosæ*. It includes South African genera characterized by the

absence of stipules and by the free vexillary stamen which is rarely joined to the others above the opening of the tube of the corolla. The subtribe includes the type *Liparia* and five other genera.

Liparinæ (lip-a-rī'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Lipari-dinæ*.

Liparis (lip'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λιπαρός, oily, shining, sleek; see *Liparia*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes, so called by Artedi in 1738 from the soft smooth skin, typical of the family *Liparididae*, having the ventral disk well developed. The type of the genus is *Cyclopterus liparis* of Linnaeus.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of arctiid moths, founded by Oehsenheimer in 1810. It is a comprehensive group, much broken up of late years, all the British species having been placed in other genera. The gipsy-moth is *L. (Oenaria) dispar*. *L. monacha* is one whose larva is injurious to trees, especially conifers.

3. A genus of orchidaceous herbs, some terrestrial and some epiphytes, belonging to the tribe *Epidendrea*. It is characterized by small flowers growing in racemes, the anthers having four pollinia, and a column which is rather long and sometimes winged above. There are about 120 species, found in all warm and temperate regions. *L. Lesellii* in England is sometimes called *fen-orchis*.

liparite (lip'a-rīt), *n.* [So called from the *Lipari* Islands in the Mediterranean.] A name applied by Roth to the rock called *rhyolite* by Von Richter. See *rhyolite*.

liparocele (lip'a-rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. λιπαρός, oily, fatty (see *Liparia*), + κήλη, a tumor.] Same as *lipoma*.

Lipauginæ (lip-ā-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lipaugus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidae*, including a number of South American cotingine birds of plain coloration, like the species of *Lipaugus*. P. L. Selater, 1862.

Lipaugus (li-pā'gus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, misprinted *Lipaugus* and so used by some ornithologists): so called as being a very plain-colored genus among a number of brilliant relatives, < Gr. λιπαυής, having lost its light or splendor, < λείπειν, λπεῖν, leave, + ἀνή, brilliance, splendor.] The typical genus of *Lipauginae*, based upon *Muscicapa simplex* of Liechtenstein, a cotingine bird of Brazil.

lip-bit (lip'bit), *n.* A brace-bit with a cutting lip which projects beyond the end of the barrel.

lip-born (lip'bōrn), *a.* Coming from the lips only; not arising from the heart; not cordial or genuine.

Why had he brought his cheap regard and his lip-born words to her who had nothing patry to give in exchange? George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxx. (Davies.)

lip-cell (lip'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of a group of cells in the sporangia of some ferns between which the dehiscence begins. They have lignified walls, and number from two to four.

lip-clip, *n.* A kiss. Halliwell. [Old slang.]

lip-comfort (lip'kum'fērt), *n.* Utterance of words of comfort or consolation, especially of an insincere kind or unaccompanied by practical assistance.

Promises

Are but lip-comforts.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, ii. 1.

Lip-comfort cannot cure me. Pray you, leave me

To mine own private thoughts.

Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

lip-comforter (lip'kum'fēr-tēr), *n.* One who consoles or comforts with mere empty talk.

Reverend lip-comforters, that once a week

Proclaim how blessed are the poor.

Southey, Soldier's Funeral.

lip-devotion (lip'dē-vō'shōn), *n.* The utterance of prayer by the lips, especially without genuine desire.

We saw those large marble stayres, 23 in number, which are never ascended but on the knees, some lip-devotion being used on every step. Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 20, 1644.

Lip-devotion will not serve the turn; it undervalues the very thing it prays for. South, Sermons, VI. 386.

lippe (lip), *n.* [< ME. **lippe*, *lippe*, < OF. *lippe*, *lippe* (ML. *lippa*), a large piece, a good bit or morsel, a monthful.] A piece, bit, or fragment; a portion. [Prov. Eng.]

As me were leuere, by oure lordie, a lippe of godes grace Thus al the kynde witt that ge can bothe and connyng of goure bokes. Piers Plowman (C), xii. 226.

lipet, *n.* [ME., dim. of *lippe*.] A portion.

Of every disse a lipet ont to take.

Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 52. (Halliwell.)

lip-fern (lip'fērn), *n.* A fern of the genus *Cheilanthes*: in allusion to the lip-like indusium.

lip-fish (lip'fish), *n.* A labroid fish.

Many wrasses are readily recognized by their thick lips, the inside of which is sometimes curiously folded: a peculiarity which has given to them the German name of lip-fishes. Encyc. Brit., XIXV. 686.

lip-good (lip'gūd), *a.* Good in profession only.

His grace is merely but lip-good.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

liphæmia (li-fē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + αἷμα, blood.] Deficiency or poverty of blood. Also spelled *leiphæmia*.

lip-head (lip'hed), *n.* A head of a bolt or analogous metal object which projects toward one side only; used in angles and other situations where there is not room for a head symmetrical all around.

lip-homage (lip'hom'āj), *n.* Homage rendered by the lips only; insincere professions of devotion.

It [devotion to science] is not a mere lip-homage, but a homage expressed in actions.

H. Spencer, Education, p. 91.

lip-hook (lip'hūk), *n.* 1. In *angling*, the upper hook of a gang, which is put through the lips of live bait, as a minnow, closing the mouth but leaving the gills free for respiration: used on spinning-tackles, etc.—2. A kind of grapple used by whalers for towing a dead whale to the ship.

lip-labor (lip'lā'bōr), *n.* A laboring merely with the lips; labor that consists in promises and professions.

When these actions fail of their several ends, . . . aims are misspent, fasting is an impertinent trouble, prayer is but lip-labor. Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 2.

lip-laborious (lip'lā-bō'ri-us), *a.* Abounding in mere verbal professions; hypocritical.

The lower the times grew, the worse they were at the bottom: the Bramins grew hypocritical and lip-laborious. Lord, Hist. Banians (1630), p. 86. (Latham.)

lip-language (lip'lang'gwāj), *n.* In the instruction of the deaf and dumb, oral or articulate language, to be understood by watching the motion of the lips, in contradistinction to the language of signs or of the fingers.

liplet (lip'let), *n.* [lip + dim. -let.] A little lip.

Lipobranchia (li-pō-brā'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + L. *branchium*, arm.] In Haeckel's system of classification, a primary group of *Echinodermata*, consisting of the sea-nereis (*Echinida*) and the sea-cucumbers (*Holothuria*), which are called armless echinoderms in distinction from the ringed-arms or *Colobranchia*.

lipobranchiate (li-pō-brā'ki-ät), *a.* [< *Lipobranchia* + *-ate*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lipobranchia*; armless; rayless; having no brachia.

Lipobranchia (li-pō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + βράγχια, gills.] In Lankester's classification, one of three grades of the class *Arachnida*, contrasted with *Embolobranhia* and *Delobranhia*, and composed of the weasel-spiders, harvestmen, false scorpions, and mites, or the four orders *Galeodina*, *Opilionina*, *Pseudoscorpionina*, and *Acarina*.

lipobranchiate (li-pō-brang'ki-ät), *a.* [< *Lipobranchia* + *-ate*.] Of or pertaining to the *Lipobranchia*.

Lipocephala (li-pō-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lipocephalus*: see *Lipocephalus*.] Lankester's name of the lamelibranchs or bivalve mollusks, contrasted with the *Glossophora*, regarded as a branch of *Mollusca*, and divided into *Isomya*, *Heteromya*, and *Monomya*.

lipocephalous (li-pō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *lipocephalus*, < Gr. λείπειν, λπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + κεφαλή, head.] Headless, as a bivalve mollusk; acephalous; of or pertaining to the *Lipocephala*.

lipofibroma (li'pō-fi-brō'mä), *n.*; *pl.* *lipofibromata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < Gr. λίπος, fat, + NL. *fibroma*.] In *pathol.*, a lipoma in which there is a considerable amount of connective tissue. Also called *adipofibroma*.

lipogastria (li-pō-gas'tri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach.] Atrophy of the primary enteric cavity.

lipogastrosis (li'pō-gas-trō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *-osis*.] Absence of a stomach; specifically, in sponges, absence of the paragaster, with the development of diverticula, which form a system of canals replacing the original enteric cavity.

Lipogastrosis . . . may be produced by the growing together of the roots of the choanosomal folds, thus reducing the paragaster cavity to a labyrinth of canals. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 616.

lipogastrotic (li'pō-gas-trot'ik), *a.* [< *lipogastrosis* (-ōt-) + *-ic*.] Having no stomach; specifically, in sponges, having no paragaster; characterized by or exhibiting lipogastrosis.

lipogenesis (li-pō-jen'ō-sis), *n.* [< Gr. λίπος, fat, λαρδ, + γένεσις, origin: see *genesis*.] The formation of fat.

The effective agent in *lipogenesis* . . . also favors the formation of uric acid. Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1053.

lipogenous (li-pōj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. λίπος, fat, + γενής, producing: see *-genous*.] Pertaining to the formation of fat; forming or tending to form fat; developed in fat.

Lipoglossa (li-pō-glos'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A grade or series of *Mollusca*, represented by a class (*Scolecomorpha*) containing the genus *Neomenia* (or *Solenopus*), as alone distinguished from the *Echinoglossa* (gastropods, cephalopods, etc.). E. R. Lankester.

Lipoglossæ (li-pō-glos'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.: see *Lipoglossa*.] In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a major group of birds, typified by the kingfishers (*Alcedinidae*), and including the hornbills (*Bucerotidae*) and hoopoes (*Upupidae*), in all of which the tongue is very small.

lipoglossate (li-pō-glos'sät), *a.* [As *Lipoglossa* + *-ate*.] Having a small tongue, or none; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lipoglossæ*.

lipogram (li'pō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. λείπειν, λπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γράμμα, a letter, < γράειν, write. Cf. *lipogrammatic*.] A writing from which all words containing a particular letter are omitted, as the several books of the *Odyssey* of Tryphiodorus, in the first of which, it is said, there was no A, in the second no B, etc. Similarly, poems have been written in English avoiding the use of e, which is the most frequent of all English letters, while, on the other hand, pieces also have been written containing only one vowel, as e.

lipogrammatic (li'pō-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. λιπογράμματιος, λιπογράμματιος, with a letter left out, < λείπειν, λπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + γράμμα, a letter. Cf. *lipogram*.] Pertaining to the writing of lipograms; also, of the nature of a lipogram.

The Greeks composed *lipogrammatic* works, works in which one letter of the alphabet is omitted.

I. Disraeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 335.

lipogrammatism (li-pō-gram'a-tizm), *n.* [< *lipogrammatic* + *-ism*.] The art or practice of writing lipograms.

Lipogrammatism does not affect the rhythm or metre of verse. G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxv.

lipogrammatist (li-pō-gram'a-tist), *n.* [< *lipogrammatic* + *-ist*.] One who writes lipograms.

The *lipogrammatists* or letter-droppers of antiquity . . . would take an exception, without any reason, against some particular letter of the alphabet, so as not to admit it once in a whole poem. Addison, Spectator, No. 59.

lipoma (li-pō'mä), *n.*; *pl.* *lipomata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < Gr. λίπος, fat, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor formed of fatty tissue. Also called *adipoma* and *liparocele*.

lipomatosis (li-pō-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [< *lipoma* (-t) + *-osis*.] The excessive growth of fatty tissue in the body or any of its parts.

lipomatous (li-pōm'a-tus), *a.* [< *lipoma* (-t) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a lipoma.

lipomyxoma (li'pō-mik-sō'mä), *n.*; *pl.* *lipomyxomata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < Gr. λίπος, fat, + μύξα, mucus, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed partly of fatty and partly of mucous tissue.

Liponema (li-pō-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + νῆμα, a thread.] The typical genus of *Liponemidae*.

Liponemidæ (li-pō-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Liponema* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hexactinida*, with numerous perfect septa and with marginal tentacles transformed by retrogression into short tubes or into stomidia. Of the three genera united as *Liponemidae*, *Liponema* comes near the *Discosomidae*, as its stomidia may be divided into principal and accessory stomidia; *Polystomidium* has an endodermal muscle and marginal spherules; and *Polysiphonia*, with its mesodermal circular muscle, resembles the *Paractidae*.

lipopod (li'pō-pōd), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lipopoda*.

II. *n.* One of the *Lipopoda*.

Lipopoda (li-pōp'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + πούς (ποδ-) = *E. foot*.] A prime division of *Rotifera*, called a class and contrasted with *Parapodiata*, and divided into the orders *Platima*, *Bdelligrada*, and *Rhizota*.

Lipoptera (li-pōp'te-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λείπειν, λπεῖν, leave, be lacking, + πτερόν, a wing, = *E. feather*.] A genus of pupiparous parasitic dip-

terous insects of the family *Hippoboscidae*. The species are at first winged and live on birds; afterward they seek quadrupeda and lose their wings, whence the name. Also *Lipoptera*.

lip-ornament (lip'ôr-nâ-ment), *n.* An object inserted in the lip as an ornament, as is customary among many savage races; a labret.

Lipostoma (li-pos'tô-mâ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *Lipostomata*.

Lipostomata (li-pô-stô'ma-tâ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The mouthless orifice of *Protozoa*; the sporezoans or gregarines: opposed to *Stomatophora*. Originally *Lipostoma*. E. R. Lankester.

lipostomatous (li-pô-stô'mâ-tus), *a.* [As *Lipostomata* + *-ous*.] Mouthless; astomatous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lipostomata*.

lipostomia (li-pô-stô'mi-â), *n.* [NL.] Same as *lipostomy*.

lipostomosis (li-pô-stô-mô'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Absence of a mouth, stoma, or oral orifice; specifically, in sponges, lack of an oscule; the state of being lipostomatous.

lipostomotic (li-pô-stô-mô'tik), *a.* [As *lipostomosis* + *-ic*.] Having no stoma, mouth, or oral orifice; specifically, in sponges, having no oscule; characterized by or exhibiting lipostomosis.

lipostomous (li-pos'tô-mus), *a.* [As *lipostomatous*.] Having no mouth; lipostomatous.

lipostomy (li-pos'tô-mi), *n.* [NL. *Lipostomia*, < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Atrophy of the mouth; an astomatous condition.

lipothymia (li-pô-thim'i-â), *n.* [NL., also written *leipothymia*.] Same as *lipothymy*.

lipothymic (li-pô-thim'ik), *a.* Same as *lipothymous*.

lipothymous (li-pô-thi-mus), *a.* [Also written *leipothymous*; < Gr. *λεπθυμος*, fainting, in a swoon, < *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, + *θυμος*, life, soul.] Pertaining to or given to swooning; fainting.

lipothymy (li-pô-thi-mi), *n.* [Also written *leipothymy*; < NL. *lipothymia*, < Gr. *λεπθυμία*, fainting, a swoon, < *λεπθυμος*, fainting, in a swoon: see *lipothymous*.] In *pathol.*, fainting; syncope.

In *lipothymy* or swoonings he used the friction of this finger [the ring-finger] with saffron and gold. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 4.

lipotype (li-pô-tîp), *n.* [As *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] In *zoolog.*, a type or form of animal life which distinguishes a given faunal area by its absence therefrom. *Gill*.

Lipotyphla (li-pô-tif'lâ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, be lacking, + *τυφλός*, blind (with ref. to the blind gut, NL. *cæcum*).] In some systems of classification, a division of the mammalian order *Insectivora*, including those forms which have no *cæcum*, as distinguished from the *Menotyphla*, which have a *cæcum*. *Gill*.

lipotypic (li-pô-tîp'ik), *a.* [As *lipotype* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a lipotype.

lipoxenus (li-pôk'se-nus), *a.* [As *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, + *ξένος*, host, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, deserting its host. A term descriptive of some parasitic fungi, which, after a certain period, leave their host and complete their development independently, living entirely upon a reserve of food earlier appropriated from the host plant. *De Bary*, *Fungi* (trans.), pp. 338, 466.

lipoxeny (li-pôk'se-ni), *n.* [As *lipoxenus* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, the desertion of its host by a parasitic fungus. See *lipoxenus*. *De Bary*.

lipped (lipt), *a.* [As *lip* + *-ed*.] 1. Having lips; also, having a raised or rounded edge resembling a lip; having lips of a kind specified: often used in composition.

Come on, you thick-lipped slave. *Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, iv. 2. 175.

A virgin purest lipp'd, yet in the lore Of love deep learned to the red heart's core. *Keats*, *Lamia*, i.

2. In *bot.*, same as *labiate*.—3. In *ichth.*, specifically, thick-lipped; labroid: applied to the wrasse or rockfish family.—**Lipped and harled**, built, as a wall, of stones without mortar, but with the joints afterward filled with mortar, and the whole surface plastered over with what is called rough-cast or harling. [Scotch.]

lippen (lip'n), *v.* [ME. *lippen*, trust: origin obscure.] *I. trans.* To intrust. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. intrans. To trust; rely or depend: with *to* or *on*: as, do not lippen to him; I was lippening on you. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Na, I had far rather Tib Mumpa kenned which way I was gawn than her—though Tib's no muckle to lippen to neither. *Scott*, *Guy Mannerling*, xxii.

lippening (lip'ning), *a.* [Appar. ppr. of *lippen*, peculiarly used (?).] Occasional; accidental. [Scotch.]

I aye telled the gudeman ye meant weel to him; but he takes the tout at every bit lippening word. *Scott*, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xii.

lipper¹ (lip'er), *n.* Same as *leaper*.

lipper² (lip'er), *n.* [Appar. < *lip* + *-er*.] 1. A thin piece of blubber cut in oblong shape, with slits in it, used to wipe up gurry or slumgullion from the deck of a whaler.

A lipper is a piece of thin blubber of an oblong shape, with incisions in one end for the men to grasp. *Fisheries of U. S.*, v. ii. 287.

2. A large metal ladle used for scooping up the oil from the deck of a whaler. *Fisheries of U. S.*, v. ii. 287.

lipper³ (lip'er), *v. t.* [As *lipper*², *n.*] To wipe with a lipper: followed by *off*: as, to lipper off the deck.

lipper³ (lip'er), *a. and n.* [Origin obscure.] *I. a.* Wet; rainy. [Prov. Eng.]

II. n. The spray from small waves, in either fresh or salt water. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

Lippia (lip'i-â), *n.* [NL. (Linneus), named after Augustus Lippi, a French physician and traveler in Abyssinia.] A genus of plants of the tribe *Verbeneæ*, characterized by a small membranaceous two- to four-toothed calyx, a four-lobed corolla, and a dry indehiscent fruit. They are shrubs, or rarely herbs, bearing small flowers in spikes or heads. There are about 90 species, found in all warm regions, but especially abundant in America. *L. citriodora* is the lemon-scented verbena. See *verbena*.

lippie, *n.* See *lippy*².

lippling (lip'ing), *n.* [As *lip* + *-ing*.] The formation of a lip-like projection.

The articular cartilage appears to have been squeezed out by pressure, so as to produce a "lip" or ridge around the margin. This lippling has a superficial resemblance to the condition seen in early rheumatoid arthritis. *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 933.

lippitude (lip'i-tûd), *n.* [= F. *lippitude* = It. *lippitudine*, < L. *lippitudo*, inflammation of the eyes, < *lippus*, blear-eyed.] Soreness of the eyes; blearedness; lippitudo.

lippitudo (lip-i-tû'dô), *n.* [L.: see *lippitude*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of a gummy or crusty accumulation along the edges of the eyelids.

lip-plate (lip'plât), *n.* The hypostome of trilobites.

lip-protector (lip'prô-tek'tor), *n.* A shield to protect the lip from injury during dental operations.

lippy¹ (lip'i), *a.* [As *lip* + *-y*.] Full of lip (see *lip*, *n.*, 3); impertinent and voluble in speech; saucy. [Slang.]

lippy², **lippie** (lip'i), *n.* [A dim. of **lip*, var. of *leap*.] An old Scotch dry measure, the fourth part of a peck: same as *forpet*. The lippy was the sixteenth part of the firiot, which was the fourth part of the boll. For the different sizes of those measures, see *firiot* and *boll*.

"Brave words," . . . answered the Miller; "nevertheless, to speak my mind, a lippy o' bran were worth a bushel o' them." *Scott*, *Monastery*, xiv.

lip-reading (lip'rê'ding), *n.* Reading or understanding what another says by observing the movements of his lips: used in regard to the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

lip-reward (lip'rê-wârd), *n.* An empty promise. *Davies*.

To every act she gives huge lip-reward, Lash of oaths, as falsehood of her faith. *G. Markham*, *Sir R. Grinville* (Arber Rep.), p. 56.

lip-righteousness (lip'ri'chus-nes), *n.* Mere profession of righteousness. *Davies*.

Dost thou think To trick them of their secret? for the dupes Of humankind keep this lip-righteousness. *Southey*, *Thalaba*, v.

lip-salve (lip'sâlv), *n.* 1. In *phar.*, a cosmetic ointment for the lips.

Rose and white lip-salves were used as now. *J. Ashton*, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 123.

2†. Figuratively, soft and flattering speech.

Spencer, that was as cunning as a serpent, finds here a female wit that . . . taught him not to trust a woman's lip-salve, when that he knew her breast was fill'd with rancour. *E. Fennell*, *Hist. Edw. II.*, p. 91.

lipsanthea (lip'sa-nô-thê'kâ), *n.* [NL., < NGr. *λείψανθήκη*, < Gr. *λείψανον*, a relic, a thing left (< *λείπειν*, leave), + *θήκη*, a shrine.] A shrine for relics; a reliquary.

lipset, *v.* A Middle English variant of *lisp*. *Chaucer*.

lip-service (lip'sêr'vis), *n.* Service with the lips or in pretense only; insincere profession of good will or devotion.

The Reply here and there just purports to offer a lip-service that in heart it withdraws. *Gladstone*, *Gleanings*, I. 184.

lipsey (lip'si), *v.* A dialectal variant of *lipse*, *lisp*.

lip-spine (lip'spîn), *n.* In *conch.*, a spine on the lip of a shell.

lip-tooth (lip'tôth), *n.* In *conch.*, a tooth on the lip of a shell.

Many individuals of *Triodopsis tridentata* from eastern North Carolina occur without the lip-teeth characteristic of the genus *Triodopsis*. *E. D. Cope*, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 178.

lipwingle (lip'wing'gl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *lapwing*.

lip-wisdom (lip'wiz'dum), *n.* Wisdom in talk without corresponding practice.

I find that all is but lip-wisdom, which wants experience. *Sir P. Sidney*.

lip-wise (lip'wîz), *a.* Garrulous. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

lip-work (lip'wêrk), *n.* 1. Lip-labor. *Milton*. —2. The act of kissing. *B. Jonson*.

lip-working (lip'wêr'king), *p. a.* Professing with the lips without corresponding practice; lip-laborious.

Their office is to pray for others, and not to be the lip-working deacons of other mens appointed words. *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

liquable (lik'wa-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *licuable* = It. *liquabile*, < LL. *liquabilis*, that may be melted or dissolved, < L. *liquare*, melt: see *liquate*.] Capable of being liquefied or melted.

liquament (li-kwâ'ment), *n.* [L., a liquid mixture, a sauce, < *liquare*, make liquid, dissolve: see *liquate*.] A liquid sauce.

And make liquamen castimoniai OI peris thus. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

liquate (lik'kwât), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liquated*, ppr. *liquating*. [As L. *liquatus*, pp. of *liquare* (> It. *liquare* = Sp. *licuar*), make liquid, melt, dissolve, < *liquere*, be fluid: see *liquid*.] **I. trans.** To melt; liquefy; specifically, in *metal.*, to separate, as one metal from another less fusible, by applying just sufficient heat to melt the more easily liquefiable, so that it can be run off from the other. Also *cliquate*.

II. intrans. To become liquefied or dissolved; melt.

liquation (li-kwâ'shon), *n.* [= F. *liquation* = Sp. *licuacion*, < LL. *liquatio(n-)*, a melting, < L. *liquare*, pp. *liquatus*, melt, dissolve: see *liquate*.] 1. The act or operation of liquating or melting.—2. The condition or capacity of being melted: as, a substance congealed beyond liquation.—3. The separation of metals differing considerably in fusibility by subjecting them, when contained in an alloy or mixture, to a degree of heat sufficient to melt the most fusible only, which then flows away, or liquates, from the unmelted mass. This process is of great antiquity, and was up to 1836 extensively used at Mansfeld in Prussia, in the treatment of argentiferous copper and lead ore. Lead containing antimony and some other metals is also partially freed from these and prepared for further treatment by a process of liquation. Also *cliquation*.

liquation-furnace (li-kwâ'shon-fêr'nâs), *n.* In *metal.*, a furnace specially adapted to liquation.

liquation-hearth (li-kwâ'shon-hârth), *n.* In *metal.*, a hearth specially adapted to liquation.

liquefacient (lik-wê-fâ'shiënt), *n.* [As L. *liquefacien(t)-s*, ppr. of *liquefacere*, make liquid, dissolve, < *liquere*, be fluid or liquid, + *facere*, make. Cf. *liquefy*.] That which liquefies or serves to liquefy; in *med.*, an agent, as mercury or iodine, used to produce liquefaction of solid depositions.

liquefaction (lik-wê-fâk'shon), *n.* [= F. *liquefaction* = Sp. *liquefacción* = Pg. *liquefacção* = It. *liquefazione*, < LL. *liquefactio(n-)*, a melting, < L. *liquefacere*, pp. *liquefactus*, melt: see *liquefacient*.] 1. The act or process of liquefying, or of rendering or becoming liquid; reduction to a liquid state. The liquefaction of solids is effected by the application of heat or by solution (see *solution*), that of gases by cold or pressure, or by both combined (see *gas*).

By the liquefaction of two pieces of ice by mutual friction Davy proved that the accepted theory, which identified the objective correlative of the sensation with a subtle fluid (caloric), permeating bodies and forced out of them by friction, could not possibly be true. *Mind*, XII. 560, note.

2. The state of being liquefied or melted.

liquefactive (lik-wē-fak'tiv), *a.* [*< liquefac-*(ion) + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or producing liquefaction.

The more longitudinal and diffuse gummous infiltrations undergo *liquefactive* necrosis much more slowly.

Med. News, LIII. 507.

liquefiable (lik-wē-fī-ā-bl), *a.* [*< F. liquéfiable;* as *liquefy* + *-able.*] Capable of being liquefied, melted, or changed to a liquid state.

liquefier (lik-wē-fī-ēr), *n.* One who or that which liquefies.

liquefy (lik-wē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *liquefied*, ppr. *liquefying*. [*< OF. liquefier, F. liquéfier, < L. liquefieri, become liquid, pass off, liquefacere (< It. liquefare), make liquid, melt, < liquere, be fluid or liquid, + facere (pass. fieri), make: see liquid and -fy. Cf. liqueficient.*] **I.** trans. To make liquid; melt, as a solid, or compress, as a gas, into a liquid state.

Their stony ribs
And m'n'ral bowels, *liquefied* by fire,
O'erwhelm the fields, by Nature left unbleas'd.
Glover, Athenaid, l.

II. intrans. To become liquid.

The disposition not to *liquefy* proceedeth from the easie emission of the spirits, whereby the grosser parts contract.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 840.

The blood of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the saint's head.

Addison, Travels in Italy.

liqueescence, liqueescency (li-kwes'ens, -en-si), *n.* [= Sp. *liqueescencia*; as *liqueescen(t) + -ce, -cy.*] The condition of being liquefcent; aptness to melt; the state of becoming liquid.

liqueficient (li-kwes'gnt), *a.* [= Sp. *liqueficiente, < L. liqueficient(-is), ppr. of liquefere (< Pg. liqueficer), become fluid, < liquere, be fluid: see liquid.*] Having a tendency to liquefy; melting; becoming liquid: as, a substance naturally *liqueficient*.

At the end of our path a *liqueficient*
And nebulous lustre was born. *Poe, Ulalume.*

liqueur (li-kér'), *n.* [*F.*: see *liquor, n.*] **1.** An alcoholic drink, usually sweet and of high flavor and perfume; a cordial.

Bitters form a class of *liqueurs* by themselves, claiming to possess certain tonic properties and a medicinal value.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 686.

Especially—(a) A strong and sweet wine like those grown in some southern places, such as Lunel, Alicante, and Cyprus, which are also called *liqueur vines*. (b) A spirituous compound based upon brandy or pure alcohol, and wholly artificial in its composition. These *liqueurs* are in a certain sense the successors of those of the middle ages, which were supposed to be universal remedies. Their modern use is almost exclusively the gratification of the palate. See *curaçao, Benedictine, chartreuse, maraschino, eau-de-vie de Dantzic* (under *eau-de-vie*), *anisette*, and *cordial*.

Liqueurs may be distinguished as of three qualities: first, the ratafia, or simple *liqueurs*, in which the sugar, the alcohol, and the aromatic substances are in small quantities; such are anise-water, noyan, the apricot, cherry, &c., ratafia. The second are the oils or fine *liqueurs*, with more saccharine and spirituous matter, as the anisette, curaçao, &c. The third are the creams or super-fine *liqueurs*, as rosoglio, maraschino, Dantzic water, &c.

Pop. Encyc.

(c) A mixture prepared for the purpose of dosing champagne, the effervescence and sweetness of the wine depending much upon its composition. It consists either of wine or of fine brandy, or of a mixture of the two, with pure rock-candy dissolved in it.

2. Same as *liqueur-glass*.

liqueur-cup (li-kér'kup), *n.* A very small goblet, usually of silver or of silver gilt, used for the same purpose as a cordial-glass.

liqueur-glass (li-kér'glás), *n.* A very small drinking-glass intended for liqueurs or cordials; a cordial-glass.

liqueuring (li-kér'ing), *n.* [*< liqueur + -ing.*] The process of qualifying wine by means of liqueur, as in the making of champagne.

The *liqueuring* is regulated by a machine, by which the quantity is measured to a nicety.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 606.

liquiblet, n. [*ME.*, appar. for *liquable*: see *liquable.*] A fusible metal.

ge schal vndirstonde that wryn not aloonly holdith in It the propertes of gold, but myche more the propertes of alle *liquibles*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

liquid (lik'wid), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. liquide, < OF. liquide, F. liquide = Sp. liquido = Pg. It. liquido, < L. liquidus, fluid, liquid, moist, < liquere, be liquid, be fluid; cf. Skt. √ ri or ri, flow, run.*] **I. a.** **1.** Composed of particles that move freely among each other on the slightest pressure; of a fluid consistence; flowing, or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid.

Wash me in steep-down gulfs of *liquid* fire!
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 280.

The fields of *liquid* air, enclosing all,
Surround the compass of this earthly ball.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 60.

Hence—**2.** Clear or transparent, like a liquid: as, *liquid* eyes; *liquid* depths.—**3.** Tearful.

She . . . turned her face, and cast
A *liquid* look on Ida, full of prayer.
Tennyson, Princess, lv.

4. Sounding smoothly or agreeably to the ear; devoid of harshness: as, *liquid* melody.

Lull with Amella's *liquid* name the Nine,
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 31.

Make *liquid* treble of that bassoon, my throat.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

5. Pronounced with a smoothly sonorous and freely continuable sound: as, a *liquid* letter.

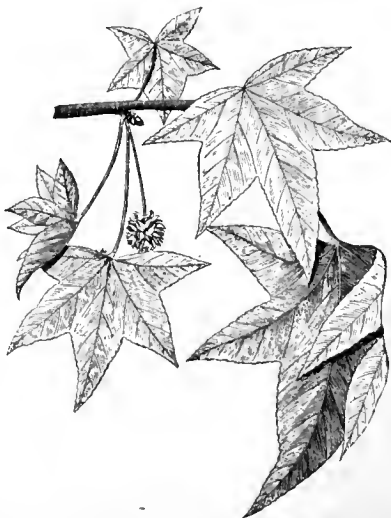
See **II., 2.**—**Liquid ammonia.** See *ammonia, 1.*—**Liquid confections.** See *confection.*—**Liquid debt.** (a) In *Scots law*, a debt the amount of which is ascertained and constituted against the debtor, either by a written obligation or by the decree of a court. (b) See *debt.*—**Liquid glue, measure, etc.** See the nouns.—**Liquid verb,** in *Gr. gram.*, a verb the stem of which ends in a liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ).

II. n. 1. A substance of which the molecules, while not tending to separate from one another like those of a gas, readily change their relative position, and which therefore retains no definite form, except that determined by the containing receptacle; an inelastic fluid. The differentiation of a liquid as an incompressible fluid is not strictly correct, experiment having shown that liquids are compressible to a very limited extent. See *fluid.*

2. In *gram.*, a smoothly flowing sound or letter. The name *liquids* (ὑγρά, sc. συμφωνοῦν or στοιχεῖα, ὑγρά being neuter plural of ὑγρός, liquid, pliant, easy) was given by Greek grammarians, as early as the second century B. C., to l, m, n, r (λ, μ, ν, ρ)—that is, to consonants not mutes or sibilants—on account of their smooth and flowing sound and the pliancy with which they coalesce in pronunciation with a preceding mute. It was adopted by Roman grammarians (*liquida*, sc. consonantes or litteræ), and has since remained in common use. The classification is not now approved as scientific, and is obsolete.—**Amniotic liquid.** See *amniotic.*—**Burnett's liquid,** a solution of zinc chloride, used by Sir William Burnett, for preserving timber, canvas, and cordage from dry-rot, mildew, etc. It is also employed as an antiseptic to preserve dead bodies, and for disinfecting hospitals, ships, etc.—**Diffusion of liquids.** See *diffusion.*—**Dutch liquid.** See *Dutch.*

liquidable (lik'wi-dā-bl), *a.* [= *F. liquidable = Sp. liquidable; as liquid(ate) + -able.*] Capable of being liquidated.

Liquidambar (lik'wid-am'bār), *n.* [*NL. (Linneus), < L. liquidus, liquid, + ML. ambar, amber, amber: see liquid and amber².*] **1.** A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the natural order *Hamelidææ*, distinguished by monocæcious flowers without petals, growing in heads and surrounded by an involucre of four bracts. The carpels of the fruit are tipped by long, persistent styles, and the leaves are palmately lobed and deciduous. There are two species—one, *L. orientale* of Asia Minor, furnishing the balsam called *liquid storax*; the other, *L. styraciflua* of the warmer parts of North America, extending as far



Branch of *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

north as Connecticut, Ohio, etc., abundant and at its best on bottom-lands in the South. The latter is a large tree with handsome, shining, star-shaped leaves. In hot regions it extends a gum, sometimes called *copalm* (a name also given to the tree) or *copal-balsam*, used in the preparation of chewing-gum, and to some extent in medicine as a substitute for storax. The tree is variously named *sweet-gum, star-leaved gum, liquid-amber (liquidambar) or amber, red-gum, and bitled*, as well as *copalm*. From the corky ridges of its branches, it has been called *alligator-tree*. Fossil remains of the genus are found in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, Greenland, Alaska, California, and Colorado, and also in Japan, and one species occurs in the Cretaceous of Kansas and Nebraska. Sixteen fossil species have been described. **2.** [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

liquidambar (lik'wid-am'bār), *n.* Same as *liquidambar, 2.*

liquidate (lik'wi-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liquidated*, ppr. *liquidating*. [*< ML. liquidatus, pp. of liquidare (< It. liquidare = Pg. Sp. liquidar = F. liquider), make liquid, make clear, clarify, < L. liquidus, liquid: see liquid, a.*] **1.** To make clear or plain; clarify; free from obscurity. [*Obsolete or rare.*]

A senseless jumble, soon *liquidated* by a more egregious act of folly, the King with his own hand crowning the young Duke of Warwick King of the Isle of Wight.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. II.

All new laws . . . are considered as more or less obscure and equivocal until their meaning be *liquidated* and ascertained by a series of particular discussions and adjudications.

Madison, The Federalist, No. xxviii.

2. To clear up; reduce to order or precision; settle the particulars of; adjust: as, to *liquidate* the affairs of a bankrupt firm. See *liquidation.*—**3.** To clear off; settle; pay: as, to *liquidate* a debt or a mortgage.—**4.** To make less harsh and offensive: as, to *liquidate* the harshness of sound. *Imp. Dict.*—**Liquidated damages.** See *damage.*

liquidation (lik'wi-dā'shen), *n.* [= *F. liquidation = Sp. liquidación = Pg. liquidação = It. liquidazione, < ML. as if *liquidatio(n)-, < liquidare, pp. liquidatus, liquidate: see liquidate.*] The act of liquidating; the act of adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or the balance of them due. In a more general sense, the act or operation of winding up the affairs of a firm or company by getting in the assets, settling with its debtors and creditors, and apportioning the amount of each partner's or shareholder's profit or loss, etc.—**Signing in liquidation,** the act of the partner who is entrusted with the business of liquidation, in signing for the firm when necessary for that purpose. It is indicated by his writing the name of the firm and adding the words *in liquidation.*

To go into liquidation, to refrain from new business, and continue business only for the purpose of getting in the assets, paying obligations, and dividing the surplus, if any.

liquidator (lik'wi-dā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. liquidateur = Sp. liquidador; as liquidate + -or.*] One who or that which liquidates or settles; specifically, in Great Britain, in *com.*, an officer appointed to conduct the winding up of the affairs of a firm or company, to bring and defend actions and suits in its name, and to do all necessary acts on behalf of the firm or company: called a *receiver* in the United States.

liquidise, v. t. See *liquidize.*

liquidity (li-kwid'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. liquidité = It. liquidità, < LL. liquiditas(-is), liquidity, < L. liquidus, liquid: see liquid, a.*] **1.** The state or quality of being liquid; fluid consistence; capacity of flowing freely.

The spirits, for their *liquidity*, are more uncapable than the fluid medium, which is the conveyer of sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

2. The quality of being smooth, flowing, and agreeable: said of sound, music, etc.

liquidize (lik'wi-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liquidized*, ppr. *liquidizing*. [*< liquid + -ize.*] To make liquid; liquefy. Also spelled *liquidise*. [*Rare.*]

liquidly (lik'wid-li), *adv.* In a liquid or flowing manner; smoothly; flowingly.

liquidness (lik'wid-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being liquid; fluency.

liquidogenic (lik'wi-dē-jen'ik), *a.* [*< L. liquidus, liquid, + √ gen, produce, + -ic.*] Giving rise to liquids or forming fluid substances. [*Rare.*]

It is suggested, as a working hypothesis, that fluids are formed of molecular groups which may be called *liquidogenic* molecules.

Nature, XXXVIII. 91.

liquid-refrigerator (lik'wid-rē-frīj'ē-rā-tōr), *n.* In *brewing*, an apparatus for cooling wort; a wort-refrigerator. It consists of a shallow tank, or a series of such tanks, through which is laid a pipe for cold water, the circulation of which cools the wort.

liquor (lik'or; *L. pron. li'kwōr*), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also liquore; the spelling with qu is a mod. accom. to the orig. L., without change of the reg. E. pronunciation; < ME. licour, licour, licure, licur, < AF. licur, OF. licor, licour, liqueur, liqueur, F. liqueur = Sp. Pg. licor = It. liquore, < L. liquor, fluidity, liquidness, a fluid, a liquid, < liquere, be fluid or liquid: see liquid, 1.*] A liquid or fluid substance, as water, milk, blood, sap, etc.

This flooring wol be blak and wynter warme,
And *licoure* shedde.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

From silver spouts the grateful *liquors* glide,
While China's earth receives the smoking tide.
Pope, R. of the L., III. 109.

2. A strong or active liquid of any sort. Specifically—(a) An alcoholic or spirituous liquid, either distilled or fermented; an intoxicating beverage; especially, a spirituous or distilled drink, as distinguished from fermented beverages, as wine and beer.

Fetch me a stoup of liquor. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 1. 68.

(b) A strong solution of a particular substance, used in the industrial arts. The liquor of any substance is that substance held in solution, and the word used absolutely has meanings differing according to the industry in which it is used. (c) An elixir.

I, and my six servants, are not able to make of this precious liquor so fast as it is fetched away from my lodging by gentlemen of your city. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, II. 1.

Hence—(d) Any prepared solution, as a sugar solution for claying the loaves, or a solution of a dye or mordant.

(e) A dilution, as in liquor ammoniac. [In technical Latin phrases pronounced l'kwôr, as in liquor ammi, liquor potassæ, etc.]—**Ammoniacal liquor.** See ammoniacal.

Black liquor. See black-liquor.—**Bolled-off liquor,** the sappy liquid which has been employed for the purpose of removing the silk-gum from raw silk previous to dyeing. It is a slightly alkaline and more or less concentrated solution of silk-gum. It is added to the dye-bath in dyeing silk, in order that the coloring matter may be attracted more slowly and evenly by the silk, and it also preserves the luster of the latter.—**Gas-liquor.** See gas.—**In liquor.** (a) Drunk. (b) Measured (in selling) with their natural juice, as oysters: opposed to *solid*. [U. S.]—**Liquor ammi,** the amniotic liquid. See amniotic.—**Liquor coelarium,** liquor ventriculorum cerebri, the serous fluid in the ventricles of the brain. See *coelia*.—**Liquor Cotunnii,** the fluid of Cotunnus; the perilymph of the ear.—**Liquor Morgagni** [so called from G. B. Morgagni, 1682-1771], a small quantity of liquid which frequently collects after death between the back of the lens and the capsule. Also called *humor* or *aqua Morgagni*.—**Liquor of flints.** See flint.—**Liquor of Libarius,** a solution of bichlorid of tin.—**Liquor sanguinis,** the plasma of the blood.—**Liquor Scarpeæ,** Scarpa's fluid; the endolymph of the ear.—**Liquor sili-cum.** Same as liquor of flints.—**Malt liquors,** liquors brewed from malt.—**Red liquor,** a crude aluminum acetate prepared from pyroligneous acid, used as a mordant in calico-printing.—**Spirituous liquors,** liquors procured by distillation.—**The grand liquor,** the great elixir, or aurum potable, of the alchemists. *Nares*.

Where should they find this grand liquor that hath gilded 'em? *Shak.*, *Tempest*, v. 1. 280.

Vinous liquor, liquor made from grapes; wine. **Liquor** (lik'ôr), *v.* [*cf. liquor, n.*] **I. trans.** 1†. To moisten; drench.

The stranger reply'd, "I'll liquor thy hide, If thou offer'st to touch the string." *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 217).

2†. To rub with oil or grease; anoint; lubricate.

Cart-wheels squeak not when they are liquored. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 117.

If it should come to the ear of the court . . . they would melt me out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor fishermen's boots with me. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, IV. 5. 100.

3. To treat with a liquor; apply liquor or a solution to, as in various manufacturing operations. Liquoring sugar, in refineries, consists in pouring on the top of the molds a solution of pure sugar, which, percolating through, removes all remaining coloring matter.

By this alternate steaming and liquoring, the goods are . . . thoroughly cleansed. *W. Crookes*, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 47.

4. To give liquor to; supply with liquor for drinking. [Obsolete or colloq.]

O, the musicians, Master Edward, call 'em in, and liquor 'em a little. *Middleton* (?), *Puritan*, v. 1.

II. intrans. To drink; especially, to drink spirits: often with *up*. [Slang.]

If he had said "Come, boys, liquor up!" they would have thought his manner perfect; but he bowed blandly to Jake Hogan, and said, "Have something to drink, won't you?" *E. Eggleston*, *The Graysons*, xix.

liquor-gage (lik'ôr-gāj), *n.* A gagers' measuring-rod for ascertaining the depth of liquid in a cask or tank.

liquorice, n. See licorice.

liquorish¹, liquorishly, etc. Obsolete spellings of *lickerish*, etc.

liquorish², n. An obsolete form of *licorice*.

liquorist (lik'ôr-ist), *n.* [*cf. liquor + -ist.*] A maker of liquor or cordials. [Rare.]

The manufacture of these liquors constitutes the trade of the "compounder" or *liquorist*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 225.

liquorous, liquorously, etc. Variant spellings of *lickerous*, etc.

liquor-pump (lik'ôr-pump), *n.* A portable pump used to draw liquor from a cask, a barrel, or the like.

liquor-thief (lik'ôr-théf), *n.* A tube used to lift a small quantity of liquor from a cask through the bung-hole; a sampling-tube.

lira¹ (lê'ra), *n.*; pl. *lire* (-re). [It. (= F. *livre*). < L. *libra*, a balance, a pound: see *libra*, *livre*.] 1. A modern silver coin of the kingdom of Italy, divided into 100 centesimi, and worth a



franc, or about 19 United States cents.—2. A gold coin of Turkey, otherwise called a *Turkish pound*, equal to \$4.40.

lira² (lê'ra), *n.* [It., < L. *lyra*: see *lyre*.] A lyre; formerly, also, some related instrument. The name has been loosely applied to many instruments of the viol class, and to others having a resonance-box resembling that of the violin and violoncello; also to an instrument in which the tones are produced by properly tuned steel bars fastened in a lyre-shaped rim and struck with a hammer.—**Lira da braccio,** an obsolete variety of tenor viol, having seven strings.—**Lira da gamba,** an obsolete variety of violoncello, having fourteen or sixteen strings.—**Lira pagana, rustica,** or *tadesca*, a hurdy-gurdy.

lire¹, n. An obsolete form of *leer*.

lire² (lir), *n.* [*cf. ME. lire, lyre*, < AS. *lira*, flesh, brawn.] Flesh; brawn. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

lire³, n. [Origin obscure.] A cloth manufactured in England in the fifteenth century, and apparently a valuable and rich fabric.

lirella (li-rel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *lira*, a furrow.] In *bot.*, the narrow furrowed apothecium of some lichens, as in the genus *Graphis*.

lirellate (li-rel'ät), *a.* [*cf. NL. lirella + -ate¹*.] In *bot.*, narrow with a longitudinal furrow; having the character of a lirella: said of the apothecia of some lichens.

lirelliform (li-rel'i-fôr-m), *a.* [*cf. NL. lirella*, a little furrow, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, lirellate; narrow and furrowed.

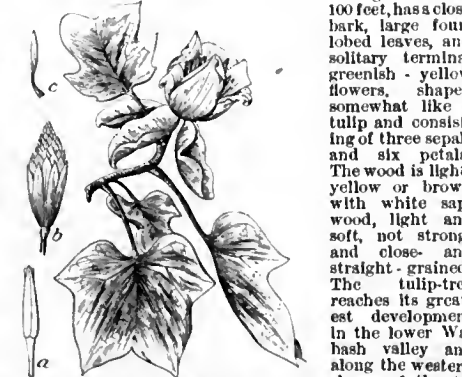
lirelline (li-rel'in), *a.* [*cf. NL. lirella + -ine²*.] In *bot.*, lirellate; having the character of a lirella.

liricon-fancy, liricumfancy (lir'i-kon-fan'si, lir'i-kum-fan'si), *n.* [Also *liricumfancy*; a loose compound, appar. ult. based on Gr. *λειριον*, lily, + *φαντασία*, fancy.] The lily-of-the-valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

The tufted daisy, violet, heartsense, for lovers hard to get; The honey-suckle, rosemary, Liricumfancy, rose-parsley. *Poor Robin* (1746). (*Nares*.)

liriodendrin (lir'i-ô-den'drin), *n.* [*cf. Liriodendron + -in²*.] A stimulant tonic with diaphoretic properties, prepared from the bark of *Liriodendron Tulipifera*.

Liriodendron (lir'i-ô-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < Gr. *λειριον*, a lily (see *lily*), + *δένδρον*, a tree.] 1. A genus of North American trees, consisting of a single species, belonging to the order *Magnoliacea*, tribe *Magnolieæ*, characterized by extrorse anthers and a sessile gynophore; the tulip-trees. The carpels have two ovules, and the fruits are like samaras. The tree often attains a height of over 100 feet, has a close bark, large four-lobed leaves, and solitary terminal greenish-yellow flowers, shaped somewhat like a tulip and consisting of three sepals and six petals. The wood is light-yellow or brown with white sapwood, light and soft, not strong, and close- and straight-grained. The tulip-tree reaches its greatest development in the lower Wash valley and along the western slopes of the Alleghania southward. It is the sole remaining representative of a nearly extinct type which was formerly abundant, not less than 17 fossil species being known, the greater part occurring in the Cretaceous formation in New Jersey, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Greenland, and Bohemia, with a few in the Tertiary, chiefly of Europe.



Flowering Branch of *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, the tulip-tree. a, a stamen; b, fruit; c, a carpel.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

liripipe¹, n. [Also *liripippe*, *lerripippe* = MD. *lierepîpe*; < ML. *liripippium*: see *liripippium*.] Same as *liripippium*.

liripionated (lir-i-pip'i-ô-nâ-ted), *a.* [*cf. OF. liripion*, liripium (see *liripippium*), + *-ate¹* + *-ed²*.] Hooded; wearing the liripippium.

Master Janotus, . . . *liripionated* with a graduate's hood, . . . transported himself to the lodging of Gargantua. *Uryhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*, I. 18. (*Daries*.)

liripippium (lir-i-pip'i-um), *n.*; pl. *lirippia* (-i). [= OF. *lirippion* (see *liripoo*), < ML. *lirippium*, prob. a corruption of LL. *cleri ephippium*, comparison of a cleric: *cleri*, gen. of *clerus*, a clergyman, a cleric; *ephippium*, < Gr. *ἐπίπριος*, a saddle-cloth: see *ephippium*.] A hood of a particular form formerly worn by graduates; in later times, a scarf or an appendage to the hood, consisting of long tails or tippets, which passed round the neck and hung down to the feet, and was often jagged. See *tippet*.

With their Aristotle's breech on their heads, and his *liripippium* about their necks. *Bechvie*, I. 7 (cited by Capell). (*Nares*.)

liripoopt (lir'i-pöp), *n.* [Also *lirri-poopt*, *lirry-poopt*; in defs. 2, 3, practically an independent word, of a slang nature, and subject to arbitrary variation, as *lerripoopt*, *lerripoope*, *lyrripoopt*, etc.; < OF. *lirippion*, *lirippion*, a graduate's hood: see *liripippium*.] 1. Same as *liripippium*.—2. A degree of learning or knowledge worthy the wearer of a liripoopt; acuteness; smartness: a smart trick. [Slang.]

Thou must be skilled in thy lockick, but not in thy *lirry-poopt*. *Lyly*, *Sapho* and *Phao*, I. 3.

I will teach thee thy *lirry-poopt* after another fashion than to be thus malpertic coeking and billing with me that am thy *gouernour*. *Stanhurst*, *Descrip. of Ireland*, VI.

3. A silly person: as, "a young *lirry-poopt*," *Beau. and Fl.* [Slang.]

lirk (lêrk), *v. t.* [*cf. ME. lyrken*; *cf. lirt*, *lirp*.] 1†. To jerk.

I *lyrke* hyme up with my bond, And pray hyme that he wolle stond. *MS. Porkington*, 10. (*Halliwel*.)

2. To crease; rumple; cause to hang in loose folds. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

lirk (lêrk), *n.* [*cf. lirk, v.*] A crease; a rumple; a fold. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

The hills were high on ilka side, And the bought 't the lirk o' the hill. *The Broom of Cowdenknows* (Child's Ballads, IV. 45).

lironite (li-rok'ô-nî-t), *n.* [Said to be < Gr. *λειρος*, pale, + *κωνία*, *κόνις*, powder, + *-ite²*.] A hydrated arseniate of copper, occurring in sky-blue or verdigris-blue crystals in several mines in Cornwall.

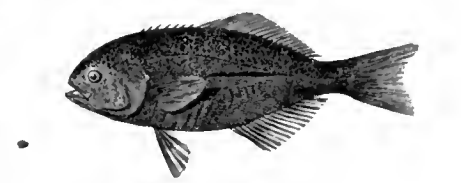
lirp (lêrp), *v. i.* [*cf. lirt*, *lirk*.] 1. To snap the fingers.—2. To walk lame. *Somerset*. (*Halliwel*.)

lirp (lêrp), *n.* [*cf. lirp, v.*] A snap, as of the fingers.

A *lirp* or clack with ones fingers ends, as barbers doe give. *Florio*.

lirt (lêrt), *v. t.* [*cf. lirk*.] To toss. [Prov. Eng.]

Lirus (lî'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λειρος*, pale, delicate, var. of *λειρός*, *λειρόεις*, delicate, lily-like, < *λειρον*, lily: see *lily*.] A genus of stromateid fishes, of compressed-ovate form, with convex



Log-fish, Black Rudder-fish (*Lirus perciformis*).

profile, and six or eight short strong spines in front of the dorsal fin. *L. perciformis* is the rudder-fish, log-fish, or barrel-fish, of a blackish-green color, found from Maine to Cape Hatteras. Also written *Leirus*. *Loze*, 1839.

lis¹ (lis), *n.*; pl. *lites* (lî'têz). [L.] A controversy; a litigation.—**Lis mota**, a controversy started; the commencement of a controversy, without reference to the bringing of an action thereon.—**Lis pendens**. (a) A pending litigation. (b) A formal notice, recorded so as to affect title to land, that litigation concerning it is pending.

lis² (lêz), *n.*; pl. *lisses* (lêz'ez). [F., a lily: see *lily*, *fleur-de-lis*.] In *her.*, same as *fleur-de-lis*.

A cross fleury with lions and *lis* in the angles. *Athenæum*, No. 3188, p. 742.

Now of the *lisses*, as we shall elect to call them. *H. Jennings*, *Roscrucians* (1879), p. 45.

Lisbon (liz'bon), *n.* [*cf. Lisbon* (Pg. *Lisboa*), the capital of Portugal.] 1. A white or light-colored wine produced in the province of Estremadura in Portugal: so called from being shipped at Lisbon.—2†. A soft sugar.

Lisbon cut. See *double-brilliant*, under *brilliant*.

Lisbon diet-drink. See *diet-drink*.

lish (lish), *a.* [Also *leesh*, *Sc. leish*; perhaps connected with *lush*¹.] Stout; active. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

Lisiantheæ (lis-i-an'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Grisebach, 1845), < *Lisianthus* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of gentianaceous plants of the tribe *Chironieæ*, characterized by the twice-lamellate stigma, usually exserted, versatile anthers, and persistent style. It embraces 6 genera, of which *Lisianthus* is the type, shrubs or tall herbs, all natives of America, chiefly within the tropics.

Lisianthus (lis-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), irreg. for **Lysianthus*, intended to mean "eathartic flower," erroneously formed < Gr. *λίσιν* (*lísín*), loosen, dissolve, + *ἄνθος* (*ánthos*), flower.] A genus of herbs or shrubs belonging to the natural order *Gentianeæ* and the tribe *Chironieæ*, and type of the subtribe *Lisiantheæ*, characterized by large and usually handsome flowers, with a campanulate calyx having appressed and often obtuse segments, and a funnel-shaped corolla with an exserted tube. There are about 60 species, almost entirely confined to tropical America. Many are cultivated for ornament.

lisk (lisk), *n.* Same as *lesk*.

liskeardite (lis'kär-dit), *n.* [*Liskeard* (see *def.*) + *-ite*².] A hydrous arseniate of aluminium and iron, occurring in thin incrustations of a white or bluish-white color at Liskeard in Cornwall, England.

Lisle glove. Same as *Lisle-thread glove*. See *thread*.

Lisle stocking. Same as *Lisle-thread stocking*. See *thread*.

Lisle thread. See *thread*.

lisnet, *n.* Same as *lissen*.

lisp (lisp), *v.* [Also dial. *lipsey*; < ME. *lipse*, *lippen*, *lippen*, < AS. **ulispian* (not recorded) (= D. *lippen* = MLG. *ulippen* = OHG. *MIIG. lippen*, G. dim. or freq. *lipeln* = Sw. *lispä* = Dan. *lapse*), *lisp*, < *wisp*, *wlisp* (= OHG. *lisp*), *lisp*, stammering; prob. orig. imitative.] **I. intrans.** 1. To pronounce the sibilant letters *s* and *z* imperfectly, as by giving the sound of *th* (as in *thin*) or *th* (as in *this*, *either*).

Somewhat he *lipped*, for his wantownesse,
To make his English swete upon his tounge.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 264.

2. To speak imperfectly, as in childhood; make feeble, imperfect, or tentative efforts at speaking; hence, to speak in a hesitating, modest way.

I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came.
Pope, Prolog. to Satires, l. 128.

II. trans. To pronounce with a lisp or imperfectly.

This they suck in with their milke, and in their first learning to speake *lippe* out this deuotion.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 296.

Another gift of the high God,
Which, maybe, shall have learn'd to *lisp* you thanks.
Tennyson, Geraint.

lisp (lisp), *n.* [*lisp*, *v.*] The habit or act of lisping, as in uttering *th* for *s*, and *th* for *z*; an indistinct utterance, as of a child.

Love those that love good fashions,
Good clothes and rich — they invite men to admire 'em;
That speak the *lisp* of court — oh, 'tis great learning!
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 3.

She has naturally a very agreeable voice and utterance,
which she has changed for the prettiest *lisp* imaginable.
Steele, Tatler, No. 27.

lisper (lis'pér), *n.* [*ME. lysper*; < *lisp*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who lisps; one who speaks with a natural or affected lisp or imperfectly.

I remember a race of *lispers*, fine persons, who took an aversion to particular letters in our language.
Steele, Tatler, No. 77.

lispingly (lis'ping-li), *adv.* In a lisping manner; with a lisp.

liss, *n.* [ME. *lis*, *lisse*, *lysse*, < AS. *liss*, and orig. *liths*, gentleness, mildness, ease, lenity, mercy, forgiveness, grace, favor (= Dan. *lise* = Sw. *lisa*, solace, relief), < *lithc*, gentle, mild, soft; see *lith*¹. So *lissome* for *lithesome*. Cf. *bliss*, similarly related to *blithe*.] **I.** Relief; ease; abatement; cessation.

His woful herte of penaunce hadde a *lisse*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 510.

2. Comfort; happiness.

Thus William & his worthi quen wintres tele
Lüeden in liking and *lisse* as our lord wolde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5508.

liss (lis), *v. t.* [ME. *lissen*, *lyssen*, < AS. *lissan* (= Sw. *lisa*), soften, weaken, subdue, < *liss*,

gentleness, mildness, ease; see *liss*, *n.*] To ease; lighten; relieve; abate.

I praye God youre sorwe *lysse*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 210.

Lissa (lis'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίσσος*, smooth.] **1.** A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, or crabs. *Leach*, 1815. — **2.** A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Micropezidae*, founded by Meigen in 1826. They are slender shining black flies, most of which are rare, and whose metamorphoses are unknown. *L. lozocerina* is the only European form. The three North American species described by Walker were incorrectly assigned to this genus.

Lissajous curves. See *curve*.

Lissamphibia (lis-am-fib'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λίσσος*, smooth, + NL. *Amphibia*: see *amphibia*.] A division of the *Amphibia*, embracing the naked or smooth as distinguished from the mailed batrachians: opposed to *Phractamphibia*.

lisse (lēs), *n.* [F., also *lice*, < L. *licium*, thrum, leash, thread of a web: see *list*⁶.] In tapestry, the threads of the warp taken together. The manner in which they are disposed determines the kind of tapestry, whether *haute-lisse* or *basse-lisse*.

lissen (lis'n), *n.* [Formerly also *lysse*; origin obscure.] A cleft in a rock. [Prov. Eng.]

In the *lysse* of a rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire,
I found a bushel of petrified cockles.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Lissencephala (lis-en-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lissencephalus*: see *lissencephalous*.] Those mammals which have smooth brains; in Owen's system of classification, one of four prime divisions of *Mammalia*. The corpus callosum is present and well developed (as it is not in *Lyncephala*), but the cerebral hemispheres are small, leaving much of the olfactory lobes and of the cerebellum uncovered, and their surfaces are smooth, having slight, few, or no convolutions (as is not the case in *Gyrencephala* and *Archencephala*). The *Lissencephala* comprise the *Bruta* or *dentates*, *Chiroptera* or bats, *Insectivora*, and *Rodentia*. The group thus corresponds to the *Ineducabilia* of Bonaparte and *Microstena* of Dana, or the lower series of placental or monodelphous mammals, as *Gyrencephala* does to the higher series *Educabilia*. Owen's *Lissencephala* were the marsupial and monotremes, or didelphian and ornithodelphian mammals; his *Archencephala* included man alone. The lissencephalous brain is illustrated under *gyrus* (fig. 1).

lissencephalous (lis-en-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*NL. lissencephalus*, < Gr. *λίσσος*, smooth, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain; see *encephalon*.] Having a smooth cerebrum; pertaining to the *Lissencephala*, or having their characters.

lissens (lis'nz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *lissen*, a cleft.] In rope-making, the ultimate strands of a rope. *E. H. Knight*.

Lissoflagellata (lis-ō-flaj-e-lä'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lissoflagellatus*: see *lissoflagellate*.] Flagellate infusorians proper, which have simply a flagellum or flagella, but no collar; a subclass of *Flagellata*, contrasted with *Choanoflagellata*, and divided into *Monadidea*, *Euglenoida*, *Heteromastigoda*, and *Isomastigoda*.

lissoflagellate (lis-ō-flaj'e-lät), *a.* [*NL. lissoflagellatus*, < Gr. *λίσσος*, smooth, + NL. *flagellatus*: see *flagellate*¹.] Simply flagellate, as an infusorian; having a flagellum, but no collar or choana; of or pertaining to the *Lissoflagellata*.

lissome (lis'um), *a.* [A reduction of *lithesome*, *q. v.* Cf. *liss*.] Limber; supple; flexible; lithic; lithesome; light; nimble; active. Sometimes written *lissom*.

A daughter of our meadows, yet not coarse,
Straight, but as *lissome* as a hazel wand.
Tennyson, The Brook.

lissomeness (lis'um-nes), *n.* The state of being lissome; flexibility; agility; lightness; lithesomeness.

lissotrichous (li-sot'ri-kus), *a.* [*NL. lissotrichus*, < Gr. *λίσσος*, smooth, + *θρίξ* (*trix*), hair.] Smooth-haired; liotrichous; said of animals having hair that is cylindrical, or circular in section, and hence straight and smooth.

Lissotriton (lis-ō-tri'ton), *n.* [NL. (Bell, 1849), < Gr. *λίσσος*, smooth, + NL. *Triton*.] A genus of smooth-skinned *Salamandridæ*. *L. punctatus* is the common or smooth newt or eel of Great Britain, thus generically separated from the crested or warty newt. See *Triton*.

list¹ (list), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *lyst*, *lest*; < ME. *listen*, *listen*, *lusten*, earlier *hlesen*, < AS. *hlystan* (= Icel. *hlusta*), list, listen, < *hlyst*, hearing (cf. *gehlyst*, hearing) (= Icel. *hlust*, the ear; cf. W. *clust*, Ir. *cluas*, the ear); with noun-formative *-t*, < Teut. *√ hlyus*, hear, which also appears (*-t*) with formative *-n* in AS. *hlosnian* (= MHG. *lusen*, *lisen* = Sw. *lyssna*), listen (a form represented later by (*b*) ME. *lustnen*, *lestnen*, *listnen*, E. *listen*, in which the *t* is due to

association with ME. *listen*, E. *list*); (*c*) with formative *-sk* in MD. *luischen* = MLG. *luischen* = MHG. *luischen*, G. *lauschen* = Dan. *luske* (> ME. *lusken* ?), listen; (*d*) with formative *-r* in D. *luisteren* = OHG. *lūstren*, MHG. *lūstren*, G. dial. *laustern* = Dan. *lystre* = Sw. *lystra*, harken; and (*e*) with formative *-ja*, absorbed, in OHG. *hlosen*, MHG. *losen*, listen; the Teut. *√ hlyus* (= Aryan *√ hlyus*, as in Old Bulg. *stlyshati*, hear, *slukhu*, hearing, Lith. *klausyti*, hear, *paklusti*, harken, *klausa*, obedience, Skt. *grushti*, hearing, obedience) being an extension of *√ hlyu* (= Aryan *√ hlyu*, in L. *clucere*, hear, *inclutus*, heard of, famous, Gr. *κλυέω*, hear, *κλυτός*, heard of, famous, etc.), whence AS. *hlūd*, E. *loud*, etc.: see *loud*, *client*, etc.] **I. intrans.** To attend; give heed; harken; listen. [Poetical.]

Lest, my sone, and thou schalt here
So as it hath bifalle er this. *Gower*.

List, *list*; I hear
Some far off halloo break the silent air.
Milton, Comus, l. 480.

Go forth under the open sky, and *list*
To Nature's teachings. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

II. trans. To listen or harken to. [Poetical.]

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too credent ear you *list* his songs,
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 30.

Hollowing one hand against his ear,
To *list* a foot-fall, ere he saw
The wood-nymph. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

list^{1†} (list), *n.* [ME. **list*, *lust*, < AS. *hlyst*, hearing, *gehlyst*, hearing, = Icel. *hlust*, the ear: see *list*¹, *v.*] **1.** The sense of hearing. — **2.** An attitude of attention.

In honorance of Iesu Cryst
Sitteth stille & haueth *lyst*,
And gif ze wille to me here
Off oure ladi ze mai lere.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

list² (list), *v.* [*ME. listen*, *hysten*, *lesthen*, *lusten* (*u* pron. as *y*), desire, also impers., please, < AS. *lystan*, impers., please (= OS. *lustian* = D. *lusten* = MLG. *lusten* = OHG. *lustjan*, *lusten*, MHG. *lūsten*, G. *lūsten*, *ge-lūsten* = Icel. *lysta* = Dan. *lyste* = Sw. *lysta* = Goth. *lustōn*, desire); < *lust*, desire, pleasure: see *lust*, *n.* Cf. *lust*, *v.*, a doublet of *list*², now depending directly on the mod. noun *lust*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To please; be agreeable to; gratify; suit: originally impersonal, with indirect object of the person.

Whan hem *lyst*, thei remewen to other Cytees.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

And somme seyn that we loven best
For to be free, and do right as us *list*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 80.

2. Naut., to cause to incline or lean to one side; cause to careen or heel over, as a ship by force of a side wind or by unequal stowage of cargo, etc.

II. intrans. 1. To be disposed or inclined; wish; choose; like; please: with a personal subject: absolute, or followed by an infinitive with *to*.

And there oure host higan his horse areste,
And seyde: "Lor'dynges, herkneeth if yow *leste*."
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 828.

They oppress the weak, and take from them what they *list* by force. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Imagining no so true property of sovereignty as to do what he *list*, and to *list* whatsoever pleased his fancy, he quickly made his kingdom a tennis-court, where his subjects should be the balls. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

To them that *list* the worlds gay showes I leave.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 22.

The wind bloweth where it *listeth*. *John* iii. 8.

But still he lets the people, whom he scorns,
Oape and cry wizard at him, if they *list*.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

2. Naut., to incline to one side or careen: as, the ship *listed* to starboard.

Soon she *listed* to port and filled rapidly.
The Century, XXIX. 742.

list² (list), *n.* [*ME. list*, *lest*, *lyst*, var. (after the derived verb *list*²) of *lust*, < AS. *lust*, pleasure, desire: see *lust*, *n.*, and *list*², *v.*] 1†. Desire; wish; choice; inclination.

To dyne I have no *list*,
Tyll I have some bolde baron,
Or some unkneth gest.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 45).

If you would consider your state, you would have little *list* to sing, I-wis.

Beau, and *Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, l. 4.

He saw false Reynard where he lay full low;
I need not swear he had no *list* to crow.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 582.

2†. Pleasure; lust.
Honestie my olde Grandfather called that, when menne lyued by law, not *lyst*.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 261.

3. *Naut.*, a careening or leaning to one side: as, the ship has a *list* to port.

In consequence of her *list* and her drop aft, the fore-castle was half-empty of water.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xvi.

Giving a great *list*, she [a boat] rocked forward and aft several times, and went to the bottom in eight fathoms of water.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII, 15.

list³ (list), *n.* [*<* ME. *liste*, *<* AS. *list*, wisdom, cunning, = OS. *list* = OFries. *list*, *lest* = D. *list* = MLG. LG. *list* = OHG. MHG. *liste*, wisdom, prudence, cunning, artifice, G. *list*, cunning, artifice, = Icel. Sw. Dan. *list*, wisdom, skill, cunning, = Goth. *lists*, cunning, craft, will; orig. 'cunning' in the orig. sense of that word, 'knowing'; with formative -t, *<* Teut. *√* *lis* in AS. *leornian* (orig. **lismian*), learn, *lærnan*, teach. See *learn* and *lear*¹, *lovel*¹, and cf. *lust*¹, from the same ult. root.] Cunning; craft; skill.

Binoze me to kerue

And of the eupe serus,

Thu tech him of alle the *liste*.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 225.

list⁴ (list), *n.* and *a.* [*<* ME. *list*, *liste*, *lyste*, *<* AS. *list*, a border of cloth, = D. *lijst* = MLG. *liste*, a border, margin, = OHG. *lista*, MHG. *liste*, G. *leiste*, a border, strip, = Icel. *lista* = Dan. *liste* = Sw. *list* (cf. F. *liste* = Sp. It. *lista*, *<* G. or LG.) a border, strip. Not found outside of Teut. and Rom. Some uses (e. g., def. 5) of *list*⁴ are appar. of F. origin, the F. *liste* being ult. the same word, and the immediate source of E. *list*⁵.] **I. n.** 1. The outer edge of anything; a border, limit, or boundary. [Obsolete or poetical.]

And [if] any brother or sister yat duellen wyt-out-en-ye *lystys* of thre myle from ye cite deye.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

The . . . situation . . . is in the very farthest part & *list* of Europe, bordering vpon Asia.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 479.

I am bound to your niece, sir; I mean, she is the *list* of my voyage.

Shak., T. N., iii. l. 86.

Made her right [hand] a comb of pearl to part
The *lists* of such a beard as youth gone out
Had left in ashes.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. The border or edge of cloth, forming the selvage, and usually different from the rest of the fabric; also, such borders collectively. This, which is torn or cut off when the cloth is made up, is used for many purposes requiring a cheap material.

First Gent. Well, there went but a pair of shears between us.

Lucio. I grant: as there may between the *lists* and the velvet.

Shak., M. for M., l. 2. 31.

Hence—**3.** Any strip of cloth; a fillet; a stripe of any kind.

Gartered with a red and blue *list*.

Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 69.

They make blacke *lists* in their flesh, razing the skinne.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 429.

There is a very beautiful sort of wild Ass in this Country (the Cape of Good Hope), whose body is curiously striped with equal *Lists* of white and black.

Dampier, Voyages (1699), l. 533.

4. The lobe of the ear; also, the ear itself.

By God, he smoot me ones on the *lyst*,

For that I rente out of his book a leaf,

That of the strook myn ere wax all deaf.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 634.

Le moi de l'oreille, le lug or *list* of th' eare.

Cotgrave.

They have giuen it me soundly, I feele it vnder the *lists* of both eares.

Dekker, Match me in London.

5. In *arch.*, a square molding; a fillet. Also called *listel*.

In the beginning it [the Doric] was a very simple order, as it appears even now in some places; the capital consisting only of a large *list* or square stone and a large quarter round under that, and the entablature of a deep architrave of one face, a broad frieze, and a very simple cornish.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 156.

6. In *carp.*: (a) A narrow strip from the edge of a plank. (b) The upper rail of a railing. *E. H. Knight*.—**7.** A woollen flap used by ropemakers as a guard for the hand.—**8.** In tinning iron plates, a thin coat of tin applied preparatory to a thicker coat. *E. H. Knight*.—**9.** A close dense streak in heavy bread. *Halliwel*.

[Prov. Eng.]—**10.** A ridge of earth thrown up by a double-moldboard plow, as in cultivating Indian corn. [Western U. S.]—**Lateral lists**, in dipterous insects, the sides of the front, as distinguished from the central part or frontal stripe.

II. a. Made of lists or strips of woollen selvage; made of list: as, *list* carpet.

I watched her glide along the gallery, her quiet tread muffled in a *list* slipper.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

That noble creature [the butler] came into the dining-room in a flannel gown and *list* shoes.

Dickens, Little Dorrit, II. 25.

list⁴ (list), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *listen*, *lysten*; *<* *list*⁴, *n.*] **1.** To border; edge. See *list*⁴, *n.*, 1.

Crownes of gooid and asure bendes entrauerse *lysted* as grene as a mede, and the streamers down to the handes of Antony his stiuarde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 163.

Most of them, I mean among your Latin Epistolizers, go freighted with mere Bartholomew Ware, with trite and trivial Phrases only, *lysted* with pedantic Shreds of School-boy Verses.

Howell, Letters, l. i. i.

A Danish Curtax, *lysted* with gold or silver, hung on his left shoulder.

Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To sew or put together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a variegated display of color, or to form a border.

The showery arch,

With *lysted* colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye.

J. Phillips, Cider, II.

3. To cover with list, or with lists or strips of cloth: as, to *list* a door; hence, to mark as if with list; streak.

He *lysted* the doors against approaching winter breezes.

R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 64.

4. In *carp.*, to take off the edge of, as a board; shape by chopping preparatory to finishing, as a block or stave. *E. H. Knight*.—**5.** To ridge with raised borders of earth, as rows of Indian corn, by throwing up a furrow on each side with a double-moldboard plow. [Western U. S.]

Particularly for use on growing check-rowed and *lysted* corn.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII, 298.

6. In *cotton-culture*, to prepare for the crop (as land) by making a bed with the hoe, and alternating beds with alleys. [Southern U. S.]

There is much difference of opinion upon the subject of burning or *lysting* [in preparing the land for a cotton crop].

New Amer. Farm Book, p. 261.

list⁵ (list), *n.* [= D. *lijst* = G. Dan. *liste* = Sw. *lista*, *<* OF. *liste*, F. *liste* = Sp. Pg. It. *lista*, orig. a border, band, strip, in present use a roll or list of names, catalogue, *<* MHG. *liste*, G. *leiste* (= AS. *list*, E. *list*⁴), a border, band, edge, strip; see *list*⁴.] **1.** A roll or catalogue; an enumeration of persons or things by their names: as, a *list* of officers or members of a society; a *list* of books or of clothing.

Yes: 'tis the *list*

Of those that claim their offices this day

By custom of the coronation.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 15.

I would not enter on my *list* of friends . . .

the man

Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.

Cotter, Task, vi. 560.

What student came but that you planned her path

To Lady Psyche? . . .

Still her *lists* were swell'd and mine were lean.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. A book, card, or slip of paper containing a series of names of persons or things, or prepared for the noting of such names: as, a visiting-*list*; a washing-*list*.—**Active list, burgess list, descriptive list.** See the qualifying words.—**Civil list**, the list or the aggregate of the sums appropriated for the payment of the civil officers of a government; hence, the body of such officers in a country. (For the use of the phrase in Great Britain, see *civil*.)—**Free list**, a list or category of particular persons who or things which are exempt from some general requirement. Specifically—(a) A list of the articles exempt from duty under existing revenue laws. (b) A list of persons allowed free admittance to any public entertainment.—**Syn. List, Roll, Register, Catalogue, Inventory, Schedule.** *Roll* applies only to persons, *inventory* and *schedule* only to things; the rest apply to both. *List* is much the most general. A *list* may be merely of names, without description or order, as a *list* of shops, a *list* of persons proscribed. *Roll* differs from *list* only in limitation to persons and in faint suggestion of its original meaning of a rolled-up paper or parchment. *Register* suggests an official act of some formality and fullness of detail, perhaps according to a legal or customary form; as, a *register* of voters, of marriages, or of deaths. *Catalogue* supposes orderly arrangement and some fullness of description; as, a *catalogue* of the paintings in a gallery, of the specimens in a museum, of the books in a library, or of the students in a college. An *inventory* is a list of property, generally with prices or values, made for legal or business purposes, as on a dissolution of partnership. A *schedule* is a list of things, made for any purpose, and showing what they are both in a general view and in some detail: as, a *schedule* of studies, or of assets.

list⁵ (list), *v.* [*<* *list*⁵, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To put into a list or catalogue; register; enroll.

They may be *lysted* among the upper serving-men of some great household.

Milton.

As we have seen who were called faithful by the apostolical men, we may also perceive who were *lysted* by them in the catalogue of heretics.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 310.

Though all th' inhabitants of sea and air

Be *lysted* in the ginton's bill of fare.

Cowley, On a Garden.

Specifically—**2.** To register the name of as a soldier; muster into the public service as a soldier; enlist: in this sense partly by aphesis from *enlist*.

Libertioism hath erected its standard, hath declared war against religion, and openly *lysted* men of its side and party.

Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, l. xiii.

A sergeant made use of me to inveigle country fellows, and *list* them in the service of the parliament.

Addison, Adventures of a Shilling.

3. To enter for taxation, as property of any kind, upon the assessment-roll or a tax-book. [Local, U. S.]

II. intrans. To enter the public service by enrolling one's name; enlist: in this use partly by aphesis from *enlist*.

At the age of fifteen, I went and *lysted* for a soldier.

Goldsmith, Strolling Player.

list⁶ (list), *n.* [Usually in pl. *lists*; *<* ME. *liste*, *lyste*, *<* AF. *liste*, with unorig. *l* (perhaps by confusion with OF. *liste*, ME. *liste*, E. *list*⁴, edge), prop. *lisse*, OF. *lisse*, *lice*, F. *lice* = Pr. *lissa* = Sp. *liza* = Pg. *liza* = It. *liccia*, *lizza*, *<* ML. *licia* (pl. *licia*), barrier (*licia duelli*, barriers of a tournament, the lists), appar. (with ref. to the ropes used as barriers) orig. pl. of L. *licium*, thrum, thread, a small girdle. Cf. MHG. G. *litze*, cord, lace, file, bobbin; F. *lisse*, lace (see *lisse*).] One of the barriers inclosing the field of combat at a tournament; usually, in the plural (rarely in the singular), the space or field thus inclosed; now mostly used figuratively: as, to enter the *lists* in behalf of one's principles.

No oan therfore, up peyne of los of lyt,

No maner shot, polax, ne shorte knyf

Into the *lystes* sende ne thider brynge.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1687.

To the *lists* they came, and single-sword and gauntlet was their fight. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, II. 1.

A prince whose eye is chooser to his heart

Is seldom steady in the *lists* of love.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iv. 1.

The *list* must be sixty paces long and forty paces broad, set up in good order, and the ground within hard, stable, and level, without any great stones or other impediments.

Duke of Gloucester, quoted in Strutt's Sports and

[Pastimes, p. 212.]

list⁶ (list), *v. t.* [*<* *list*⁶, *n.*] To inclose for a tournament, or for any contest: used especially in the past participle.

Then dare the boldest of the hostile train

To mortal combat on the *lysted* plain.

Pope, Iliad, vii. 56.

Ourselves beheld the *lysted* field,

A sight both sad and fair.

Scott, Marmion, l. 12.

list⁷ (list), *n.* [A var. of *list*, *lesk*: see *lesk*.] The flank. [Prov. Eng.]

A *list* of pork, a bony piece cut from the gammon.

Kennett, MS. (Haltwell).

listel (lis'tel), *n.* [*<* F. *listel*, *listean*, dim. of *liste*, a list, fillet, roll; see *list*⁴.] In arch., a narrow list or fillet; a reglet.

listen (lis'n), *v.* [*<* ME. *listnen*, *lustnen*, *lestnen*, listen; with formative -n, *<* *listen*, *lusten*, E. *list*: see *list*¹, *v.*] **I. intrans.** To attend closely with the design of hearing; give ear; harken; hence, to give heed; yield compliantly: as, to *listen* to reason.

Parys *listinet* lyuely, let for no shame.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3114.

I *listned* for the Clock to chime

Dayes latest hower.

Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

My Lord, let me intreat you to stand behind this Skreen and *listen*.

Congreve, Double-Dealer, v. 16.

Where street met quay a fiddle's sound hegued

A knot of *listening* folk.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 281.

To *listen after*, to be eager to hear or get information regarding; inquire after.

Here comes oyr servant Travers, whom I sent

On Tuesday last to *listen after* news.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 1. 29.

II. † trans. To hear; attend to; give heed to.

As it is fre to a fole foley to carpe,

So is it wit a wisemao his words to *listyn*.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5082.

Lady, vouchsafe to *listen* what I say.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 103.

At which I ceased, and *listen'd* them a while.

Milton, Comus, l. 551.

To *listen out*, to flout out.

Jeekin, come hither: go to Bradford,

And *listen out* your fellow Willy.

Greene, George-a-Greene.

lister (lis'nër), *n.* [*<* ME. *listnere* (?); as *listen* + -er¹.] One who listens; a harkener.

Not to die a *lister*, I arose,

And with me Philip, talking still.

Tennyson, The Brook.

lister¹ (lis'tër), *n.* [*<* *list*⁴, *v.*, 5, + -er¹.] In *agri.*, an implement, of the nature of a plow, by which open furrows at proper distances from each other are formed, in the bottoms of which maize or other grain is planted by a drill. The

lister and drift have been combined in one implement, and listing and drill-planting are simultaneously performed by this device.—**Lister-cultivator**, a cultivator specially designed for operation between the rows of listed corn.

lister² (lis'tér), *n.* [*< list*⁵, *v.*, + *-cr*¹.] One who makes a list or roll; specifically, in some parts of the United States, an appraiser for the purpose of taxation; an officer whose duty it is to make lists of taxable property.

lister³ (lis'tér), *n.* [*ME. lister, listre, listyr*, *< OF. listre, for litre, < L. lector, a reader, < legere (> F. lire), read: see lector.*] 1. A reader.—2. A preaching friar; a lector.

lister⁴, *n.* See *leister*.

Listera (lis'te-rá), *n.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1813), named after Martin Lister, an English physician and naturalist.*] A genus of small terrestrial orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieae*, characterized by distinct spreading sepals and petals, an entire or two-lobed lip longer than the sepals, and a very short column. The stem is simple and erect, and bears two sub-opposite leaves. There are about 10 species, growing in Europe, temperate Asia, and North America. See *twayblade*.

Listerian (lis-té-ri-an), *a.* [*< Lister (see Listerism) + -ian.*] Of or pertaining to Sir Joseph Lister; specifically, pertaining to a method of antiseptic surgery introduced by him. See *Listerism*.

Our *Listerian* Dressings were the first in the market, and were prepared under the guidance of Professor Sir Joseph Lister. *Lancet*, No. 3410, p. 15 of adv'ta.

Listerism, *v. t.* See *Listerize*.

Listerism (lis'tér-izm), *n.* [*< Lister (see def.) + -ism.*] An antiseptic method of operating introduced by Sir Joseph Lister, an English surgeon (born 1827). It was designed to effect the total exclusion of living germs from surgical wounds. A spray of carbolic solution was brought to play over the part under operation, that the germicidal effect might result not only on the surface of the tissues, but also in the surrounding air. After the operation the part was closely enveloped in dressings impregnated with carbolic acid or other germicide, which were disturbed as little as possible during recovery. Some of the features of the early forms of Lister's method have fallen into disuse, but the recognition of the importance of the exclusion of living germs from surgical wounds, of the danger of the introduction of germs from air, instruments, appliances of all kinds, and the hands of those operating, and of the value in this regard not only of cleanliness but of germicidal drugs, seems to be a permanent acquisition of the surgical art.

Listerize (lis'tér-iz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. Listerized*, *ppr. Listerizing*. [*< Lister (see Listerism) + -ize.*] To treat by Sir Joseph Lister's antiseptic method. See *Listerism*. Also spelled *Listerise*.

Patients are *Listerized*, to use a hospital term, just as beer and wine are nowadays "Pasteurised," to use a trade term—which means that, by their respective methods, they are sealed against the entrance of the germs of disease. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV, 846.

Lister's gauze. See *gauze*.

listful (lis't'fúl), *a.* [*< list*¹, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Attentive.

Who all the while, with greedie listfull eares,
Did stand astonisht at his courious skill.

Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 7.

listing¹ (lis'ting), *n.* [*Verbal n. of list*⁴, *v.*] 1. The act of attaching a list or border, or of binding with list.

Here I must breath awhile, to satisfy some that perhaps might otherwise wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or listing of one favour upon another. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae*, p. 211.

2. A list or border of cloth, etc.

Shoes bound round with listing band. *Mary Howitt*.

3. The act of cutting away the sapwood from the edge of a board.—4. The strip thus cut away.—5. In *agri.*, the throwing up of the soil into ridges. [*U. S.*]

The drawback to this listing is due to the fact that close to the edges of the furrow on each side a row of weeds springs up. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI, 6.

listing² (lis'ting), *n.* [*Verbal n. of list*⁵, *v.*] 1. The act of making a list or catalogue.—2. In land laws of the United States, an allotment or assignment of land by the government.

An attempt was made to attack the validity of the listing of the land by the general government over to the state, which is equivalent to a patent in passing to it the fee simple. *California Law Report*.

listing-plow (lis'ting-plou), *n.* A plow with a double moldboard, specially designed for listing, or throwing the soil up into ridges. [*U. S.*]

Listing's theorem. See *theorem*.

listless (lis'tles), *a.* [*< list*², *n.*, + *-less*. Cf. *lustless*.] 1. Indifferent to or taking no interest in what happens about one; languid and unheeding: as, a listless hearer or spectator.

1. *Listless*, yet restless,

Find every prospect vain.

Burns, Despondency.

2. Marked by languid inactivity; manifesting relaxed attention; inanimate: as, a listless attitude.

His listless length at noonfide would he stretch.

Gray, Elegy.

With a half smile she let fall the gold
And glistening gems her listless hand did hold.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II, 220.

listless (lis'tles), *a.* [*< list*², *n.*, + *-ly*¹.] Quick of hearing. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

listlessly (lis'tles-li), *adv.* In a listless manner; without attention; heedlessly.

listlessness (lis'tles-nes), *n.* The state of being listless; indifference to what is passing; languid inattention.

listly¹ (lis'tli), *a.* [*< list*¹, *n.*, + *-ly*¹.] Quick of hearing. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

listly² (lis'tli), *adv.* [= *D. listlijk* = *Dan. (obs.) listelig*] *< listly, a.*] Easily; distinctly. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

listly³ (lis'tli), *adv.* [*ME. listely, < AS. listlice (= OHG. listlih, MHG. listelich), cunningly, < list, cunning, + -lice: see list*³ and *-ly*².] Cunningly; slyly.

He ful listli hem ledes to that loneli schippe,

Et taugt hi-hende tunnes hem to hude there.

William of Palerne (E. F. S.), l. 2742.

list-mill (lis'tmil), *n.* In *gcm-cutting*, a wheel covered with list or selvage of woolen material, used for polishing stones cut en cabochon. [*Obsolescent.*] Also *list-wheel*.

listness¹, *n.* [*Irreg. < list*¹ + *-ness*.] The state of listening; attention.

Then take me this errand,

And what I shal prophcey with tentine listenes hercken.

Stanishurst, Aeneid, iii, 254. (*Davies*.)

liston (lis'ten), *n.* [*< OF. liston, < liste, a list: see list*⁴.] In *her.*, a scroll or ribbon upon which a motto is inscribed.

list-pan (lis'tpan), *n.* A perforated skimmer used in tin-plate manufacture. *E. H. Knight*.

list-pot (lis'tpot), *n.* In *tin-plate manuf.*, the last of the series of five pots used in coating the iron plates.

The list-pot, which contains a layer of melted tin about one-quarter of an inch deep.

Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 518.

listred (lis'tred), *n.* [*< W. llestraid, a corn-measure, lit. a vesselful, < llestr, a vessel.*] A Welsh corn-measure, equal to 3½ imperial bushels, or 4 United States (Winchester) bushels. This is the statement of the parliamentary returns of 1879, where it is reported as still in use. According to Dr. Young, it was 20, 21, 22, or 24 gallons in different localities.

list-wheel (lis'thwel), *n.* Same as *list-mill*.

list-work (lis'twérk), *n.* A sort of appliqué work in which list is sewed upon a garment cut out of fabric of any kind, edge to edge or overlapping.

listy (lis'ti), *a.* [*A dial. var. of lusty.*] Strong; powerful. [*North. Eng.*]

Listy mene and able. *Lincoln MS.*, l. 8. (*Halliwel*.)

lit¹ (lit), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. lit, lyt, lut (also lite, lyte, lute, partly as abbr. of litel, lytel, litle), < AS. lyt = OS. lut, litle: see litle, and cf. litel.*] Little.

Felaw, he seid, herkyn a lit 3t.

And on myne errand go thou tyte.

MS. Cantab., ff. v, 48, f. 52. (*Halliwel*.)

lit² (lit), *n.* [*< ME. lit, litle, < Icel. litr, color, dye, earlier complexion, face, countenance, = AS. white, beauty, splendor, form, hue, face.*] Color; dye; stain. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lit³ (lit), *v. t.* [*< ME. litten, liten, < Icel. lita, dye, color, < litr, dye, color: see lit*², *n.*] To color; dye.

We use na clothes that are litte de dyverse coloures; our wifes ne are nogte gayly arayed for to please us.

MS. Lincoln, A. l. 17, f. 38. (*Halliwel*.)

lit³ (lit). Preterit and past participle of *lighth*¹.

lit⁴ (lit). Preterit and past participle of *lighth*³.

lit. An abbreviation of *literal* and *literally*; also of *literature*.

litæ, *n.* Plural of *lite*².

litany (lit'a-ni), *n.*; pl. *litanies* (-niz). [*Early mod. E. litanie, < ME. letanie, < OF. letanie, F. litanie = Pr. letania = Sp. letania = Pg. ladainha = It. litania, letania, letana (in F., etc., usually in pl.), < LL. litania, < Gr. λιτανεία, an entreating, a litany, < λιταίνω, rare form of λιταίνω, pray, < λιτῶσαι, λιτῶσθαι, beg, pray; cf. λιτή, prayer: see lite*².] 1. Primarily, a solemn

prayer of supplication; a public or general supplication to God, especially in processions.

Thei putten his name in here *Letanyes*, as a Seynt.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 177.

The morning hymns and psalmody and prayers then came all under the general term of *litany*, and the Ariens were forbidden in this sense to make any *litanies* within the city, by this law of Arcadius.

Bingham, Antiq., I, xiii, 1.

2. Specifically, in *liturgics*, an appointed form of responsive prayer, used as part of a service or separately. The most important varieties have been the following: (a) *Liturgical or missal litanies*, found in the oldest liturgies or eucharistic offices, especially in the introductory division. Such are the *synapte* and *ectene* of the Oriental forms, consisting of a series of brief clauses, mostly beginning "In behalf of," then naming the person or thing prayed for, and concluding "let us beseech the Lord," with the response *Kyrie eleison*. There were originally five such litanies in the liturgy: the initial diaconica or irenica (the Western *Kyrie*, pacifica, and collect), the ectene after the Gospel, the litany after the offertory, that following the great intercession by the priest after consecration, and a closing litany after communion. In the West such litanies were in use for many centuries, but they have not been retained in the Roman Church, which has, however, versicles before the introit and the *Kyrie* after it. (b) In the day hours and other offices similar litanies often form part of the service in both East and West. (c) As separate offices in the Western Church, litanies have been used since the fifth century, especially in processions of clergy and people. The earliest form of these was at the repetition of *Kyrie eleison* a great number of times without variation, the petitions of the missal litanies being omitted. Somewhat later the existing Western form was developed, beginning with the *Kyrie* and invocation of the Trinity, followed by invocations of saints, deprecations, obsecrations, supplications or intercessions, with other suffrages and prayers. The Anglican Litany in the Book of Common Prayer follows very closely the model just described, but omits all invocations of saints, recites generally several petitions in succession before inserting a response, and makes a few additions. (*See deprecation*, 2.) It is, properly speaking, a separate service, but is regularly said after the third collect at morning prayer on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. On Sundays and holy days it immediately precedes the communion service, or else is said separately. In the Roman Catholic Church three litanies are recognized for use in public worship: (1) the Litany of the Saints; (2) the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, or Litany of Loreto; and (3) the Litany of the Most Holy Name of Jesus. See *lite*².

And songe the *letanye*

And other gode orysons.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 406.

Hence—3. Any earnest supplication or prayer. [*Poetical.*]

We passed, and joined a crowd in such like guise,

Who through the town sang woful *litanies*.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I, 16.

Deacon's litany. See *diaconia*, *ectene*, *trenicon*, *synapte*.

Lesser litany. (a) The petitions *Kyrie eleison, Christe eleison, Kyrie eleison*, each said thrice, as at the beginning of the eucharistic office or mass, or the same translated, "Lord (or Christ) have mercy upon us." (b) The same petitions with the following versicles or prayers and responses in the litany in the English Book of Common Prayer, allowed to be omitted at discretion in the American Book. (c) The same petitions with the following versicles and responses in the Orders for Morning and Evening Prayer.

litany-desk (lit'a-ni-desk), *n.* In the *Anglican Ch.*, a movable desk at which a minister or reader kneels facing the altar, while he recites the litany. It is placed in the body of the church, in front of the door of the rood-screen or chancel. This position outside the choir or sanctuary is intended to accord with the penitential character of the litany. Also called *litany-stool* and (less correctly) *foldstool*. See *cut* under *foldstool*.

litany-stool (lit'a-ni-stól), *n.* Same as *litany-desk*.

litharge¹, *n.* An obsolete variant of *litharge*.

lithargie, **litharge**², *n.* Middle English variants of *lithargy*¹. *Chaucer*.

litation (li-tā'shen), *n.* [*< L. litatio(n)-, a fortunate or successful sacrifice, < litare, make a favorable sacrifice or offering, obtain favorable omens.*] A sacrificing. *Bailey*, 1731.

Litchi (lich'i), *n.* [*NL. (P. Sonnerat, 1776), < Chin. lichí: see lichí.*] A genus of sapindaceous trees included by Bentham and Hooker in the genus *Nephelium*. There is but one species, which is confined to China, the eastern part of India, and the Philippine Islands, producing an edible fruit, the *lichí*. See *lichí*.

litch-owl, *n.* See *lich-owl*.

Lit. D., Litt. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Literarum (Litterarum) Doctor*—that is, Doctor of Letters.

lit de justice (lé dé zhis-tēs'). [*F.*: *lit*, bed (*< L. lectus, bed: see litter, n.*); *de*, of; *justice*, justice.] Bed of justice. See *bed*¹.

lite¹, *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. lite, lyte, lute, partly abbr. of litel, lytel, lutel, litle (cf. much, ME. muche, moche, abbr. of muchel, mochel), partly from lit, lyt, litle: see lit*¹ and *litle*.] I. a. 1. Little.

It smed that he carried *lyt* array,

Chaucer, Frol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 14.

From this exploit he say'd not great nor *lite*,

The aged men, and boys of tender age.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi, 26. (*Latham*.)

Literature is the greatest of all sources of refined pleasure. *Huxley, Lay Sermons*, p. 52.

We become so wonted to . . . [Browning's diction] that it seems like a new dialect that we have misstereed for the sake of its *literature*. *Stedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 296.

4. In a restricted sense, the class of writings in which expression and form, in connection with ideas of permanent and universal interest, are characteristic or essential features, as poetry, romance, history, biography, and essays, in contradistinction to scientific works, or those written expressly to impart knowledge.

Literature consists of a whole body of classics in the true sense of the word. . . . *Literature* consists of all the books—and they are not so many—where moral truth and human passion are touched with a certain largeness, sanity, and attraction of form. *J. Morley, Address*, Feb. 26, 1887.

Light literature, books or writings such as can be understood and enjoyed without much mental exertion; writings intended primarily for entertainment, relaxation, or amusement; applied most frequently to fiction.—**Polite literature**, belles-lettres. [This phrase has almost passed out of use.]—**Syn.** *Literature, Learning, Scholarship, Erudition, Lore.* *Literature*, the more polished or artistic class of written compositions, or the critical knowledge or appreciation of them; *learning*, large knowledge acquired by study, especially in the literature, history, or the like, of the past; *scholarship*, learning viewed as the possession of a professional or amateur scholar or student; *erudition*, scholastic or the more recondite sort of knowledge obtained by profound research; *lore*, a rather poetic word for *erudition*, often in a special department; as, versed in the *lore* of magic.

literated (lit'ē-rā-tūrd), *a.* [*< literature + -ed.*] Learned; having literary knowledge.

Gower is . . . *literated* in the wars. *Shak., Hen. V.*, iv. 7. 157.

literated (lit'ē-rā-tus), *n.*; pl. *literated* (-ti). [*L. litteratus, litteratus*, learned; see *literate*.] A man of letters or erudition; in the plural, literary men in general; the literary class; learned people. [Rare in the singular.] Among foreigners in China the term *literated* is applied to the scholars and learned men of the country generally, especially to those who have taken one or more degrees, but are not in office and not engaged in trade.

Manifold are the tastes and dispositions of the enlightened *literated*, who turn over the pages of history. *Ireving, Knickerbocker*, p. 164.

Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a *literated* may chance to be maintained. *De Quincey*.

literate (lit'ē-rōs), *a.* [*< L. litterosus, litterosus*, learned, lettered, *< littera, litera*, letter: see *letter*³, *n.*] Distinctively literary; exercising or manifesting special care for literary form or style. [Rare.]

Amongst the French masters Daudet is always *literate*. *Harper's Mag.* (Editor's Study), LXXXVI. 479.

literosity (lit'ē-rōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< literose + -ity*.] Literary character. [Rare.]

The sentiment is German, while the *literosity* in the poorer passages of the work is second-rate English. *Harper's Mag.* (Editor's Study), LXXXVIII. 322.

lites, *n.* Plural of *lith*.

lith (lith), *n.* [*< ME. lith, lyth, < AS. lith* (pl. *lithu, leothu*) = OS. OFries. *lith* = D. *lith* = OHG. *lith*, MHG. *lit* = Icel. *lithr* = Dan. Sw. *lith* = Goth. *lithus* (also with generalizing prefix *gr-*, D. *gelid* = OHG. *gild*, MHG. *gilit*, G. *giled*), limb, joint, member; not connected, as usually supposed, with AS. *lithan*, go (see *lead*¹, *lith*³), for the word does not mean 'that on which one goes,' but prob. formed, with formative *-th* (Goth. *-thun*), from the \sqrt{li} of AS. *liu*, limb: see *limb*¹.] A limb; any member of the body; also, a joint; a segment or symmetrical part or division: as, sound in *lith* and limb; a *lith* of an orange. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Trewely she hath the herte in hold Of Chauntecleer loken in every *lith*. *Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 55.

O Willie's large o' limb and *lith*, And come o' high degree. *Birth of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 170).

lith², *n.* [ME., also *lyth*, property; cf. Icel. *lythr*, the common people, AS. *leōd*, people: see *lead*³, *n.*] Property.

lith³, *a.* A Middle English variant of *light*. *Chaucer*.

lith⁴, *v.* An obsolete variant of *lieth*, third person singular indicative present of *lie*¹. *Chaucer*.

-lith. [= F. *-lith* (> E. *-lith*) = Sp. *-litho* = Pg. *-litho* = It. *-litho*, < L. *-lithus*, Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] An element in some compounds of Greek formation, meaning 'stone,' as in *acrolith*, *monolith*, etc. In many names of minerals it occurs in the form *-lith* (which see).

lithagogue (lith'ā-gog), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. λίθος*, a stone, + *ἀγωγός*, drawing forth, < *ἀγω*, lead, carry away.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, having the power of expelling stone from the bladder or kidneys.

II. *n.* A medicine formerly supposed to expel small calculi from the kidneys or bladder.

lithanode (lith'ā-nōd), *n.* [*< Gr. λίθος*, stone, + E. *anode* (†).] A hard, compact form of peroxid of lead, used in storage-batteries. [A trade-name.]

lithanthrax (li-than'thraks), *n.* [*< Gr. λίθος*, a stone, + *άνθραξ*, coal: see *anthrax*.] Stone-coal; mineral coal: in distinction from *zylanthrax*, or wood-coal. See *coal*, 2.

litharge (lith'ārj), *n.* [Formerly also *lithargie*, *lithargy*, *lethargy*; ME. *litharge*, < OF. *litarge*, F. *litharge* = Sp. *litargirio* (also *litarge*, after F.) = Pg. *lithargyrio* = It. *litargiro*, *litargirio*, *litargilio*, < L. *lithargyrus*, < Gr. λίθάργυρος, spume of silver, < λίθος, stone, + ἀργύρος, silver: see *argent*.] The yellow or reddish protoxid of lead (PbO) partially fused. On cooling it passes into a mass consisting of small six-sided plates of a reddish-yellow color, and semi-transparent. It is much used in assaying as a flux, and in the composition of flint-glass, enters largely into the composition of the glaze of common earthenware, and is used in the manufacture of varnishes and drying-oils.

Ile onely now emboss my book with brass, Dye 't with vermilion, deck 't with coperas, With gold and silver, lead and mercury. Tin, iron, orpine, stilbium, *lethargy*. *Syluester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

Litharge plaster, In *med.*, lead-plaster or diachylon.

lithate (lith'āt), *n.* [*< lith* (see) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of lithic acid. See *urate*. Also *lithiate*.

lith¹ (lith or lith), *a.* [*< ME. lith, lythe* (also *lind*, *lynd*: see *lind*²), < AS. *lith*, gentle, soft, = OS. *lithi* = MLG. *lunde* = OHG. *lindi*, MHG. *lunde*, G. *lind* (and *gelinde*) = Dan. *lind*, gentle, soft, mild, tender (cf. L. *lentus*, pliant, flexible, tenacious, tough, viscous, slow, easy, etc.: see *lent*³); with formative *-th*, < \sqrt{lin} , seen in G. dial. (Bav.) *len*, soft, = Icel. *litr*, soft, = L. *levis*, soft, mild (see *lenity*, *lenient*, etc.), and in the verb, AS. *linnan*, etc., cease: see *lin*¹.] **1**†. Soft; tender; mild; calm; agreeable.

To make *lythe* that erst was hard. *Chaucer, House of Fame*, l. 119.

Atte places warne, in daies lithe and drie, Ys nowe the hilly landes litte to eree. *Palladius, Husbondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

2. Easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

Thou givest moisture to the thirsty roots Of the lithe willow. *Bryant, The River by Night*.

Young maiden, with a *lith* figure, and a pleasant voice, acting in those love-dramas. *O. W. Holmes, Autoerast*, fi.

3†. Pleasant; fine.

We are comene fro the kyng of this *lythe* ryche (kingdom), That knowene es for conquerour cowarde in erthe. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1653.

=**Syn.** 2. Pliable, supple, willowy.

lith¹ (lith), *v.* [*< ME. lithen, lethan*, < AS. *lithian*, become or make soft or mild, < *lith*, soft: see *lith*¹, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become calm.

II. *trans.* 1. To make soft or mild; soften; alleviate; mitigate; lessen.

After the deth she cried a thousand sythe, Syn he that wont hire wo was for to *lith* She moot forgo. *Chaucer, Troilus*, iv. 754.

2. To relax; make less stiff.

Lome mennes limes wore *lythet* that tyme, And bi-come knaues to kepe Pers heestes. *Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 188.

The Grecians were noted for light, the Parthians for fearful, the Sodomites for gluttons, like as England (God save the sample!) hath now supplid, *lithed*, and stretched their throats. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, l. 368. (*Darvies*.)

lith² (lith), *v.* [*< ME. lithen, lytha*, < Icel. *lylitha* (= Dan. *lytte*), listen, < *hljóðh.* hearing, what is heard, a sound; cf. AS. *hleóthor*, hearing, a sound, akin to *hlūd*, loud, *hlyst*, hearing: see *list*¹, *loud*.] **I.** *intrans.* To give ear; attend; listen.

Lith and listen, gentlemen, All that now be here. *Old ballad*.

II. *trans.* To listen to.

And vnder a lynde vpon a launde lened I a stounde, To *lythe* the layes the lonely foules made. *Piers Plowman* (B), viii. 66.

lith³, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *lithan*, go: see *lead*¹.] To go.

He ne durste noht . . . *lithen*. *Ormulum*, l. 8374. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

lithectasy (li-thek'tā-si), *n.* [*< Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *ἐκτασις*, extension: see *cystectasy*.] In *surg.*, same as *cystectasy*, 2.

lithely (lith'ē- or lith'ly), *adv.* In a lithic manner; flexibly; pliantly.

lithemia, **lithemia** (li-thē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίθος, a stone, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, an excess of uric acid in the blood. Also called *uricemia*.

lithemic (li-thē'mik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with lithemia.

lithent, *v. i.* [ME. *lithnien*; with formative *-n*, < *lith*, soft, mild: see *lith*¹, *a.* and *v.*] To ease.

litheness (lith'ē- or lith'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being lithic; flexibility; limberness.

lith¹† (lith'ēr), *a.* [*< ME. lither, lyther, luther, lithere, liddor*, bad, wicked, false, treacherous, < AS. *lythre*, bad, wicked; cf. D. *lodder*, a wanton, adj. *loddering*, trifling, wanton, = G. *lotterig*, slovenly; see also *litherly*. Cf. Gr. ἐλπίθεος, free.] Bad; wicked; corrupt; lazy.

For he [Love] may do al that he can devyse. And in *lithere* folke dystroye vise. *The Cuckoo and the Nightingale*, l. 14.

Her-of, good god graunte me forguenesse, Of at my *luther* lyuing in al my lyf-tyme. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 437.

lith² (lith'ēr), *a.* [Appar. an extension of *lith*¹, in simulation of *lith¹*, which in the sense of 'idle' (in deriv. *litherly*) approaches the sense of 'pliant, supple': see *lith¹*.] Soft; supple; limber; pliant. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Two Talbots, winged through the *lither* sky, In thy despite shall scape mortality. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI.*, iv. 7. 21.

litherlurdent (lith'ēr-lēr'den), *n.* [*< lith¹ + lurdan*.] Laziness. [Old slang.]

I am always troubled with the *litherburden*, I love so to linger; I am so lasy, the mosse groweth an Inch thick on the top of my finger! *Marrige of Witt and Wisdome* (1579). (*Halliwel.*)

litherly (lith'ēr-li), *a.* [*< ME. litherly* (?) = D. *liederlijk* = MLG. *liederlik* = MHG. *liederlich*, light, trifling, frivolous, G. *liederlich* = Dan. Sw. *lidelig*, lewd, careless, slovenly, wanton, vicious, dial. also light, quick; as *lith¹ + -ly*.] 1. Mischievous; wicked. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He [the goblin] was wasplish, arch, and *litherly* But well lord Cranston served he. *Scott, L. of L. M.*, li. 32.

2†. Idle; lazy.

litherly† (lith'ēr-li), *adv.* [*< ME. litherly, lutherliche*; < *lith¹ + -ly*.] Badly; wickedly; mischievously.

Thei hadde *lutherli* here lond bread and destrued. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2646.

A clerk hadde *litherly* biset his whyle But if he koude a carpenter bigyle. *Chaucer, Miller's Tale*, l. 113.

Saise to syr Lucius, to unordly he wyрке, Thus *litherly* agaynes law to lede my pople. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1268.

litherness† (lith'ēr-nes), *n.* [ME. *lithernesse*; < *lith¹ + -ness*.] 1. Wickedness.

Thei als wrecchis, wittirly, Has ledde ther liffe in *lithernesse*. *York Plays*, p. 498.

2. Idleness. [Prov. Eng.]

Idleness, moste delectable to the fleshe, which dellteth above measure in sloth, *lithernesse*, ceasing from occupation. *Northbrook's Treatise* (1577). (*Halliwel.*)

litherness² (lith'ēr-nes), *n.* [*< lith² + -ness*.] The condition or quality of being lithic or limber.

litheroust (lith'ēr-us), *a.* [Also *litherous*, *lithdrous*; < *lith¹ + -ous*.] Wicked; base.

But my learning is of an other degree, To taunt them like *lithdrous* lewde as thei bee. *Skelton, Against Venomous Tongues*, l. 29.

lithesome (lith'ē- or lith'sum), *a.* [*< lith¹ + -some*. Also contr. *lissome*.] Pliant; limber; nimble; lissome.

lithesomeness (lith'ē- or lith'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being lithic or lithesome.

lithia (lith'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < *lithium*, q. v.] An oxid (Li₂O) of the metal lithium. It is of a white color, and is slowly soluble in water, forming a hydrate, acid and caustic, which acts on colors like other alkalis.—*Lithia emerald*. See *emerald*.—*Lithia mica*. See *lepidolite*.

lithiasis (li-thi'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λίθιασις, the stone (a disease), < λίθος, a stone.] In *pathol.*: (a) A condition of the body in which uric acid is deposited in the form of stone or gravel in the urinary passages, or in gouty concretions in the tissues. (b) In a general sense, the formation of stony deposits of any kind in any part of the body.

lithiate (lith'i-āt), *n.* Same as *lithate*.

lithiate (lith'i-āt), *v. t.* [*< lithium + -ate*².] To impregnate with a salt of lithium.

lithic¹ (lith'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. λίθικός*, of or for stones, < λίθος, a stone (a substance), stone (a disease), etc.; no cognate forms appear in other lan-

guages. Hence *-lith*, *-lite*, in E. words.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting of stone.

As a general rule it may be asserted that the best lithic ornaments are those which approach nearest to the grace and pliancy of plants. J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., 1. 35.

2. Pertaining to stone in the bladder; uric.—Lithic acid. Same as uric acid (which see, under uric).

lithic² (lith'ik), a. [*lithium* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or related to the element lithium.

Lithic iodide gave the red line of this metal (W. L. 6705) extending all across the spectrum.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 160.

Lithic paint, a mastic of petalite (a mineral containing lithium), sand, and litharge, used as a coating for walls. E. H. Knight.

Lithichnozoa (li-thik-nō-zō'ē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone, + *χνοσ*, a track, + *ζωον*, an animal.] A name given by Prof. E. Hitchcock to the undetermined fossil animals which left their footprints in the Connecticut sandstones. Some, at first supposed to have been gigantic birds, are now believed to have been dinosaurian reptiles.

Lithification (lith'i-fi-kā'shon), n. [*Gr. λίθος*, a stone, + *l.* *-ficatio(n)-*, < *facere*, make: see *-ficatio*, *-fy*.] A hardening into stone; the process of becoming stone. Rarely used, and only when it is desired to speak of the conversion of unconsolidated sediments into solid rock, without any reference to the fossils which they may contain. See *petrification*.

Lithification of sediments will probably take place under heavy pressure even at ordinary temperature, but is no doubt hastened by high temperature.

J. L. Conte, in Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., IV. 468.

lithing (lith'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *lithē*, v.] The thickening of soup or broth. [Scotch.]

lithiophilite (lith-i-ōf'i-lit), n. [So called as containing lithium; < NL. *lithium* + Gr. *φίλος*, loving, + *-ite*.] A variety of triphylite containing a large amount of manganese. It occurs at Branchville in Connecticut.

lithistid (lith'is-tid), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the *Lithistida*, or having their characters; lithistidan.

II. n. A sponge of the group *Lithistida*.

Lithistida (li-this'ti-dī), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. as if **λίθιστος*, assumed verbal n. of *λίθίζω*, look like a stone (< *λίθος*, a stone), + *-ida*.] A large group of silicious sponges in which the spicules are more or less clearly tetraaxial and are interwoven into a dense skeleton, the stony body presenting a central gastric cavity or many vertical tubes; the stone-sponges. It contains the recent families *Rhizomorinidae*, *Anomocladinidae*, and *Tetracadinidae*, and the fossil *Megamorinidae*. In Sollas's classification the *Lithistida* are one of two orders of tetractinellid sponges, the other being *Choristida*, and are defined as *Tetractinellida* with branching scleres or desmas, which may or may not be modified tetrad spicules, articulated together to form a rigid skeleton. Also *Lithistidae* and *Lithistinae*, variously rated.

lithistidan (li-this'ti-dan), a. and n. [*Lithistida* + *-an*.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the group *Lithistida*; stony, as a sponge.

II. n. A stone-sponge of the group *Lithistida*.

lithium (lith'i-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Chemical symbol, Li or L; atomic weight, 7. A metallic element having a silver-white luster, quickly tarnishing in the air. It may be cut with a knife, but is less soft than potassium or sodium; it fuses at 180° C., and takes fire at a somewhat higher temperature. Lithium is the lightest of all known solid bodies, its specific gravity being 0.5336. It forms salts analogous to those of potassium and sodium. It occurs only in combination, most abundantly in the minerals spodumene, petalite, amblygonite, triphylite (and lithiophilite), and lepidolite (lithia mica).

lithlyt. An irregular Middle English spelling of *lighthly*. Chaucer.

litho (lith'ō). A common technical abbreviation of *lithograph*.

lithobibliot (lith-ō-bib'li-on), n. [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *βιβλίον*, a book: see *bible*.] Same as *bibliolite*.

Lithobiidae (lith-ō-bi'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lithobius* + *-idae*.] A family of centipeds of the order *Chilopoda*, having the body unequally segmented, with 9 larger and 6 smaller divisions, 15 pairs of legs, and long many-jointed antennae. The species are of moderate and small size, and their bite is not severe. They are common under stones, and are sometimes called *earwigs* in the United States. Also *Lithobinae*, as a subfamily of *Scolopendridae*.

Lithobius (li-thō'bi-us), n. [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *βίος*, life.] The typical genus of *Lithobiidae*, characterized by a flattened form, 2-jointed tarsi, and 40-jointed antennae. *L. americanus* is a common United States species. *L. forficatus* is the corresponding European form.

lithocarp (lith'ō-kūrp), n. [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A fossil fruit; a carpolite.

lithochromatic (lith'ō-kro-mat'ik), a. [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chromatic*.] Pertaining to lithochromatics; relating to or produced by the application of oil-colors to stone; as, *lithochromatic painting*.

lithochromatics (lith'ō-kro-mat'iks), n. [Pl. of *lithochromatic*: see *-ics*.] The art of painting in oil-colors upon stone, and of taking impressions from the stone on canvas.

lithochromatographic (lith'ō-kro-mat'ō-graf'ik), a. [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *chromolithographic*.

lithochromic (lith'ō-kro'mik), a. [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chromatic*.] Same as *lithochromatic*.

lithochromics (lith'ō-kro'miks), n. [Pl. of *lithochromic*: see *-ics*.] Same as *lithochromatics*.

lithoclast (lith'ō-klast), n. [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *κλάσσειν*, < *κλάω*, break in pieces.] 1. One who breaks stones.

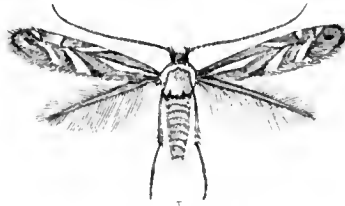
A party of horsemen . . . were ready at the gates of the mosque to assist the *lithoclast* as soon as he should have executed his task. Burchardt, Travels in Arabia, 1. 307. (Davies.)

2. An instrument used for crushing stones in the bladder, particularly for crushing stones too large for extraction in the course of a lithotomy, the instrument being introduced through the wound.

lithoclastic (lith'ō-klas'tik), a. [As *lithoclast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the breaking of stones in the bladder.

Lithocolletidae (lith'ō-ko-let'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Standinger, 1861), < *Lithocolletis* + *-idae*.] A family of tineid moths containing such important genera as *Lithocolletis* (the type), *Tischeria*, and *Bedellia*. They have no ocelli, short and thin palpi, long-tringed fore wings with the middle cell closed and 7, 8, or 10 veins, and small lanceolate hind wings with very long fringes. The larvæ are usually leaf-miners, but those of *Enophila* live in fungi.

Lithocolletis (lith'ō-ko-lēt'is), n. [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *λίθωκόλλητος*, set with precious stones, < *λίθος*, stone, < *κόλλησις*, verbal adj. of *κόλλω*, glue, fasten, < *κόλλα*, glue.] A large



Lithocolletis erataegella. Cross shows natural size.

genus of tineids, typical of the family *Lithocolletidae*, with over 100 European and nearly as many North American species, whose larvæ are leaf-miners. *L. erataegella* mines the leaves of the apple in the United States.

Lithocoralia (lith'ō-kō-rāl'i-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *λίθος*, stone, + *κόραλλιον*, coral: see *coral*.] The stone-corals.

lithocoraline (lith'ō-kō-rā-lin), a. [As *Lithocoralia* + *-ine*.] Cf. *coralline*.] Having the characters of a stone-coral; of or pertaining to the *Lithocoralia*.

lithocyst (lith'ō-sist), n. [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*, one of the sense-organs or marginal bodies of the *Luconarida* or steganophthalmate medusans.

As regards the existence of a nervous system in the Hydrozoa, very diverse opinions have been entertained. . . . There can be little doubt that the *lithocysts*, or sacs containing mineral particles, which are so frequently found in the Medusæ, are of the nature of auditory organs; while the masses of pigment, with imbedded refracting bodies, which often occur associated with the *lithocysts*, are doubtless rudimentary eyes. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 115.



Lithocyst of the Ephyra of *Aurilia aurilia*, with peduncle, side view—arrow indicating direction in which the cilia of the exterior work.

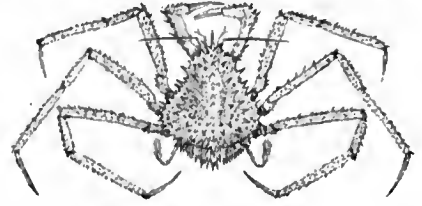
Lithodendron (lith'ō-den'dron), n. [NL., < Gr. *λίθόδενδρον*, a tree-shaped coral, < *λίθος*, a stone, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] The typical genus of *Lithodendroninae*. Schweigger, 1820. Also written *Lithodendrum*. J. D. Dana, 1846.

Lithodendroninae (lith'ō-den-drō-nī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lithodendron* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of fossil carboniferous stone-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidae*, typified by the genus *Lithoden-*

dron: so called from their branched form and petrified state. Edwards and Haine, 1856.

Lithodendrum (lith'ō-den'drum), n. [NL.] Same as *Lithodendron*.

Lithodes (li-thō'dēz), n. [NL., < Gr. *λίθόδης*, like stone, stony: see *lithoid*.] The typical genus of *Lithodidae*, containing such species as *L.*



Agassiz's Deep-sea Spider-crab (Lithodes agassizi).

areticus of northern seas, and *L. agassizi*. These crabs resemble maioids in general form and appearance, but belong to a different group. Latreille, 1802.

Lithodidae (li-thō'dī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lithodes* + *-idae*.] A family of anomorous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Lithodes*, having the carapace triangular or somewhat cordate, with elongated rostrum, no abdominal appendages, and the fifth pair of legs much reduced.

lithodome (lith'ō-dōm), n. [*Gr. λίθόδωμος*, a mason, < *λίθος*, stone, + *δῆμιον*, build (> *δομος*, a house): see *dome*.] A shell-fish which lives in a hole made by it in a rock, as a date-shell or a piddock. See *Lithodomus* and *Pholas*.

lithodomus, n. Plural of *lithodomus*, 2.

lithodomus (li-thōd'ō-mus), a. [As *lithodome* + *-ous*.] 1. Dwelling in rocks; having the characters of a lithodome: as, *lithodomus mollusks*.—2. Done by a lithodome: pertaining in any way to a lithodome: as, *lithodomus perforations*. Sir C. Lyell.

Lithodomus (li-thōd'ō-mus), n. [NL.: see *lithodome*.] 1. A genus of mussels of the family *Mytilidae*, of small size and subcylindric form, which burrow in rocks, and are known as *date-shells*. *L. lithophagus* is an example. Also called *Lithotomus* and *Lithophagus*. See cut under *date-shell*.—2. [l. c.; pl. *lithodomi* (-mī).] A member of this genus.

lithofracteur (lith'ō-frak'tēr), n. [F., < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone, + LL. *fractor*, a breaker, < *l.* *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break: see *fraction*.] An explosive mixture, containing 55 per cent. of nitroglycerin, mixed with silicious earth, coal, barium nitrate, sulphur, and sodium bicarbonate, used principally in blasting.

lithogenesis (lith'ō-jen'e-sis), n. [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *γενεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] The doctrine or science of the origin of the minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition.

lithogenous (li-thoj'e-nus), a. [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *-γενής*, -producing: see *-genous*.] Stone-producing; of or pertaining to animals which form coral.

lithoglyph (lith'ō-glif), n. [*Gr. λίθογλύφος*, carving stone, < *λίθος*, stone, + *γλύφειν*, carve.] An incision, engraving, or sculpture in stone, especially in a precious stone; also, an engraved or incised stone.

lithoglypher (li-thog'li-fēr), n. One who cuts or engraves precious stones, gems, etc.

lithoglyphic (lith'ō-glif'ik), a. [As *lithoglyph* + *-ic*.] Relating to the art of cutting and engraving on precious stones, gems, etc.

lithoglyphite (li-thog'li-fit), n. [As *lithoglyph* + *-ite*.] A fossil that presents the appearance of being engraved or shaped by art.

litholyptics (lith'ō-glip'tiks), n. [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + E. *glyptics*, q. v.] The art of cutting and engraving precious stones or gems, as in taglios, cameos, etc.

lithograph (lith'ō-gráf), n. [*Gr. λίθος*, stone, + *γραφειν*, write. Cf. *lithography*.] A print executed by lithography.

lithograph (lith'ō-gráf), v. [*lithograph*, n.] I. *trans.* To reproduce by means of lithography: as, to *lithograph* a picture.

II. *intrans.* To practise lithography.

lithographer (li-thog'ra-fēr), n. One who practises lithography.

lithographic (lith'ō-graf'ik), a. [As *lithography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lithography; engraved upon or printed from stone; produced by or employed in lithography: as, *lithographic*

prints; a lithographic press.—**Lithographic crayon.** Same as *crayon*.—**Lithographic ink.** See *ink*.—**Lithographic paper,** paper used, or specially prepared, for taking impressions from lithographic stones. For ordinary use common book- and map-papers are employed, but are specially selected from those in which the bleaching-agents and substances employed in the size are in kind or quantity such as do not, by chemical reaction upon ink or stone, injuriously affect the quality of the work.—**Lithographic pen,** a small, very fine steel pen used in lithographic work.—**Lithographic press,** a printing-press adapted for striking off impressions from lithographic stones. There are lithographic hand-presses, usually working by means of a traveling carriage which is run under a horizontal scraper-bar, and lithographic power-presses, in which the pressure is applied by means of a cylinder, and which generally have automatic devices for dampening and linking the stone and for feeding and removing the paper.—**Lithographic roller,** a wooden or metallic inking-roller used in lithographic printing. It is wrapped in woolen cloth, and covered with leather of uniform thickness and fine quality. Hand-rollers have handles at each end, covered with loose leather sleeves, by the compression of which the printer can produce varied effects. Machine-rollers, similar in construction to hand-rollers, have stocks of metal, and are sometimes as much as 50 inches long. They are driven by friction-diska running with the bed of the press.—**Lithographic slate.** Same as *lithographic stone*.—**Lithographic stone,** a compact slaty limestone, of a yellowish color and fine grain, used in lithography. The best comes from the flaggy oolites of Solnhofen in Bavaria; but others are got in the oolites of England, France, and Greece, and from older rocks in Canada.—**Lithographic-stone dresser,** a machine for facing lithographic stones, or polishing their faces.—**Lithographic varnish,** a medium employed in making and also for thinning lithographic printing-ink. It is prepared from linseed-oil, heated and then burned, and retains enough of the greasy character to give the ink the qualities necessary for lithographic printing, but not enough to grease the stone or paper.

lithographical (lith-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*lithographic* + *-al*.] Same as *lithographic*. [*Rare*.]
lithographically (lith-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of, or as regards, lithography.

lithographize (li-thog'ra-fiz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *lithographized*, ppr. *lithographizing*. [*lithograph* + *-ize*.] To lithograph. [*Rare*.]

This picture has been lithographized.

Archæologia, XXII. 452.

lithography (li-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. λίθος, stone, + γραφία, γράφειν, write*.] The art of making a picture, design, or writing upon stone in such a manner that ink-impressions can be taken from the work, and of producing such impressions by a process analogous to ordinary printing. Lithography was invented by Aloys Senefelder of Munich, about 1796. A special kind of stone is used, called *lithographic stone*. (See *lithographic*.) The design may be put upon the stone by direct drawing, by transfer from paper or from another stone, by engraving, or by transfer from a photograph. In the first process the stone is prepared by grinding to give it a grained or slightly roughened surface, on which the design is drawn with a lithographic crayon precisely as it is to appear in print, but reversed; or the surface is smoothed, and the design is made with pen or brush in lithographic ink. When the drawing is finished, the stone is etched with dilute nitric acid, and then flooded with a solution of gum arabic in water, or it is flooded with nitric-acid and gum-arabic solutions combined. The acid decomposes the soap of the crayon or ink, and leaves the marked surface of the stone in a chemical condition that fits it to absorb fatty inks. The gum-water, on the other hand, covers with an adherent film all those parts of the surface of the stone which have been left untouched by the crayon or ink. The stone is then passed on to the printer, who "washes out" the picture with turpentine, after which the image appears faintly defined in white. To print from it, an inking-roller is now passed over the stone. The wet gummed surface resists the ink and remains clean, while the design takes up the ink and readily gives it back to paper under pressure in the press. The second or autographic process is by transfer. The design, picture, map, or writing is made on prepared paper with the proper ink, dampened, laid face downward on a heated stone and pulled through the press, when the ink leaves the paper and adheres to the stone. The after-treatment is the same as in the first process. Transfers are also made from stone to stone in like manner, to save from wear the original drawing on the first stone. The third process is allied to copperplate engraving. A smooth stone is prepared with gum-water, its face is colored with lamp-black or other pigment, and the picture is scratched through the gum with a steel needle. When it is finished the stone is oiled, and the oil is absorbed wherever the surface of the stone has been laid bare by the needle. The incised design is thus made fit to take up fatty inks, which are resisted by the gummed surface so long as it is kept damp. The fourth process is that of transferring a photograph to the stone, and is called *photolithography* (which see). These four processes are modified and combined in a great variety of ways, yet in all, with the exception of photolithography, the method is essentially that invented by Senefelder.

lithoid (lith'oid), *a.* [*Gr. λιθοειδής, also contr. λιθός, like stone, stone, + οἶδος, stone, + εἶδος, form*.] Resembling a stone; of a stony structure: opposed to *vitreous*. See *devitrification*.

By the progressive development of crystallites or crystals during the cooling and consolidation of a molten rock a glass loses its vitreous character and becomes *lithoid*—in other words, undergoes devitrification.

Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 108.

lithoidal (li-thoi'dal), *a.* [*lithoid* + *-al*.] Same as *lithoid*.

litholabe (lith'ō-lāb), *n.* [*LGr. λιθολάβος, an instrument for extracting a stone, < Gr. λίθος, stone, + λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take, seize*.] In *surg.*, an instrument formerly employed for keeping a stone in the bladder fixed so that it could be acted upon by lithotritic instruments.

litholapaxy (lith'ō-lā-pak'si), *n.* [*Gr. λίθος, stone, + λάπαξις, an evacuation, < λάπασσειν, empty*.] In *surg.*, a form of lithotripsy; a method of crushing stone in the bladder and evacuating it.

litholatrous (li-thol'a-trus), *a.* [*litholatry* + *-ous*.] Practising or pertaining to litholatry: as, *litholatrous* persons or rites. [*Imp. Dict.*]

litholatry (li-thol'a-tri), *n.* [*Gr. λίθος, stone, + λατρεία, worship; see latría*.] The worship of stones of particular shapes. [*Imp. Dict.*]

litholeine (li-thō'lē-in), *n.* [*Gr. λίθος, stone, + L. oleum (< Gr. ἔλαιον), oil, + -ine*.] A yellow oily liquid distilled from petroleum, used in eczema and parasitic skin-diseases.

lithologic (li-thō'loj'ik), *a.* [*lithology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lithology or the science of rocks; relating to stones; concerning the nature or composition of stone; petrographic.

lithological (li-thō'loj'i-kal), *a.* [*lithologic* + *-al*.] Same as *lithologic*.

lithologically (li-thō'loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a lithological manner; from a lithological point of view; as regards lithologic character or structure: as, strata *lithologically* distinct.

lithologist (li-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [*lithology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in lithology.

lithology (li-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [*Gr. λίθος, stone, + λογία, λέγειν, speak; see -ology*.] 1. A branch of mineralogy concerned with the minute study of rocks, with the object of finding out what minerals make up the different varieties. This is done chiefly by the microscopic study of the rocks, cut for this purpose into thin sections and properly mounted for examination. See *petrography* and *petrology*. 2. That department of medical science which is concerned with the study and treatment of calculi found in the human body.

lithomaney (lith'ō-man-si), *n.* [*Gr. λίθος, stone, + μαντεία, divination, < μάντις, a diviner*.] Divination or prediction by means of stones. As strange must be the *lithomaney*, or divination from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 3.

lithomarge (lith'ō-märj), *n.* [*Gr. λίθος, stone, + L. marga, marl*.] One of several imperfectly determined minerals, or mixtures of minerals, all of which are hydrous silicates of alumina, and closely related to or identical with kaolin and kaolinite. Some varieties are compact, others more or less pulverulent. The word is little used in English except as the translation of the German *steinmark*, literally 'rock-marrow.'

lithopædium (lith-ō-pē'di-um), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. λίθος, a stone, + παιδίον, dim. of παῖς (παῖδ-), a child*.] A dead fetus, retained, and impregnated with salts of lime.

Lithophaga (li-thof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [*NL., nent. pl. of lithophagus; see lithophagous*.] A family of bivalve mollusks containing several genera whose members burrow in rocks and other hard substances, as *Saxicava*, *Petricola*, *Venerupis*, etc. The term is no longer in use; the family being heterogeneous, its representatives are by modern systematists dissociated in different families, namely *Saxicavidae* (or *Glycymeridae*), *Petricolidae*, and *Veneridae*. Also called *Lithophagæ*, *Lithophagi*, *Lithophagiæ*. *Lamarck*, 1812-18.

lithophagi (li-thof'a-ji), *n. pl.* [*NL.; see lithophagous*.] 1. Eaters of stone: applied collectively or indiscriminately to animals that perforate or penetrate stones or stony objects to make a nest or burrow for themselves therein. Such are the lithodomous mollusks, as date-shells (*Lithodomus*) and piddocks (*Pholadidae*), various zoophytes, annelids, etc. See cuts under *date-shell* and *piddock*. 2. [*cap.*] Same as *Lithophaga*.

Lithophagidæ (lith-ō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Lithophaga* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Lithophaga*.

lithophagous (li-thof'a-gus), *a.* [*NL., lithophagus, < Gr. λίθος, a stone, + φάγειν, eat*.] 1. Eating stones; swallowing gravel, as a bird.— 2. Perforating or penetrating stones, as the *Lithophaga*; lithodomous.

Lithophagus (li-thof'a-gus), *n.* [*NL.; see lithophagous*.] 1. A genus of mussels of the family *Mytilidæ* (not pertaining to the *Lithophaga*): same as *Lithodomus*, 1.

lithophane (lith'ō-fän), *n.* [*Gr. λίθος, stone, + φανής, appearing, < φαίνεσθαι, appear*.] A style of ornamentation devised for lamps, decorative windows, and other transparencies, produced by impressing sheets of porcelain-glass, when in a soft state, with figures, which become visible by transmitted light.

lithophosphor (lith'ō-fos-fōr), *n.* [*Gr. λίθος, stone, + φωσφόρος, giving light; see phosphor, phosphorus*.] A stone that becomes phosphorescent when heated.

lithophosphoric (lith'ō-fos-for'ik), *a.* [*lithophosphor* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lithophosphor, or having its nature; becoming phosphorescent by heat.

lithophotography (lith'ō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. λίθος, stone, + E. photography, q. v.*] Same as *photolithography*. [*Imp. Dict.*]

lithophyl, lithophyll (lith'ō-fil), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. λίθος, stone, + φύλλον, a leaf*.] A fossil leaf or impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such a leaf or impression.

lithophysa (lith-ō-fi'sä), *n.*; pl. *lithophysæ* (-sē). [*NL., < Gr. λίθος, stone, + φύσα, bellows*.] A spherulite having a concentrically chambered structure: so called by Richthofen. See *spherulite*.

lithophyse (lith'ō-fis), *n.* Same as *lithophysa*.
lithophyte (lith'ō-fit), *n.* [*Gr. λίθος, stone, + φυτόν, a plant*.] Any one of the polyps whose substance is stony or hard, as corals and sea-fans. The older naturalists classed them with plants, whence the name.

lithophytic (lith-ō-fit'ik), *a.* [*lithophyte* + *-ic*.] Same as *lithophytous*.

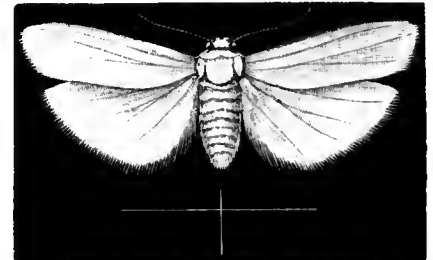
lithophytous, *n.* [*NL.; see lithophyte*.] A lithophyte.

Coral . . . is a *lithophyton*, or stone plant, and growth at the bottom of the sea. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 5.

lithophytous (lith'ō-fi-tus), *a.* [*lithophyte* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.

Lithornis (li-thōr'nis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. λίθος, stone, + ὄρνις, a bird*.] The generic name proposed by Professor Owen for certain bird-remains from the Eocene clay at Sheppey in England, supposed to have been accipitines. The species is named *Lithornis vulturinus*.

Lithosia (li-thō'si-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < Gr. λίθος, a stone*.] The typical genus of *Lithosiidæ*. The palpi are short, squamous, and two-jointed; the antennæ are simple, and setose in the male;



Lithosia cephalica. (Cross shows natural size.) This moth is a pure silvery-white. The fringe on the under pair of wings is long and soft.

and the tibiae are short and slender. There are nearly 100 species, and the genus is wide-spread. *L. bicolor* is common in North America. The common footman of Great Britain is *L. complanata*, of a dull color, expanding about 1½ inches.

lithosiid (li-thō'si-id), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lithosiidæ*, or having their characters. 2. *n.* Any member of the *Lithosiidæ*; a footman.

Lithosiidæ (lith-ō-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Lithosia* + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycid moths, typified by the genus *Lithosia*; the footmen. They have a slender body, filiform antennæ, moderate three-jointed labial palps, ample wings, subelliptical fore wings, and unfolded hind wings with a conspicuous frenulum. The larvae feed upon plants and lichens, and are often clothed with hairs arising from piligerous tubercles. There are about 100 genera, and the family is wide-spread. Also written *Lithosiadæ*, *Lithosiidæ*.

Lithospermææ (lith-ō-spēr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1845), < Lithospermum* + *-ææ*.] A subtribe of plants of the tribe *Borageæ*, typified by the genus *Lithospermum*, and characterized by having the four erect or incurved nutlets sessile and attached by the immediate base to a plane gynobase. It embraces 17 genera of herbs or low shrubs, including among them *Mertensia* (the lungwort), *Onosmodium* (the false gromwell), *Myosotis* (the forget-me-not), and many other well-known plants.

lithospermous (lith-ō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*Gr. λίθος, stone, + σπέρμα, seed; see sperm*.] In *bot.*, having hard and stone-like fruit.

Lithospermum (lith-ō-spēr'mum), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700)* (so called in allusion to the nuts or seeds, which are very hard and have a polished surface), *< L. lithospermum, < Gr. λίθοςπεριον, gromwell, < λίθος, stone, + σπέρμα, seed; see sperm*.] A genus of plants of the

tribe *Borageae*, type of the subtribe *Lithospermeae*, characterized by a corolla with a cylindrical tube, a usually naked throat, and a spreading limb. The stamens are included, and the nutlets smooth, with a small flat surface at the base. There are about 40 species, growing throughout the warm and temperate parts of the northern hemisphere, in eastern Africa, and the western part of South America. They are rough hairy herbs, rarely undershrubs, bearing purple, blue, white, or yellow flowers, either solitary in the axils or (the upper) in leafy bracted spikes or racemes. See *Gromwell*, *Akanet*, 3, and *puccoon*.

lithosphere (lith'ō-sfēr), *n.* [*Gr.* λίθος, stone, + σφαῖρα, sphere: see *sphere*.] The crust of the earth: a designation corresponding with *atmosphere* and *hydrosphere*. [Little used.]

lithostrotion (lith'ō-strō'ti-on), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *L.* lithostrotus, mosaic, < *Gr.* λίθωστροτός, paved with stones, < λίθος, stone, + στροτός, covered, < στρον-νύειν, spread: see *strew*, *strow*.] 1. A kind of fossil coral found in mountain limestone. *Lloyd* (*Lloyd*), 1699.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of fossil rugose stone-corals of the family *Cyathophylloide*. Also *Lithostrotium*.

lithothyptic (lith'ō-thrip'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* λίθος, stone, + θρυπτικός, able to break, < θρύπτειν, break to pieces.] Same as *lithotritic*. Sometimes, erroneously, *lithothyptic*.

lithothyptist (lith'ō-thrip'tist), *n.* [*lithothyptic* + *-ist*.] Same as *lithotriticist*.

lithothyptor (lith'ō-thrip-tor), *n.* [*lithothyptic* + *-or*.] Same as *lithotritor*.

lithothyropy (lith'ō-thrip-ti), *n.* [*Gr.* λίθος, stone, + θρύπτειν, break to pieces.] The operation of crushing stone in the bladder; lithotripsy.

lithotint (lith'ō-tint), *n.* [*Gr.* λίθος, stone, + *E.* tint.] 1. The art or process of producing pictures in colors from lithographic stones.—2. A picture so produced.

lithotome (lith'ō-tōm), *n.* [*Gr.* λίθοτόμος, cutting stones, < λίθος, stone, + τέμνειν, τμήειν, cut: see *tome*.] 1. A mineral which in its rough state has the appearance of a cut gem.—2. In *arg.*, an improper name for a cystotome.

lithotomic (lith'ō-tōm'ik), *a.* [*lithotome* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or performed by lithotomy.

lithotomical (lith'ō-tōm'ik-al), *a.* [*lithotomic* + *-al*.] Same as *lithotomic*.

lithotomist (li-thot'ō-mist), *n.* [*lithotome* + *-ist*.] One who practises cutting for stone in the bladder.

lithotomize (li-thot'ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lithotomized*, ppr. *lithotomizing*. [*lithotome* + *-ize*.] To perform lithotomy on.

He lithotomized a man, but was unable to extract a stone. *S. D. Gross*, *Autobiog.*, p. 45.

Lithotomus (li-thot'ō-mūs), *n.* [*N.L.*: see *lithotome*.] Same as *Lithophagus* or *Lithodomus*: a term coined to replace *Lithophagus*, in order to avoid the implication that the members of this genus eat the rock they excavate. *Nitzsche*, 1825; *Voigt*, 1834.

lithotomy (li-thot'ō-mi), *n.* [*L.L.* lithotomia, < *Gr.* λίθοτομία, a cutting of stones, a cutting for stone, < λίθοτόμος, cutting stones, cutting for stone: see *lithotome*.] The operation, art, or practice of cutting for stone in the bladder.

lithotripsy (lith'ō-trip-si), *n.* [*Gr.* λίθος, stone, + τριψω, rubbing, < τριβω, rub.] Same as *lithotripsy*.

lithotriptic (lith'ō-trip'tik), *a.* [*lithotripsy* (-trip-) + *-ic*.] Same as *lithotritic*.

lithotriptist (lith'ō-trip'tist), *n.* [*lithotripsy* (-trip-) + *-ist*.] Same as *lithotriticist*.

lithotriptor (lith'ō-trip-tor), *n.* [*lithotripsy* (-trip-) + *-or*.] Same as *lithotritor*.

lithotrite (lith'ō-trit), *n.* [*Gr.* λίθος, stone, + *L.* tritus, pp. of *tereō*, rub: see *trite*.] An instrument for crushing a stone in the bladder, so as to reduce it to small particles which will pass through the urethra. Also *lithotritor*.

lithotritic (lith'ō-trit'ik), *a.* [*As lithotrite* + *-ic*; partly confused with *lithothyptic*.] Of or pertaining to lithotripsy; having the property of destroying stone in the bladder.

lithotritist (lith'ō-trit-tist), *n.* [*lithotrite* + *-ist*.] One who practises lithotripsy. Also *lithothyptist*.

lithotritor (lith'ō-tri-tor), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* λίθος, stone, + *L.* tritor, a rubber, < *tereō*, pp. *tritus*, rub, grind.] Same as *lithotrite*.

lithotripsy (lith'ō-tri-ti), *n.* [*Gr.* λίθος, stone, + *L.* tritus, pp. of *tereō*, rub, grind.] The operation of crushing a stone in the bladder by means of an instrument called a lithotrite.

lithotype (lith'ō-tip), *n.* [*Gr.* λίθος, stone, + τύπος, impression: see *type*.] 1. A kind of stereotypic plate produced by lithotypy.—2. A

method of printing from lithographic stone in the same manner as from type, the design on the stone being etched deeply enough to admit of the use of the type-press. *E. H. Knight*.

lithotype (lith'ō-tip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lithotyped*, ppr. *lithotyping*. [*lithotype*, *n.*] To prepare for printing by lithotypy.

lithotypic (lith'ō-tip'ik), *a.* [*lithotype* + *-ic*.] Relating to lithotypy; printed by the lithotypic process.

lithotypy (lith'ō-ti-pi), *n.* [*As lithotype* + *-y*.] A peculiar process of stereotyping by pressing the types into a soft mold or matrix. On the removal of the types the hollows left by them are filled with a mixture of gum shellac, fine sand, tar, and linseed-oil in a heated state. This mixture when thrown into cold water becomes hard, and forms a plate ready to be printed from. From the sand present in it, it has a stony texture.

lit-house (lit'hous), *n.* A dye-house. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lithoxyle (li-thok'sil), *n.* [*Gr.* λίθος, stone, + ξύλον, wood.] A variety of wood-opal, which retains distinctly the form and texture of the original wood.

lithoxylite (li-thok'si-lit), *n.* [*lithoxyle* + *-ite*.] Same as *lithoxyle*.

Lithuanian (lith'ū-ā-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Lithuania* (see def.) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Lithuania, or to its people or language.

2. *n.* 1. A member of a race inhabiting Lithuania, formerly an independent country south-east of the Baltic sea, afterward subject to Poland, now included in West Russia.—2. The language of Lithuania. It is one of a branch of Indo-European or Aryan tongues, usually called *Lettic* or *Lettish*, and most nearly allied to Slavic. These languages are spoken in parts of western Russia and eastern Prussia.

Lithuanic (lith'ū-an'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Lithuania* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Same as *Lithuanian*.

2. *n.* Same as *Lithuanian*, 2; in a wider sense, same as *Lettic*.

lithuria (li-thū'ri-ū), *n.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* λίθος, stone, + ούρον, urine.] The presence of an abnormal amount of uric acid in the urine.

lithwake (lith'wāk), *a.* [*Also dial. leathwake*; < *ME.* lithwakyke, *lythwakyke*, < *teothewok*, < *AS.* lithwæc, *lithwæc*, *leothwæc*, with pliant joints, flexible, < *lith* (pl. *leathu*), a joint, + *wæc*, yielding, weak: see *lith*¹ and *weak*.] Limber; flexible; pliable.

lithy (li'thi or -thi), *a.* [*Also dial. lethy*; < *lithic* + *-y*.] 1. Lithic; easily bent: pliable.

Their lithic bodies bound with limits of a shell. *A Herrings Tayle* (1595). [*Nares*.]

2. Heavy; warm: applied to the weather. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lithy-tree (li'thi-trē), *n.* [*So called from its pliable limbs*; < *lithy* + *tree*.] The wayfaring-tree, *Fiburnum Laurana*; also, *Rhus cuneata*.

litigable (lit'i-gā-bl), *a.* [*ML.* litigabilis, < *L.* litigare, litigate: see *litigate*.] Capable of being litigated, or made the subject of a suit at law.

litigant (lit'i-gant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* litigant = *Sp.* *litigante*, < *L.* litigan(t)-s, ppr. of *litigare*, litigate: see *litigate*.] 1. *a.* Disposed to litigate; contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit.

2. *n.* One who is a party to a suit at law.

In all the Teutonic bodies of custom except the English and the Lombardic, even when the greatest latitude of seizure is allowed to litigants out of Court, some judicial person or body must be applied to before they proceed to extremities. *Maine*, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 284.

litigate (lit'i-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *litigated*, ppr. *litigating*. [*L.* litigatus, pp. of *litigare*, dispute, quarrel, carry on a suit. < *lis* (lit-), strife, dispute, suit, + *agere*, drive, carry on: see *lis*¹ and *agent*.] 1. *intrans.* To carry on a suit by judicial process.

The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still litigates in the same cause. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

2. *trans.* To make the subject of a suit at law; bring before a court of law for decision; prosecute or defend at law, as a right or claim.

It is taken absolutely for granted that there is somewhere a rule of known law which will cover the facts of the dispute now litigated. *Maine*, *Ancient Law*, p. 31.

litigation (lit'i-gā'shon), *n.* [*LL.* litigatio(n)-, a dispute, < *L.* litigatus, pp. of *litigare* (> *litigare* = *Pg.* *Sp.* *litigar*), quarrel, carry on a suit: see *litigate*.] 1. The act or process of litigating or carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity; a judicial contest.

It was a curious coincidence that the great breach between England and Rome should be the result of a litigation in a matrimonial suit. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 403. Nothing quenches a spirit of litigation like despair of success. *Paley*, *Moral Philoa.*, vi. 8.

2. Any dispute or discussion dependent upon evidence for decision. [Rare.]

Whether the "muscular sense" directly yields us knowledge of space is still a matter of litigation among psychologists. *W. James*, *Mind*, XII. 1.

litigator (lit'i-gā-tor), *n.* [*L.* litigator, < *litigare*, litigate: see *litigate*.] One who litigates.

litigiosity (li-tij'ō-s'i-ti), *n.* [*L.* as if *litigiosita(t)-s*, < *litigiosus*, contentious: see *litigious*.] 1. The character or quality of being litigious; litigiousness.—2. In *Scots law*, a tacit legal prohibition of alienation, to the prejudice of a begun action or diligence the object of which is to attain the possession or to acquire the property of a particular subject, or to attach it in security of debt. *Imp. Dict.*

litigious (li-tij'us), *a.* [*F.* litigieux = *Sp.* *Pg.* *litigioso*, < *L.* litigiosus, disputatious, contentious, < *litigium*, strife, dispute, < *litigare*, dispute: see *litigate*.] 1. Inclined to litigate or go to law; given to the practice of bringing lawsuits; fond of litigation; contentious.

A rich litigious lord I love to follow,
A lord that bulks his happiness on brawlings. *Fletcher*, *Spanish Curate*, iii. 4.

2. Subject to or dependent upon legal contest; hence, disputable; controvertible; subject to contention: as, litigious right.

No fences, parted fields, nor marka nor bounds,
Distinguish'd acres of litigious grounds. *Dryden*, *tr.* of *Virgil's Georgics*, l. 194.

The Governor . . . encouraged me to buy it, saying "that such kind of lands only were lawful here to be bought and sold, and that this was not in the least litigious." *R. Knox* (*Arber's Eng. Garner*, l. 386).

3. Of or pertaining to litigation; relating to or connected with legal contention.

They view'd the ground of Rome's litigious hall;
Once oxen low'd where now the lawyers bawl. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, viii.

I never visit these scenes . . . without a very vehement desire to be disengaged . . . from litigious terms. *R. Choate*, *Addresses*, etc., p. 124.

The litigious sophism, a logical puzzle, which runs thus: A law-student agreed to pay his teacher a certain sum if he won his first case. As he never had a case, his teacher sued him for the amount, thinking that if the matter was not decided in his favor in the first instance, he should necessarily win a second process for the same money, because the law-student would then have won his first case. The student, on the other hand, maintained that if the case was decided in his favor, he ought not to be compelled to pay; and if it were decided against him, then by the terms of the contract he should not pay.

litigiously (li-tij'us-ly), *adv.* In a litigious or contentious manner.

litigiousness (li-tij'us-nes), *n.* The character of being litigious; a disposition to engage in or carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

Litiopa (li-ti'ō-pi-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, so called as having a simple aperture, without a spout; irreg. < *Gr.* λιστός, smooth, plain, simple, + ὅρη, hole, aperture.] The typical genus of *Litiopidae*. The species are very small. They are oceanic, and attach themselves to gulfweed by glutinous threads.

Litiopidæ (lit'io-pi'dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Litiopa* + *-idæ*.] A family of tanioglossate gastropods typified by the genus *Litiopa*; the gulfweed-snails. They are related to the *Rissoiæ* and *Cerithiæ*, but have filaments developed from the epipodium and operculigerous lobe. The shell is conic, with an entire aperture (whence the name) and a truncated columella. The species are of small size, and live in various seas, chiefly on sargassum.

litiscontestation (li-tis-kon-tes-tā'shon), *n.* [*OF.* *litiscontestation*, < *L.L.* *litis contestatio(n)-*, the formal entering of a suit by calling witnesses: *L.* *litis*, gen. of *lis*, strife, lawsuit; *contestatio(n)-*, an attesting by witnesses: see *contestation*.] In *Scots law*, the appearance of parties in court to contest their rights.

litispendence (li-tis-pen'dens), *n.* [*OF.* *litispendence*, < *ML.* *litis pendencia*, pendency of a suit: *L.* *litis*, gen. of *lis*, a suit, + *ML.* *pendencia*, pendency: see *pendency*.] In *law*: (a) The time during which a lawsuit is going on. (b) A plea that another action is pending.

litmus (lit'mus), *n.* [A corruption of *lacmus*, simulating dial. *lit*, dye: see *lacmus*.] A peculiar coloring matter procured from *Roccella tinctoria* and some other lichens. It is prepared chiefly in Holland by macerating the lichens with a mixture of urine, lime, and potash or soda. As a result of the fermentation, the mass finally becomes blue, when it is removed, is mixed with calcareous matter to give it consistency, and is then allowed to harden in molds. Paper tinged blue by litmus, called *litmus-paper*, is reddened by an acid, for the presence of which it is used as a test; its blue color is restored by an alkali. See *archil*.—**LITMUS ON RAGS**, or *tourneol en drapaux*, a name given to a pigment prepared by steeping coarse linen rags in the juice of *Croton tinctorium*, and afterward subjecting them to the action of ammonia from urine or stable-manure. The *tourneol en drapaux* is used especially to color the crust

of certain kinds of Holland cheeses, in order to render them less liable to decay or to attacks of cheese-mites. The color of the cloths is blue, but turns red after application to the cheese.—**Litmus-paper.** See above.

Litonotidæ (lit-ō-not'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Litonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, represented by the genus *Litonotus*, free-swimming, soft and flexible, and of lanceolate or elongate figure. They have a narrow and often highly elastic neck-like anterior prolongation; the entire ventral surface flat and finely ciliated throughout; the dorsal surface smooth and fibrous, and mostly convex; the oral aperture ventral; a series of larger preoral cilia mostly developed in advance of the oral aperture; the pharynx unarmed; and the trichocysts usually abundant.

Litonotus (lit-ō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Wrzesniowski, 1870), < Gr. *λίτος*, smooth, + *νότος*, back.] The typical genus of *Litonotidæ*. *L. fasciola* inhabits ponds.

litoral, *a.* See *littoral*.

Litoralia (lit-ō-rā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. litoralis*, of or belonging to the sea-shore.] In Fieber's classification, a subsection of aquatic hemipterous insects, including those which are subaquatic.

litotes (lit'ō-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίτοτης*, plainness, simplicity, < *λίτος*, smooth, plain, < *λίς*, smooth.] In *rhet.*, a figure in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary. Thus, "a citizen of no mean city" means one "of an illustrious city."

litra (lē'trā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίτρα*, a pound, a silver coin, prob. a dial. var. of *L. libra*, a pound; see *libra*.] A silver coin of Sicily. Compare *decalitron*.

litrameter (li-tram'ō-tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λίτρα*, a pound (see *liter*), + *μέτρον*, a measure (see *meter*).] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

litre¹, *n.* See *liter*.

litre² (lē'tēr), *n.* [< F. *litre*, OF. *litre*, *littre*, prob. orig. **listre* (= Pr. *listra* = It. dial. *listra*), a band used in draping a church for a funeral service; prob. orig. a var. of *liste*, a border, band; see *list*⁴, *list*⁵.] In *her.*, a black band, supposed to represent the knightly belt, charged with the arms of the defunct, and painted on the wall of a church or chapel at the time of the funeral. This variety of the funeral achievement was formerly considered a mark of very high dignity. It is now nearly abandoned.

litre³ (lit're), *n.* [Chilian.] A small tree of Chili, *Rhus caustica*, with very hard wood, used for axletrees, cogs, and furniture.

Litsea (lit'sē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarec, 1789), from the Jap. name of the tree.] A genus of lauraceous trees, rarely shrubs, of the tribe *Litseeæ*, characterized by diceous flowers with usually a four- to six-parted involucre. There are nine, twelve, or an indefinite number of stamens in the three-parted flowers, and six in the two-parted, all having four-celled anthers. The leaves are usually alternate and coriaceous, with a pinnate venation or triple-nerved, and the staminate flowers are generally sessile, while the pistillate are often umbelled. There are about 125 species, natives of tropical and eastern Asia and Australia. *L. dealbata* of Australia, sometimes cultivated in greenhouses, is called *brushland mist tree*.

Litseeæ (lit-sē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1840), < *Litsea* + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Laurineæ*, based on the genus *Litsea*, distinguishable from the tribe *Perseeæ* by having introrse anthers, and a short dense inflorescence, either subsessile or on a short peduncle. It embraces 9 genera, among which are included some of the most important of the order, such as *Laurus* (the laurel), *Lindera* (the wild allspice), and *Sassafras*.

litster (lit'stēr), *n.* [< ME. *litster*, *littster*, *lytster*, *lyster*, a dyer; < *lit*² + *-ster*.] A dyer. [Old and prov. Eng.]

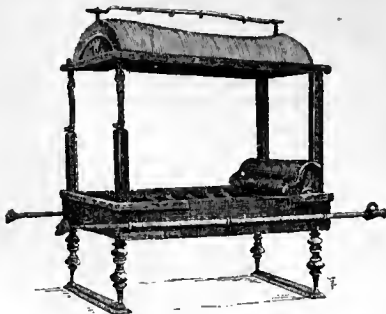
No madyr welde, or wod na *litéstere*
Ne knew. Chaucer, Former Age, l. 17.

Litt. D. See *Lit. D.*

litten (lit'en), *n.* [Also *liten*; a dial. var. of *leighton*.] 1. A garden. Ray.—2. A churchyard. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

litter (lit'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *littour*; < ME. *litter*, *litre*, *lyter*, *lytere*, *lytier*, < OF. *litiere*, F. *litiere* = Pr. *littiera*, *littiera* = Sp. *litiera* = Pg. *litiera* = It. *lettiera* as if **lecticaria* (ML. also *litaria*, *litaria*, *lectoria*, after OF.), a litter (cf. *lecticarius*, a litter-bearer), < *lectica*, a litter, sedan, < *lectus* (> F. *lit*), a bed; < √ *legh* = E. *lie*; see *lectual*, *lectica*, *lectern*, etc., and *lie*¹. All the various senses are derived from the primitive sense, a 'bed' or 'couch,' whence 'a portable bed,' 'a bed for animals' (usually of loose straw), etc. It is an error to refer 'litter,' a brood, to Icel. *litr*, *litrtr*, a place where animals produce their young. The E. word from this source is the dial. *lafter*, *lutter*, *lighter*, *lauchter*.] 1. A vehicle consisting of a bed or couch sus-

pended between shafts, and borne by men or horses. It was formerly esteemed as an easy and fashionable method of carriage. Among the Romans the litter



Ancient Roman Litter, preserved in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

(*lectica*) was borne by slaves set apart for that special service; it was in common use by patricians in the time of Tiberius. In Europe horse-litters were much used before the introduction of coaches.

Make somowne all thyn oste an thy peple; and when thei be alle come, do the to be bore in a *lytier*, and so go fight with thyn ennys; and, wite it verly, thou shalt hem venquise. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 92.

2. A form of hurdle-bed on which a sick or wounded person is conveyed from one point to another, as to a hospital in a city, or to a field-hospital on a battle-field. For this purpose the stretcher or hand-litter is in use, consisting of canvas, about 6½ feet long by 3 feet wide, securely fastened at the sides to two hard-wood poles about 8 feet long, and convenient for rolling up. Horse- and mule-litters of various forms are used in some armies and in American frontier service.

3. A birth or bringing forth of more than one young animal at a time, as of pigs, kittens, rabbits, puppies, etc.

The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrowed.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 256.
My mother had ij. whelps at one *litter*,
Both borne in Lent.
Marriage of Witt and Wisdome (1579).

4. A number of young animals brought forth at a birth: used with reference to mammals which regularly give birth to more than one young at once, as the sow, bitch, cat, rabbit, etc., and only slightly of human beings.— 5. Loose straw, hay, or the like, spread on a floor or the ground as bedding for horses, cows, or other animals.

Gromes palletis shyn fyle and make *litere*,
ix fote on lengthe with-out diswre.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

6. Waste matter, as shreds, fragments, or the like, scattered about, as on a floor; scattered rubbish; things strewn about in a careless or slovenly manner; clutter.

Strephon, who found the room was void,
Stole in, and took a strict survey
Of all the *litter* as it lay. Swift.

7. A condition of disorder or confusion: as, the room is in a *litter*.—**Indian litter**, an extemporized litter made by attaching three cross-pieces to two stout saplings, by means of notches and cords. The sick or wounded man is laid in his blanket, which is then knotted to the framework. In storms the man is protected by a top made with a blanket stretched over bent twigs.—**To be in litter**, to be in the state of bringing forth young, or of lying in with young, as a sow or a bitch.

He called me Turnots and asked what were the price
o' pigs. I asked him, were any of his family in *litter*.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 116.

litter (lit'ēr), *v.* [< *litter*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1†. To carry in a litter.

These Pagan ladies were *litter'd* to Campus Martius, ours
are coach'd to Hyde-Park. Gentleman Instructed, p. 112.

2. To scatter straw, hay, or other similar substance on or over for bedding.

At last he found a stall where oxen stood, . . .
But, for his ease, well *littered* was the floor.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 226.

3. To spread a bed for; supply with litter: usually with *down*.

I'll see the horse well *littered*.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, l. 221).

4. To make litter of; use for litter.

Then to their roots
The light soil gently move, and strew around
Old leaves or *litter'd* straw, to screen from heat
The tender infants. Dodsley, Agriculture, ll.

5. To bring forth; give birth to: said of mammals which usually produce a number at a birth, as the sow, cat, rabbit, bitch, etc., or slightly of human beings.

My father named me Antolyucus; who being, as I am, *littered*
under Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 25.

6. To scatter things over or about in a careless or slovenly manner.

They found
The room with volumes *litter'd* round.
Swift, Cadens and Vanessa.

II. intrans. 1. To be supplied with a bed or litter for bedding; sleep in litter: as, to *litter* in the straw.

The inn
Where he and his horse *littered*.
Habington, Castara, ll.

2. To bring forth a litter of young animals.

These [dogs] have in this City no particular owners; . . . [the Turks] thinking it nevertheless a deed of piety to feed, and provide them kennels to *litter* in.

Sandys, Travels, p. 45.
A horrible desert, . . . where the she-wolf still *littered*.
Macaulay.

litterateur (lit-ē-ra-tēr'), *n.* [F., < L. *litterator*: see *literator*.] A literary man; one who is engaged in literary work; one who adopts literature as a profession.

littery (lit'ēr-i), *a.* [< *litter*, *n.*, + *-y*.] Consisting of litter; encumbered or covered with litter.

little (lit'l), *a.* and *n.*; compar. *less*, superl. *least* (rarely, and only in modern obs. or dial. use, *littler*, *littlest*). [< ME. *littel*, *lital*, *lytel*, *litle*, *lutel*, < AS. *lytel*, *litel* = OS. *luttil* = D. *luttel* = MLG. *luttel* = OHG. *luzil*, *luzzil*, MHG. G. dial. *lützel* = (with a diff. base *lit-*, instead of *lut-* as in the preceding forms) Icel. *litill* = Dan. *lille* = Sw. *lille*, *lilla* = Goth. *leitils*, *littile*; also without the suffix *-el*, ME. *lit*, *lyt*, < AS. *lyt* = OS. *lut* = D. (dim.) *lutje* = LG. *lüt*, dim. *lütje* = Icel. *litt* (adv.) = Sw. *liten*, *litel* = Dan. *liden*, *lidet*, *lidt* (adv.), *litle* (cf. E. dial. *lile*, < ME. *lite*, *lyte*, abbr. of *litel*, *lytel*, *littile*, etc.); root unknown.

The word is connected by Skeat with AS. *lytig*, deceitful (< *lot*, deceit; cf. Goth. *luts*, deceitful, *lutōn*, betray), as if the sense 'little' in size were derived from the sense of 'little' in spirit, 'mean,' 'base'; but this is improbable in itself, and no such transition or connection of sense appears in AS. use.] **I. a.** Not large or much. (a) Of small size, bulk, or compass; diminutive, absolutely or relatively: as, a *little* grain of sand; a *little* child or man; the *little* finger.

Thanne was the place to *littil* for them all,
Wherefore the Sowdon anon dede ordeyne
A larger place owt'pon the playn.
Geoffrey (E. E. T. S.), l. 1392.

Presumptuous man! the reason wouldst thou know,
Why form'd'st so weak, so *littile*, and so blind?
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 36.

(b) Not large in number; having few constituent members or parts: as, a *little* army or fleet; a *little* city.

If the household be too *littile* for the lamb. Ex. xii. 4.
(c) Not much; of small amount, quantity, or degree; restricted; limited: as, a *little* food or drink; *little* joy or happiness; *little* influence.

O thou of *littile* faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?
Mat. xiv. 31.

There was too much talk . . . and too *littile* real work done.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

(d) Not of great extent or duration; not long; short in space or time; brief: as, a *little* way or distance; a *little* while.

Our *littile* life
Is rounded with a sleep.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 157.

(e) Not great; small in consideration, dignity, consequence, etc.; petty; inconsiderable; insignificant: as, a *little* office; *littile* affairs; a *littile* accident.

I wol yow telle a *littil* thing in prose,
That oughte lyken you, as I suppose.
Chaucer, Prologue to Tale of Melibee, l. 21.

When thou wast *littile* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes of Israel? I Sam. xv. 17.

These considerations have given me a kind of contempt for those who have risen by unworthy ways. I am not ashamed to be *littile*, when I see them so infamously great.
Dryden, Ded. of the Third Misc.

Hence—(f) Petty in character; mean; narrow; wanting breadth or largeness: as, a *littile* soul or mind.

There are poets *littile* enough to envy even a poet-laureat.
Gray, Letters, l. 346.

Little assimilations. See *assimilation*.—**Little casino.** See *casino*.—**Little ease.** See *little-ease*, below.—**Little fever, go, habit, office, etc.** See the nouns.—**Little hours.** See *hour*.—**Little pot,** a pint pot; also, the contents of a pint pot.—**The Little Entrance.** See *entrance*¹.—**The little masters.** See *master*¹.—**Syn.** (b) Minute, tiny. (c) and (d) Scanty, slender, moderate. (e) Insignificant, contemptible, weak. See *littleness*.

II. n. A small quantity, amount, space, or the like.

Suche other tymes when we haue *lytle* or nothyng
a doynge elles.
Quoted in William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxiii.

A *littile* that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked.
Ps. xxxvi. 16.

Walk you that way,
Whilst I in zealous meditation stray
A *littile* this way.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ll. 4.

Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

Goldsmitb, The Hermit.

A little, somewhat; to or in a small degree; to a limited extent; for a short time.

Leugo a lyttel with thy tode, I logly biseche.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), li. 614.

Here is her picture: let me see; I think,
If I had such a tire, this face of mine

Were full as lovely as is this of hers:

And yet the painter flattered her a little.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 192.

Pray stay a little, my lord. Shak., I Hen. IV., ii. 4. 63.

By little and little, by slow degrees; gradually. — In little, on a small scale; within a small compass; in miniature: as, the history of one's life in little.

Those that would make mows at him while my father lived give twenty, forty, fifty, an hundred ducats a-piece for his picture in little. Shak., Hamlet, li. 2. 384.

Into littlet, very near; almost.

For which we han so sorwed, he and I,
That into littel both it hadde us slawe.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 884.

Not a little, considerably. — To make little of. See make.

little (lit'1), adv. [*<* ME. *litel*, *litil*, *lytel*, etc., *<* AS. *lytel*, adv., prop. neut. acc. of the adj.: see *little*, *a*, and *n*.] In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly.

Master, be well war of the screefe of Notyngsam,
For he ys leyttell howr frende.

Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 22).

How very little the world misses anybody!

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 285.

littlet (lit'1), *v*. [*<* ME. *litelen*, *lytelen*, *lutelen*, *lutlen*, *<* AS. *lythian*, become or make little, *<* *lytel*, little: see *little*, *a*.] *I*. intrans. To become little or less.

His Godhede butulde not theiz he lowe lihte.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

II. trans. To make less. Compare *belittle*.

littlebeak (lit'1-bök), *n*. A brachiopod of the genus *Rhynchonella*; a rhynchonellid.

little-ease (lit'1-ēz), *n*. A state of discomfort or misery; hence, anything that causes uneasiness; specifically, an old name for a punishment causing bodily discomfort or pain, as the stocks or the pillory, or some especially uncomfortable part of a prison, as a very small cell.

Welcome, sweet friend, to liberty of air . . .
How dost thou brook thy little-*ease* thy trunk?

Middleton, Family of Love, lii. 1.

Was not this fellow's preaching a cause of all the trouble in Israel? was he not worthy to be cast in boardo or little-*ease*?

Lattner, sermons, fol. 105, b. (Nares.)

little-endian (lit'1-en'di-an), *n*. [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a member of the Lilliputian party which contended that boiled eggs should be cracked at the little end: opposed to *big-endian*.] One of a set of disputers about trifles. Also used adjectively. See *big-endian*.

little-go (lit'1-gō'), *n*. See *little go*, under *go*, *n*.

little-gude (lit'1-güd), *n*. The devil. [Scotch.]

little-neck (lit'1-nek), *a*. [So named from a locality on the north coast of Long Island (*Little Neck*), whence these originally came into favor.] A local epithet, noting young, round, hard clams of a size preferred for eating raw. They are simply ungrown quahaugs (*Venus mercenaria* or *Mercenaria violacea*). The epithet is wrongly but very generally supposed to refer to the absence of the long siphon or "neck" which is conspicuous in the common clam, *Mya arenaria*. These young quahaugs are sometimes called *pea-clams*. On the Pacific coast of the United States the name *little-neck* is applied to various edible clams, as *Tapes straminea* and *T. laciniata*, *Chione succinea* and *C. similiana*. See *cut* under *dumyriana*.

littleness (lit'1-nes), *n*. [*<* ME. **littelnesse*, *<* AS. *lytelnes*, *<* *lytel*, little: see *little* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being little, in any sense of that word. = *Syn*. *Littleness*, *Meanness* (see *meanness*); *Smallness*, *Littleness*, *Pettiness*, and nouns formed from adjectives given in the list under *little*. *Smallness* and *littleness* are general terms, but the latter is stronger, and generally implies more or less disparagement, but sometimes endearment. *Pettiness* is used in strong disparagement, as of that which is beneath consideration; it characterizes a mind that busies itself with insignificant or trifling things.

littleship, *n*. [ME. **littleschip*, *lotteschipe*; *<* *litte* + *-ship*.] Littleness; smallness.

Hou thi fairnisse is bi-schit;
Hou thi swetnisse is i-bethn and ipit;
Hou thi lotteschipe to scharp detz is of set.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 240.

littlest (lit'1-est), *a*. The regularly formed superlative of *little*; least.

littlworth (lit'1-wërth), *a* and *n*. [*<* *little* + *worth*, *a*.] *I*. *a*. Of little or no value; worthless; of a bad character; destitute of moral principle. [Rare or archaic.]

He returned for answer that he would not come to a stranger. He defended himself by saying "He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him a littlworth person."

Boswell.

II. *n*. A worthless fellow; a blackguard.

littoral (lit'1-ral), *a*, and *n*. [Also sometimes *litoral*; = F. *littoral* = Pg. Sp. *litoral* = It. *litorale*, *<* L. *litoralis*, belonging to the sea-shore; *<* *litus* (*litör-*), sea-shore, coast, shore of a lake, bank of a river.] *I*. *a*. 1. Of or pertaining to a shore, as of the sea or a great lake; frequenting or living near the shore: as, littoral trade; littoral fishes or vegetation. — 2. Situated or bordering on a shore: as, the Littoral Provinces (Litorale or Küstenland), a division of Austria on the east coast of the Adriatic. — Littoral cordon. See *cordon*. — Littoral rocks, rocks which have been laid down in the littoral zone, or within the range of influence of tides and breakers. Deposits thus formed consist chiefly of coarse materials, while those formed in deep water, or *thalassic rocks*, are fine-grained and often largely calcareous in character. — Littoral zone, the interval on a sea-coast between high- and low-water mark.

II. *n*. A littoral tract or region; the part of a country lying along the coast.

In the towns of the Albanian littoral Italian is the language of civilized intercourse.

A. J. Evans, Illyrian Letters, n. 139.

Littorella (lit'1-rel'1-ä), *n*. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), so called in ref. to the place of growth, *<* L. *litus* (*litör-*), sea-shore: see littoral.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Plantaginaceae*, distinguished from *Plantago* by the one-celled ovary. See *shoreweed*.

Littorina (lit'1-rä-nä), *n*. [NL., *<* L. *litus* (*litör-*), sea-shore: see littoral.] The typical genus of Littorinidae. *L. littorea* is the common periwinkle of Europe, which has recently become abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is used for food in some countries. In England several hundred tons are used annually. *L. rudis* is another species common to both continents. *L. pallida* of the New England coast is common on rocky shores, where it creeps over rockweed and eel-grass. It is very variable in color, either plain or marked with white, green, or brown. Further south a larger and sharper-pointed species, *L. irrorata*, is abundant. The generic name has been much more comprehensive than it is now, various species formerly included being now referred to other genera. Also written *Littorina*.

Littorinidae (lit'1-rin'i-dē), *n*. pl. [NL., *<* *Littorina* + *-idae*.] A family of holostomatous tanioglossate gastropods; the periwinkles or sea-

snails. As generally understood, they have a wide, short snout, long tentacles, eyes at the external bases of the tentacles, and a radula with nearly uniform lateral and marginal teeth. The shell is conic or subglobose, with a rounded aperture and a spiral corneous operculum. They are mostly of maritime habit, and generally live between or near tide-levels, attached to rocks or stones. The family is now much restricted by the exclusion of several genera formerly included.

Littre's glands. See *gland*.

littress (lit'1-res), *n*. [Origin unknown.] A smooth kind of cartridge-paper used in the manufacture of cards. E. H. Knight.

Lituacea (lit'1-ü-ä-sē-ä), *n*. pl. [NL. (De Blainville, 1818), *<* *Litua* + *-acea*.] A family referred to the cephalopods, and composed of *Spirula* as well as of certain foraminifers supposed to be related to that genus.

lituare, *n*. An obsolete form of *lectuary*.

lituati (lit'1-ü-ät), *a*. [*<* NL. *lituatus*, *<* L. *lituus*, an augur's staff, a trumpet: see *lituus*.] In bot., forked, with the points turned outward.

litui, *n*. Plural of *lituus*.

lituiform (lit'1-ü-i-för-m), *a*. [*<* L. *lituus*, an augur's staff, a trumpet (see *lituus*), + *forma*, shape.] Curved like a lituus.

lituite (lit'1-ü-it), *n*. [*<* NL. *Lituites*, q. v.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Lituites*.

Lituites (lit'1-ü-it'1-tēz), *n*. [NL., *<* L. *lituus*, an augur's staff: see *lituus*.] The typical genus of *Lituitidae*. There are several species of Silurian age.

Lituitidae (lit'1-ü-it'1-dē), *n*. pl. [NL., *<* *Lituites* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Lituites*, containing the lituites, now generally associated with *Nautilidae*.

Lituola (li-tü-ol'1-ä), *n*. [NL., dim. of L. *lituus*, an augur's staff, a trumpet: see *lituus*.] The typical genus of *Lituidae*. Lamarek, 1804.

Lituidae (lit'1-ü-ol'1-i-dē), *n*. pl. [NL., *<* *Lituola* + *-idae*.] A family of imperforate *Foraminifera*, with the test arenaceous and usually regular in contour, the septation of the polythalamous forms often imperfect, and the chambers frequently labyrinthic. It comprises sandy isomorphs of the simple porcellaneous and hyaline types, together with some related species. *Lituacea*, *Lituites*, *Lituidae*, and *Lituidae* of the old authors are inexact synonyms, en-

bracing not only the foraminiferous *Lituidae*, but some cephalopods, as *Spirula*.

Lituolidea (lit'1-ü-ol'id'1-ä), *n*. pl. [NL.: see *Lituidae*.] The family *Lituolidae*, advanced to the rank of an order of imperforate foraminifers.

lituolidean (lit'1-ü-ol'id'1-ä-n), *a*, and *n*. [NL., *<* *Lituolidea* + *-an*.] *I*. *a*. Lituoline, in a broad sense; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lituolidae*.

II. *n*. One of the *Lituolidae*.

Lituolina (lit'1-ü-ol'i-nä), *n*. pl. [NL., *<* *Lituola* + *-ina*.] A group of *Lituolidae* represented by the genus *Lituola* and its immediate congeners, having the test composed of coarse sand-grains, rough outside and often labyrinthic.

Lituolinæ (lit'1-ü-ol'i-nē), *n*. pl. [NL., *<* *Lituola* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Lituolidae*, with test composed of coarse sand-grains.

lituoline (lit'1-ü-ol-in), *a*. [*<* *Lituola* + *-ine*.] Having the characters of the genus *Lituola*; being or resembling one of the *Lituolidae*.

lituolite (lit'1-ü-ol-it), *n*. [*<* L. as if **lituobus*, dim. of *lituus*, a trumpet, + *-ite*.] A fossil lituoline foraminifer: so named from the shape. Lituolites are of microscopic size, and abound in the Cretaceous.

litura (li-tür'1-ä), *n*; pl. *liturae* (-rē). [NL., *<* L. *litura*, a smearing, erasure, blot, blur, *<* *litere*, pp. *litus*, smear, rub: see *liniment*.] In entom., an ill-defined and somewhat obscure spot, growing paler or fading into the ground-color at one end, as if daubed or blotted.

liturate (lit'1-ür-ät), *a*. [*<* LL. *lituratus*, pp. of *liturare*, rub out, erase, *<* L. *litura*, a smearing, erasure: see *litura*.] 1. In bot., having spots formed by the abrasion of the surface: said of a plant. — 2. In entom., marked with lituræ or indeterminate spots growing paler at one end.

liturge (li-tür'1-j), *n*. [*<* LL. *liturgus*, *<* Gr. *λεωργος*, a public servant, a minister, a Jewish or Christian priest: see *liturgy*.] 1. A liturgist: a Jewish priest as offering sacrifice, or a Christian priest as celebrating the eucharist or liturgy. — 2. A leader in public worship; an officiating clergyman, especially one leading in the use of a fixed or prescribed liturgy.

liturgic (li-tür'1-jik), *a*. [*<* Gr. *λεωργικός*, ministering (in the Septuagint, pertaining to the temple service), *<* Gr. *λεωργος*, liturgy: see *liturgy*.] Same as *liturgical*.

liturgical (li-tür'1-jik-äl), *a*. [*<* *liturgic* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a liturgy, in the ancient Greek sense of that word. See *liturgy*, 1. — 2. Of or pertaining to sacrificial or eucharistic worship; in a wider sense, used in, prepared for, or pertaining to worship or religious ceremonies in general. All services of public worship have sometimes been called liturgical. — 3. Specifically, pertaining to or employing a fixed or prescribed liturgy, or pertaining to public worship conducted in accordance with such a liturgy. — 4. Noting a part of a public religious exercise that is explicitly directed to the deity rather than to the worshiper: opposed to *didactic* or *homiletic*. — Liturgical colors. See *color*. — Liturgical fan. See *flabellum*.

liturgically (li-tür'1-jik-äl-i), *adv*. In a liturgical manner; as a form of public worship.

It is . . . proper that a portion of (the Bible) should be daily used liturgically in the public schools.

T. Hall, True Order of Studies, p. 143.

liturgics (li-tür'1-jiks), *n*. [Pl. of *liturgic*: see *-ics*.] 1. The science or art of conducting public worship. Liturgics, as a branch of pastoral theology, is coordinate with poimenics, catechetics, and homiletics, though in strictness it may be made to include the last.

2. Specifically, the science of liturgies—that is, of orders of public worship; liturgiology. It comprises the history of the origin of liturgical formulae and of their combination with one another into liturgies, and the art of using such formulae in conformity with custom or ecclesiastical rule.

liturgiologist (li-tür'1-jik-ol'1-jist), *n*. [*<* *liturgi-ology* + *-ist*.] One versed in liturgiology; a specialist in the study of liturgies.

Minute peculiarities, which would be of interest to progressed liturgiologists.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 708.

liturgiology (li-tür'1-jik-ol'1-jij), *n*. [*<* Gr. *λεωργολογία*, liturgy, + *-λογία*, *<* *λέγω*, say: see *-ology*.] The science or systematic study of appointed forms of public worship, especially of the ancient forms for the celebration of the eucharist. See *liturgy*.

liturgist (lit'1-ür-jist), *n*. [*<* *liturgy* + *-ist*.] 1. A leader in public worship; a liturge. — 2. An authority on liturgies; a liturgiologist. — 3. One who uses or favors the use of a liturgy.

liturgy (lit'ér-ji), *n.*; pl. *liturgies* (-jiz). [Formerly *liturgie*; < OF. *liturgie*, *lyurgie*, F. *liturgie* = Sp. *liturgia* = Pg. It. *liturgia*, < ML. *liturgia*, < Gr. *leitourgía*, also *leitourgía*, public service, a public office or duty (see def. 1), any service, esp. eccles. the service or ministry of priests, public worship; in a restricted sense, the eucharist, < *leitourgos*, a public servant, a minister, eccles. a priest, < *leitós*, *leitós*, also *leitós*, *leitós*, and *leitós*, *leitós* (rare), public (< *laós*, *laós*, people), + **érgon*, do, work, > *érgon* = E. *work*: see *work*.] 1. In ancient Greece, particularly at Athens, a form of personal service to the state which citizens possessing property to a certain amount were bound, when called upon, to perform at their own cost. These liturgies were ordinary, including the presentation of dramatic performances, musical and poetic contests, etc., the celebration of some festivals, and other public functions entailing expense upon the incumbent; or extraordinary, as the fitting out of a trireme in case of war.

2. A form or method of conducting public worship; an appointed form for the words and acts used in the rites and ceremonies of the Christian church. The word denotes especially an appointed form for the holy communion, the hours or daily prayer, litania, baptism, confirmation, marriage, burial, penance, visitation and unction of the sick or dying, ordinations, and other offices such as are contained in the Missal, Breviary, Ritual, Pontifical, Euchologion, Horologion, etc., of the Roman Catholic and the Greek Church, or united in one volume in the Anglican Book of Common Prayer. Liturgies seem to have originated partly in the inheritance or adoption of Jewish forms of worship and their adaptation to Christian purposes. The Book of Psalms, especially as containing inspired prayers, praises, thanksgivings, etc., furnished a large amount of liturgical material. On the other hand, the forms given by Christ, such as the Lord's Prayer, the words of Institution in the eucharist, the baptismal formula, etc., became centers of development for the new and distinctively Christian parts of the offices.

3. Specifically, in *liturgiology*, and as the name most frequently used in the Greek Church, the form of service used in the celebration of the eucharist, or that service itself. In this last sense Latin and Roman Catholic writers generally prefer the word *mass*. An account of primitive Christian liturgical worship is given by Justin Martyr (in the middle of the second century A. D.), and this agrees with the Clementine Liturgy, a form referable to about A. D. 250, and so called because incorporated in the Apostolical Constitutions, a compilation attributed to St. Clement of Rome. Five great groups or families of liturgies are recognized, each of which can be referred to a single original liturgy represented by one or two direct derivatives still existing. They are: (1) The *Liturgy of St. James* (or of *Jerusalem*), also called the *Hierosolymitan Liturgy*, the Greek form of which has been somewhat modified by that of St. Chrysostom; it exists also in a Syriac Jacobite form, with numerous derivatives. From its Greek form came the Greek *Liturgy of St. Basil* (of Cappadocia), and from this the *Liturgy of St. Chrysostom* on the one hand and the *Armenian Liturgy* on the other. The liturgies of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom, together with the *Liturgy of the Presanctified* (see below), are known as *Liturgies of Constantinople*, and are almost exclusively used at the present day by the whole Greek Church. (2) The *Liturgy of St. Mark* (or of *Alexandria*), the original Catholic or Greek form of which has been influenced by that of Constantinople. It is used also to the present day in a Coptic (Egyptian Monophysite) form named after St. Cyril. The Copts, however, use as their principal liturgy one named after St. Basil, different from that of the same name in the first group. The Ethiopian (that is, Abyssinian) forms belong to this group. (3) The *Liturgy of Sts. Adewus and Maris* (or of *Edessa*), also known as the *Liturgy of the Apostles*. It is a very ancient orthodox liturgy, and is the original of the East Syriac group. It is often called *Nestorian*, because used by Nestorians, and because the ancient Malabar and other Nestorian liturgies are derived from it. (4) The *Liturgy of St. Peter* (or of *Rome*), the earliest extant forms of which are the Gelasian and Gregorian Sacramentaries. It is the principal liturgy of the Roman or Petrine group, and has almost entirely supplanted all the liturgies in the Latin language — that is, those in this and the next group. Allied but independent forms are the *Ambrosian Liturgy*, which is that of the archdiocese of Milan, still sometimes used, and the liturgies or uses of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval English Church, of which the most important was the *Use of Sarum*. These medieval English uses are the sources of the Communion Office in the successive revisions of the Anglican Prayer-book. The Nonjurors' office of 1718 and the Scottish office of 1764 were, however, largely conformed to the Liturgy of St. James, and from these the American office derives its prayer of consecration. (5) The *Liturgy of St. Paul* (or of *St. John*), also called the *Liturgy of Ephesus*, is the inferred original of the so-called *Ephesine Liturgies*, these names being not historical or traditional, but the generally accepted result of scientific combination. These liturgies are also called *Galician* or *Hispano-Galician*, and are the forms, Latin in language, anciently used in Britain, Gaul, and Spain, and traced through the church at Lyons to Ephesus. The varieties used in Gaul have been supplanted since the time of Charlemagne by the Roman form, which has also been substituted since the eleventh century for the ancient liturgy of Spain, known as the *Mozarabic*. This last, however, as revived at the beginning of the sixteenth century by Cardinal Ximenes, is still used in three or four chapels or churches, but with some assimilation to the Roman rite. — **Liturgy** or **Mass of the Presanctified**, an office with a communion (the elements having been consecrated at a previous celebration), but no consecration, and therefore not a liturgy or mass in the strict sense of these words. Such a service (containing parts of the Liturgy of St. Chrysostom) is said in the Greek Church throughout Lent, except on Saturdays, Sundays,

and the Feast of the Annunciation. In the Roman Catholic Church the rite is confined to Good Friday.

litus (lit'us), *n.* [ML., also *letus*, *letus*; AS. *let*: see *let*.] In *old Saxon law*, a member of the third order in the nation, the first being the *nobilis*, and the second the *ingenuus*, corresponding to the *eorl*, the *ceorl*, and the *lat* of the Kentish laws.

The *litus* appears to be distinctly recognized as a member of the nation. . . . Instead of being a mere dependent with no political rights, the remnant of a conquered alien people, he is free in relation to every one but his lord, and simply unfree as cultivating land of which he is not the owner. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 22.

lituus (lit'ū-us), *n.*; pl. *litui* (-i). [L., an augur's staff, a trumpet; supposed to be of Etruscan origin, meaning 'crooked'.] 1. In *Rom. antiqu.*: (a) A staff with a recurved or crooked top, used by the augurs in quattering the heavens; an augural wand. (b) An instrument of martial music; a kind of trumpet curved at the outer extremity, and having a shrill tone. — 2. A spiral of which the characteristic property is that the squares of any two radii vectores are reciprocally proportional to the angles which they respectively make with a certain line which is given in position and which is an asymptote to the spiral. This name was given by Cotes (died 1716). — 3. [*cap.*] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of cephalopods: same as *Spirula*. *Brycn*, 1732. (b) A genus of gastropods: same as *Cyclostoma*. *Martyn*, 1784.

liun, *n.* A Middle English form of *lion*.
livable (liv'a-bl), *a.* [Also *liveable*; < *live* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being lived, or of being spent or passed in more or less content. [Rare.] Life at the moment was *livable* without it (human intercourse), for there was no bar between her and her lover. *Geo. MacDonald*, *What's Mine's Mine*, p. 333.

2. Capable of being lived in; fit for residence. [Rare.] They were quite *liveable* quarters. *M. Collins*, *The Ivory Gate*, i. 194. I doubt if there was ever anywhere a *livable* house . . . that was not the creation of a refined woman. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI, 875.

live (liv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lived*, ppr. *living*. [< ME. *liven*, *liven*, *lueven*, *libben*, < AS. *lifian*, *lyftan*, *leoftan*, *libban* (pret. *lifode*) = OS. *libbian* = OFries. *leva*, *liva*, *libba* = D. MLG. LG. *leven* = OHG. *lebēn*, MHG. *G. leben* = Icel. *lifa* = Dan. *leve* = Sw. *leva* = Goth. *liban* (pret. *libaida*), live, in Icel. also remain, be left (cf. Goth. *af-lifnan*, be left); a secondary verb, from the stem of AS. **lifan* (in comp. *belifan* = OS. *bilibban* = OFries. *bilira* = D. *bliven* = OHG. *biliban*, MHG. *beiben*, *biben* = Dan. *blive* = Sw. *blifra*), remain, be left, whence also ult. AS. *lif*, life, *læfan*, leave, *lāf*, what is left: see *life*, *leave*, *law*.] I. *intr.* 1. To continue in being; remain or be kept alive; not to die, perish, or be destroyed: said of both animate and inanimate things, corporeal or incorporeal.

The trespass still doth *live*, albeit the person dye. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II, ii. vii. 28. Methinks the truth should *live* from age to age. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, iii. 1. 76.

The Skiff was much overloaded, and would scarce haue *lived* in that extreme tempest had shee been empty. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 217.

If I *live* till May come twelvemonth, you are sure of me again. *Cotton*, in *Walton's Angler*, li. 273.

In the upper church also, the columns of the elder building have . . . *lived* through all repairs. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 62.

2. To have life; possess organic vitality; be capable of performing vital functions: said of animals and plants.

In that See of Libya is no Fische: for the mowe not *lyve* by it, for the gret hete of the Sonne. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 144.

What man is he that *liveth*, and shall not see death? *Ps.* lxxxix. 48.

Take not away the life you cannot give; For all things have an equal right to *live*. *Dryden*, *Pythag.*, Philos., l. 706.

The bones of some vast bulk that *lived* and roared Before man was. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iii.

3. To use or pass life; direct the course of one's life; regulate one's manner of existing: as, to *live* well or ill, in either a physical or a moral sense.

Ensamble suthly forto gif To tham that in his law wald *lif*. *Holy Rood* (E. T. S.), p. 129.

To be a Christian was not to fight for the Faith, but to *live* by it. *Stillington*, *Sermons*, II. iii.

Ublemished let me *live*, or die unknown. *Pope*, *Temple of Fame*, l. 523.

True men who love me still, for whom I *live*. *Tennyson*, *Gulnevere*.

Hence, used absolutely — 4. To make full use of life or its opportunities; get the greatest advantage or enjoyment from existence.

He who, secure within, can say, To-morrow, do thy worst, for I have *lived* to-day. *Dryden*, *Imit. of Horace's Odes*, III. xxix. 65.

Live while you live, the epicure would say, And seize the pleasures of the present day; *Live* while you live, the sacred preacher cries, And give to God each moment as it flies. *Doddridge*, *Epigram on his Family Arms*.

Of him (Charles XII. of Sweden) we may say that he led a life more remote from death, and in fact *lived* more, than any other man. *Emerson*, *Courage*.

5. To abide; have or make an abiding-place; dwell or reside; have place: as, to *live* in a town; to *live* with one's parents.

There was one Anna, a prophetess: . . . she was of a great age, and had *lived* with an husband seven years from her virginity. *Luka* ii. 36.

The tears *live* in an onion that should water this sorrow. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, i. 2. 176.

It is certainly a very happy temper to be able to *live* with all kinds of dispositions. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 386.

A horror *lived* about the tarn, and clave Like its own mists to all the mountain side. *Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

6. To have means of subsistence; receive or procure a maintenance; get a livelihood: as, to *live* on one's income.

They which preach the gospel should *live* of the gospel. *1 Cor.* ix. 14.

Vio. Dost thou *live* by thy tabor? *Clo*. No, sir, I live by the church. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, iii. 1. 2.

No ill men, That *live* by violence and strong oppression, Come thither. *Fletcher*, *Bonduca*, iv. 2.

7. To feed; subsist; be nourished: with *by* before the means or method, and *on* or *upon* (sometimes *with*) before the material: as, cattle *live* on grass and grain; to *live* on the fat of the land.

It behoveth the Men to bere Vitaille with hem that schalle duren hem in the Desertes, and other necessaries for to *lyve* by. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 58.

I had rather *live* With cheese and garlic in a windmill, far, Than feed on cates and have him talk to me In any summer-house in Christendom. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 1. 161.

Sell their presented partridges and fruits, And humbly *live* on rabbits and on roots. *Pope*, *Imit. of Horace*, II. ii. 52.

I speak the truth as I *live* by bread! *Tennyson*, *Lady Clare*.

8. In *Script.*, to have spiritual life, either here or hereafter; exist or be sustained spiritually.

The just shall *live* by faith. *Gal.* iii. 11.

Forgive my grief for one removed; . . . I trust he *lives* in thee, and there I find him worthier to be loved. *Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, Int.

Living at heck and manger. See *heck* 1. — **To live and lookt**, to live: a pleonastic phrase.

Ac yf ich may *lyve* and loke ich shal go lerne bettere. *Piers Plowman* (C), xl. 57.

To live but and ben. See *ben*, *n.* — **To live by one's fingers' ends**. See *finger*. — **To live by one's hands**. See *hand*. — **To live fast**. See *fast*. — **To live in a glass house**. See *glass*. — **To live in clover**. See *clover*. — **To live like fighting-cocks**. See *fighting-cock*. — **To live on the cross**. See *cross*. — **To live out**, to be away from home in domestic service. [*Colloq.* and local, U. S.]

She came to this city, and *lived* out as a cook. *New York Tribune*, quoted in *Bartlett*.

She has never *lived* out before. *Mrs. Terhune*, *The Hidden Path*, p. 78.

To live under, to be tenant to. — **To live under canvas**. See *canvas*. — **To live up to**, to order one's life in accordance with; not live below the standard of: as, to *live up* to one's theories.

Editors of mortals alone *live up* to the apostolic injunction, and forgetting the things that are behind, ever press forward to those which are before. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 655.

= **Syn.** 5. *Sojourn*, *Continue*, etc. See *abide* 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To continue in constantly or habitually; pass; spend: as, to *live* a life of ease.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise . . . To scorn delights, and *live* laborious days. *Milton*, *Lycidas*, l. 72.

But let me *live* my life. *Tennyson*, *Audley Court*.

2. To act habitually in conformity to.

It is not enough to say prayers, unless they *live* them too. *Parker*.

To live down, to live so as to disprove; efface or remove by one's subsequent conduct the effects of (a calumny, grief, or mistake).

Leaving her husband to ponder how she and he had each *lived* their sorrow down. *Jefferson*, *Live It Down*, ii.

Write down that rubbish you can't — *live* it down you may. *Bulwer*, *My Novel*, l. 7.

To live out, to continue alive through or to the end of: as, *to live out a war* or a term of office; he *lived out the century*.
live² (liv', a. [By apheresis from *alive*, orig. on *life* (ME. on *live*): see *alive*. As now used *alive* is retained in the orig. predicate use, while *live* is exclusively employed in the attributive use.] 1. Being in life; living; animate; not dead: as, a *live animal* or plant.

The juice of it, on sleeping eye-hids laid,
Will make a man or woman madly dote
Upon the next *live* creature that it sees.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 172.

2. Lively; animated; alert; energetic; not listless or inert: as, a *live preacher*; a *live book*. [U. S.]

We aim first of all to make a *live newspaper*—to give everything in this region that people want, briefly, intelligently, succinctly stated. S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 97.

3. Manifesting life or energy; acting as if with living force; effective; operative; ready for immediate use or work; under pressure, as of steam: as, a *live machine*; *live steam*, etc. See phrases below.

In that dreary solitude, so far from this *live* and warm world, he took up his winter quarters.
W. Barrows, Oregon, p. 33.

4. Glowing; vivid: as, a *live coal*.

Then flew one of the seraphims unto me, having a *live coal* in his hand, which he had taken with the tongs from off the altar. Isa. vi. 6.

Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom
Shoots, less and less, the *live* carnation round.
Thomson, Spring, I. 963.

There is such a *live* sparkle on the water.
T. W. Higginson, Oldport, p. 190.

5. Fresh; not stale or impure.

But his essences turned the *live* air sick.
Tennyson, Mand, xiii.

6. Of present use or interest; not effete, obsolete, or out of date; subject to present or prospective need: as, the *live topics* of the day; *live matter* (in a printing-office).—**Live anatomy**, vivisection.—**Live axle**, a driving-axle.—**Live bait**, a living worm, minnow, etc., used by anglers for fish-bait.—**Live blood**. Same as *live-blood*, 3.—**Live feathers**, feathers taken from the living fowl. They are stronger and more elastic than those from dead birds.—**Live circuit**, a circuit through which an electric current is flowing. Also called *live wire*.—**Live gang**. Same as *live saw*.—**Live hair**, hair from a living animal.

A narrow lane, where Money for old Books was writ upon some part or other of every shop, as surely as Money for *Live Hair* upon a Barber's Window.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 143.

Live lever, that one of a pair of brake-levers to which the brake-power is first applied, the other being called the *dead lever*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Live matter**. See *matter*.—**Live ring**, a gang of wheels traveling on a circular track, used under a swing-bridge, a railway turn-table, an observatory-dome, or the like.—**Live saw**, a gang-saw adapted for cutting entirely through logs without previous slabbing.—**Live shell**, in *gun*, a shell which has been loaded and fused ready for firing, or one which, after being fired, has not yet exploded.

A sepooy who, with several others, was hiding in a room from which they were only driven by *live shells*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 312.

Live steam, steam fresh from the boiler and at full pressure, as distinguished from *dead steam* or *exhaust-steam*.—**Live stock**, domestic animals collectively; particularly, the stock of animals kept for use or profit, as horses, cattle, sheep, or swine.—**Live wire**. Same as *live circuit*.

live³, n. A Middle English oblique form of *life*, still existing in *alive* and *livelong*.

liveable, a. Another spelling of *liveable*.

live-box (liv'box), n. 1. A box in which fish are kept alive.—2. A cell in which living objects are confined for microscopical observation.

live-center (liv'sen'ter), n. See *center*, 5.

lived (livd), a. [*live* + -ed².] Having a life; existing: used in composition: as, *long-lived*; *short-lived*.

Who, sending their sonnes to attaine knowledge, find them little better learned, but a great deal worse *lived*, then when they went. Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 141.
And burn the long-lived phoenix in her blood.
Shak., Sonnets, xix.

live-for-ever (liv'fôr-ev'ér), n. A plant, the orpine, *Sedum Telephium*. [U. S.]

live-head (liv'hed), n. In a lathe, the moving head-stock which contains the live-spindle.

liveless, a. An obsolete form of *lifeless*.

livelihed¹ (liv'li-hed), n. [Var. of *livelihood*.] Liveliness; animation; living force.

Whom when as Turpin saw so loosely layd,
He weened well that he in deed was dead,
But, when he nigh approach, he mote aread
Plaine signes in him of life and *livelihed*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 20.

livelihed² (liv'li-hed), n. [Var. of *livelihood*², for orig. *lifelode*.] Way of life; living.

Full little weenest thou what sorrowes are
Left thee for porcion of thy *livelihed*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. II. 8.

livelihood¹ (liv'li-hüd), n. [Also *livelihed*, < ME. *livelihed* (= Sw. *lifthigt* = Dan. *livlighed*); < *live* + -hood.] Liveliness; cheerfulness.

The tyranny of her sorrows takes all *livelihood* from her cheek.
Shak., All a Well, I. 1. 58.

livelihood² (liv'li-hüd), n. [A corruption of *lifelode*, simulating *live* + -hood; see *lifelode*.] Way of life; living; means of maintaining life; support of life; maintenance; the occupation which furnishes means of support.

Of human necessity the very primal shape is that which regards our *livelihood*.
De Quincey, Plato.
=Syn. Support, Subsistence, etc. See *living*.

livelily (liv'li-li), adv. [*live* + -ly².] In a lively manner; briskly; vigorously. [Rare.]

Livelily expressing the hollowness of a day's pleasuring.
Lamb, Elia, p. 323.

liveliness (liv'li-nes), n. [*live* + -ness.] The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; animation; spirit; briskness; activity; effervescence.—Syn. *Life, Vivacity*, etc. See *animation*.

livelodet, n. A variant of *lifelode*.

livelong¹ (liv'lông), a. [*live*, **livelong*, *lifelong*, var. of *lifelong*, < *live*, n., + *long*¹, a. The word is now generally regarded as < *live*¹, v., + *long*¹, adv., and so pronounced.] 1. Being as long as life; having a long life; that lives or endures long; lasting; durable.

Thou, in our wonder and astonishment,
Hast built thyself a *live-long* monument.
Milton, Epitaph on Shakespeare.

2. Continuing or seeming to continue long; passing slowly; tedious.

She said, Thomas, thou likes the play,
What byrde in boure may dwell with the?
Thou marria me here this *live-long* day,
I pray the, Thomas, let me be!
True Thomas, MS. Cantab. (Halliwell.)
The obscure bird
Clamour'd the *livelong* night.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 3. 65.

livelong² (liv'lông), n. [*live*¹, v., + *long*¹, adv.] A plant, *Sedum Telephium*; live-for-ever.—**Jersey livelong**, the Jersey cudweed, *Gnaphalium tuteoalbum*.

lively (liv'li), a. [*live*, **lively*, *lifty*, *lyfly*, < AS. *líflic*, living, vital (= Sw. *liftig* = Dan. *levligt*), < *lif*, life, + *-lic*: see *life* and *-ly*. Cf. *lifelike*.] 1. Living; endowed with or manifesting life; hence, from a living source; life-given. [Rare or obsolete.]

Ye also, as *lively* stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood. 1 Pet. II. 5.

Why should he live, now Nature bankrupt is,
Beggard of blood to blush through *lively* veins?
Shak., Sonnets, lxxvii.

2. Lifelike; representing or resembling life or reality; real; vivid; forcible: as, a *lively* imitation of nature.

His little son into his bosom creeps,
The *lively* picture of his father's face.
P. Fletcher, quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 177.

With such perplexity of mind
As dreams too *lively* leave behind.
Coleridge, Christabel, II.

3. Full of life or energy; active; vigorous; vivacious; brisk; alert: applied to persons or things: as, a *lively* child; *lively* faith.

But mine enemies are *lively*, and they are strong.
Ps. xxxviii. 19.

To regain an old friend was well: to be rid of a new friend who had grown insupportable was a matter of yet *livelier* rejoicing.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 311.

4. Animated; spirited; sprightly; gay: as, a *lively* dance; *lively* conversation.

Formed by thy converse, happily to steer
From graves to gay, from *lively* to severe.
Pope, Essay on Man, IV. 380.

5. Fresh; vivid; bright: said of colors and tints.

Beside him rode Hippolita the queen,
And Emily attir'd in *lively* green.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., II. 228.

6. Riding the sea buoyantly: said of a ship or boat.

lively (liv'li), adv. [*live*, **lively*, *lifty*, < AS. *líflic*, vitally, < *líflic*, living, vital: see *live*, a.] 1. In a lifelike manner; with the appearance of reality; seemably.

Wel couthe he peynte *lifty* that it wroughte,
With many a florin he the hewes boughte.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1229.

2. With life or animation; energetically; vigorously; briskly: as, to act *lively*.

Lokys now *lively*! what list you to do?
To melle in this matter, or to meue ferre?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 184.

They brought their men to the slough, who, discharging *lively* almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them.
Sir J. Hayward.

liven (li'vn), v. t. [Formerly also *lifen*; < *live* + -en¹. Cf. *enliven*.] To put life into; enliven; make more brisk; rouse: generally with *up*: as, to *liven up* a fire, or a despondent person. [Colloq. or rare.]

live-oak (liv'ók'), n. An American oak, *Quercus virens*. It is abundant, within short distances of the coast, from southern Virginia to Texas, extending into Mexico, and is also found in Costa Rica. It is a slow-growing evergreen, 50 or 60 feet high. The leaves are commonly entire, with the upper side smooth and shining. Its wood is extremely heavy, hard, strong, fine-grained, and durable, and of great economic value, being especially prized for ship-building. The name is also applied to several other evergreen species of the Pacific slope: *Q. chrysolepis*, also called *maui-oak* and *Valparaiso oak*; the less important *Q. wislizeni*; and the coast live-oak, *Q. agrifolia*, also called *cuceno*, a large tree of southern California.—**Live-Oak State**, the State of Florida.

liver¹ (liv'ér), n. [*live*¹ + -er¹.] 1. One who lives or has life; one who continues to live.

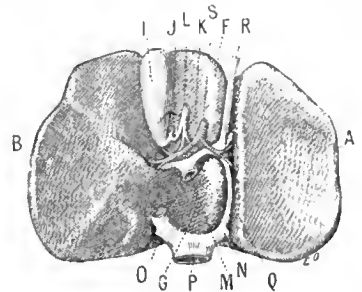
And try it life be worth the *liver's* care.
Prior, Solomon, III.

2. One who resides; a resident; a dweller: as, a *liver* in Glasgow.—3. One who lives in a certain manner; the manner being expressed by an adjective: as, a good or evil *liver*, a fast *liver*, a loose *liver* (that is, a person of good or evil, fast, or loose habits); a good *liver*, a hearty *liver* (one addicted to good living or high feeding).

A wicked *liver* may be reclaimed, and prove an honest man.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 383.

Were any bounteous, merciful,
Truth-speaking, brave, good *livers*, them we enrolled
Among us.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

liver² (liv'ér), n. [*live*, **liver*, < AS. *lifer* = D. *lever* = MLG. *liver* = OIIG. *libaru*, *lebara*, *lebera*, *lepera*, MHG. *lebere*, G. *leber* = Icel. *lifr* = Dan. *lecer* = Sw. *lifer*, liver. Cf. Russ. *liveru*, the pluck of animals. Attempts have been made to identify liver, through the assumed earlier stems **lik*, **lyek*, with L. *jecur* = Gr. *ἥπαρ* (*hēpar*) = Skt. *yakrit*, liver, the medial Teut. labial (*v*), in this view, having been developed from an orig. guttural (*h*). A similar change appears in the history of *four*, *five*, and prob. *eleven* and *twelve*, as well as in *wolf*.] 1. In *anat.*, a large gland, secreting bile and performing other important metabolic functions, situated in the upper part of the abdominal cavity on the right side. The human liver lies beneath the diaphragm, and weighs 50 or 60 ounces. It presents a large right- and a smaller left-hand lobe, and on the under surface are distinguished a quadrate lobe, a caudate lobe, and a lobus Spiegelii. The gall-bladder lies in a fissure on its under side. The liver is sup-



Liver of Man, under side.
A, left lobe; B, right lobe; F, lobus quadratus; G, lobus Spiegelii; I, gall-bladder; J, cystic duct; K, hepatic duct; L, ductus communis choledochus; M, vena portae; N, O, left and right hepatic veins; P, vena cava inferior; R, round ligament; S, hepatic artery.

plied with blood by the portal vein and the hepatic artery, and discharges it by the hepatic veins. The bile is conveyed away by the bile-ducts, which unite to form the hepatic duct. There are five fissures: the *longitudinal*, which separates the right and left lobes, and contains the round ligament; the *venous*, the continuation of the former backward, containing the remains of the ductus venosus; the *caudal*, for the inferior vena cava or postcaval vein; the *portal* or *gateway*, connecting the others, also called the *porta* or *gateway* of the liver, where lies the portal vein, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct; with a depression for the *gall-bladder*, called, for convenience in enumerating, the fifth fissure. There are likewise five ligaments: *right* and *left lateral*, *coronary*, and *falciform*, consisting of folds of peritoneum, and the *round ligament*, which is the obliterated umbilical vein of the fetus. A liver like that of man in all essentials exists in nearly all vertebrates. Glandular structures or tissues recognizable as hepatic occur in very many invertebrates, and are commonly called *liver*. Thus, the mass of dark-greenish substance in the thickest part of an oyster is the liver of that creature, and a glandular organ in worms, connected with the mid-gut, receives the same name. The livers of food-animals constitute a common article of diet. The liver was formerly supposed to be the seat of love.

Are you not yet
Relenting? ha' you blood and spirit in those veins?
You are no image, though you be as hard
As marble: sure, you have no *liver*; if you had,
'Twould send a *lively* and desiring heart
To every member. Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, III. 1.

Hence—2. The bay or glossy ibis, *Falco tinnunculus igneus*, which when adult has the plumage chiefly liver-colored or hepatic.

The ibis is adopted as part of the arms of the town of Liverpool. . . . This is termed the *liver*.
Montagu, Dict. Brit. Birds (ed. Newman).

The glossy ibis or *liver*. A. E. Brehm.

Bronze liver, a liver colored dark reddish-brown, olive-brown, or black from severe malarial poisoning.—**De-graded liver**, in *human pathol.*, an abnormal condition in which the liver is divided into a number of lobes as in the gorilla.—**Floating liver**, a displaced and movable liver.—**Granular liver**. See *granular*.—**Hobnailed liver**. See *hobnailed*.—**Line of the liver**. See *line of health*, under *line*.—**Liver of antimony**, a combination of trisulphid of antimony with a basic sulphid of another metal.—**Liver of sulphur**, a mixture of polysulphids of potassium, or potassium trisulphide. It is made by heating sulphur with potassium carbonate in a closed vessel. The composition of the fused liver-colored mass is variable.—**Longitudinal ligament of the liver**, the broad ligament.

liver³ (liv'ér), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *liveren*, *leveren*, *<* OF. *liverer*, F. *liverer* = Sp. Pg. *liverar* = It. *liberare*, *liverare*, *liverare* = D. *leveren* = G. *liefern* = Dan. *leverer* = Sw. *levera*, deliver, give up, *<* L. *liberare*, set free, liberate, deliver, ML. also (with other forms *liberare*, *liverare*, after Rom.) give up; see *liberate* and *deliver*. Hence *liver²*.] To deliver. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And to his men he *liverd* hym hole and feere.
MS. *Lanadooune*, 208, fol. 2. (Halliwell.)

liver⁴, *a.* [Appar. *<* *live¹*, or *live²*, + *-er*; but perhaps, by apheresis, from *deliver*, *a.*] Lively.

Those that saw Robin Hood run
Said he was a *liver* old man.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 250).

liver⁵ (liv'ér), *n.* A fabulous bird borne upon the arms of Liverpool, England, traditionally supposed to have given a part of the name of that city. It has been variously identified. See *liver²*, 2.

liverance (liv'ér-ans), *n.* [*<* ME. *liverance*, *<* OF. *liverance*, *liverance*, delivery, *<* *liverer*, deliver; see *liver³*. Cf. *deliverance*.] A delivery or deliverance. Halliwell. [North. Eng.]

liver-color (liv'ér-kul'or), *n.* A color resembling or suggesting that of raw calf's liver freshly cut, somewhat smeared with blood, and seen at a little distance; a red of very low luminosity, and of moderately full chroma. A color-disk composed of $\frac{1}{2}$ scarlet iodide of mercury and $\frac{1}{2}$ intense velvet-black might be called a fine liver-color tending toward maroon. The liver itself is decidedly yellow, gray, and brighter. Ridgway defines *liver-color* by a wash of Schönfeld's Indian red, which is matched by the following color-disk formula: scarlet, 14; bright chrome-yellow, 2; white, 4; velvet-black, 80. This inclines toward terra-cotta.

liver-colored (liv'ér-kul'ord), *a.* Of the color of liver; hepatic; of the color called liver-color; said especially of ceramic ware, as a certain variety of old Chinese porcelain and its imitations.

liver-complaint (liv'ér-kõin-plãnt'), *n.* Disease of the liver.

livered (liv'érd), *a.* [*<* *liver²* + *-ed²*.] 1. Having a liver (of the kind specified): used in composition: as, a poor-*livered* or fat-*livered* codfish.—2. Of some character attributed to a state of the liver: as, white-*livered*, lily-*livered*, milk-*livered* (all meaning 'cowardly').

But I am pigeon-*liver'd*, and lack gall
To make oppression bitter.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 605.

3. Heavy or underbaked. Halliwell. [South. Eng.]

liverer¹ (liv'ér-ér), *n.* [*<* *liver²* + *-er²*.] A servant in livery. Davies.

Their sumptuous suits of *liverers*.
Patten (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 74).

livereson¹, *n.* [ME. *lyveresone*, *<* OF. *liverison*, *liverison*, *liveraison*, etc., F. *liveraison*, delivery, livery; see *liver²*, *liveraison*, *liveration*.] Livery. Prompt. Parv., p. 309.

liver-fluke (liv'ér-flök), *n.* A trematoid worm, *Distoma hepatica*. See *Distoma* and *fluke²*.

liver-grown¹ (liv'ér-grõn), *a.* Suffering from enlargement of the liver.

I suffer'd him to be open'd, when they found that he
was what is vulgarly call'd *liver-grown*.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

liveried (liv'ér-id), *a.* [*<* *livery* + *-ed²*.] Wearing a livery, or uniform dress. See *livery*.

A thousand *liveried* angels lacky her.
Milton, Comus, l. 455.

livering¹ (liv'ér-ing), *n.* [*<* ME. *livering*; *<* *liver²* + *-ing²*.] A kind of pudding or sausage made of liver or pork.

Two blodynge, I trow, a *livering* betwene.
Tommsley Mysteries, p. 89. (Halliwell.)
Livering, white-skinned as ladies. Chapman.

liverleaf (liv'ér-léf), *n.* [So called from a fancied resemblance of the three-lobed leaves to the liver.] A spring flower of the genus *Anemone*, in two species, sometimes regarded as forming a genus *Hepatica*. The leaves are all from the root, heart-shaped and three-lobed. The delicate flowers are single on hairy scapes, colored blue, pink, or white. The round-lobed or kidney liverleaf is *A. Hepatica* (*Hepatica triloba*). (See cut under *Hepatica*.) The sharp-lobed or heart liverleaf is *A. acutiloba*. [Local, U. S.]

liver-ore (liv'ér-ör), *n.* An impure liver-brown variety of cinnabar; hepatic cinnabar.

liver-pyrites (liv'ér-pi-rít'éz), *n.* A massive form of iron pyrites (marcasite), and sometimes also pyrite and pyrrhotite), having a dull liver-brown color.

liversick¹ (liv'ér-sik), *a.* Having a diseased liver—that is, in love; from the old notion that the liver is the seat of love.

Demon, my friend, once *liversick* of love.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. vii. 47.

liver-spots (liv'ér-spots), *n. pl.* A disease, pityriasis versicolor. See *pityriasis*.

liverstone (liv'ér-stõn), *n.* [= G. *leberstein* (tr. NL. *lapis hepaticus*, so called by Cronstedt with ref. to the color, or perhaps to the similarity to liver-pyrites (G. *leberkies*), which gives off sulphur fumes when heated.] A variety of the mineral barite which gives off a fetid odor when rubbed or heated to redness.

liver-wing (liv'ér-wing), *n.* In *cooking*, the right wing of a bird having the liver tucked into it in cooking, preferred by epicures.

Mr. Pumblechook helped me to the *liver wing* and to the best slice of tongue. Dickens, Great Expectations, xix.

liverwort (liv'ér-wért), *n.* [*<* ME. *liverwort*; *<* *liver²* + *wort¹*.] 1. Any plant of the cryptogamic family *Hepaticæ*. In general appearance they differ from mosses in having the stems bilateral, and the leaves usually two-ranked, though often there are rudiments of a third rank, never with a midvein.

2. One of several other plants that suggest the liver by their form, or are supposed to be useful in diseases of the liver. Among them are the common agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, and the liverleaf, *Anemone Hepatica*.—**Horned liverwort**, a name sometimes given to any of the plants of the order *Anthocerotaceæ* of the family *Hepaticæ*. They are small, terrestrial, annual plants, with flaccid thallose vegetation, and bisulcal, mostly erect, pod-like capsules. Also called *hornwort*.—**Noble liverwort**, *Anemone Hepatica*. (See also *ground-liverwort*, *stone-liverwort*, *water-liverwort*, *wood-liverwort*.)

livery¹ (liv'ér-i), *a.* [*<* *liver²* + *-y¹*.] Resembling the liver: as, a *livery* color, texture, etc.

livery² (liv'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *liveries* (-iz). [*<* ME. *liveray*, *lyverey*, *liveray*, *liverce*, *lyverce*, *lyverce*, *liverce*, *liverce* (= Sp. *librea* = It. *librea* = ML. refl. *liverca*, *liverca*), *liverce*, *<* AF. *liverie*, *liverce*, OF. *liverce*, *liverce*, F. *liverce*, delivery, livery, *<* ML. *liberata*, delivery, livery, lit. a thing delivered, fem. (see *res*, a thing) of *liberatus*, pp. of *liberare*, give up, deliver; see *liver³*.] 1. Delivery; allowance; grant; permission.

Sate, what are ye that naskis here maistris,
To loose these bestis with-oute *liverie*?
York Plays, p. 203.

2. In law: (a) The act of giving possession; delivery. Chiefly used in the phrase *livery of seisin*—that is, the act of putting a person in corporal possession of a freehold by giving him the ring, latch, or key of the door; or, if land, by delivering him a turf or twig, accompanied by a form of words or (as always in later times) a written document expressing the transfer of possession; or, in either case, doing any act before witnesses which clearly places the party in possession. It formerly accompanied all conveyances of land, but is now confined in England to that conveyance called a feoffment. It is unknown to American law.

Alienation of fiefholdings, when it came to be allowed, was subject to the condition of being notorious. This was assured by requiring an actual delivery of possession before witnesses and on the land itself: a proceeding accompanied with different forms in different countries and districts, and known by the general name of investiture. In England it was called *livery of seisin*.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 72.

(b) The charter or deed of possession accompanying the delivery.—3. Release from constraint or control; deliverance.

Death fewer *liveries* gives
Than life. Chapman.

It concerned them first to sue out their *livery* from the unjust wardship of his encroaching prerogative. Milton.

4. Delivery (of blows).

William as a wod man was enger here & there,
& leide on swiche *liverie* lene me forsothe
That his dales were don that of him hent a deut.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3822.

5. (a) An allowance of food or other provisions steadily given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, etc.

Edward IV.'s Esquiers for the Body, III, had "for wynter *liverie* from All Hallowentide (Nov. 1) tyll Estyr,

one percher wax, one candell wax, ij candells Paris, one tallwood and dimidum, and wages in the counting-house." Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

(b) Keeping on a certain or regular allowance at a certain rate; regular keeping and attendance: now used only of horses: as, to keep a horse at *livery*.

What *Liverie* is, we by common use in England knowe well enough, namelye that it is allowance of horse-meate, as they commonly use the word in stabling: as, to keepe horses at *livery*; the which word, I guess, is derived of *livering* or *delivering* fourth they nightlye foode.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

6. (a) A regular distribution of uniform garments, badges, etc., to any body of men; hence, a uniform style prescribed for the dress of a body of servants, followers, or associates.

Commaunde ge that goure gentilmen yomen and other dayly bere and were there robes in goure presence, and namely at the mete, for goure worshyppe, and not olde robes and not cording to the *lyuerey*, nother were they colde schoone ne fytyd. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

The term *livery* was . . . gradually restricted to the gift of clothing, the gift of food and provisions being known as allowances or corrodies; the clothing took the character of uniform or badge of service. As it was a proof of power to have a large attendance of servants and dependents, the lords liberally granted their livery to all who wished to wear it, and the wearing of the livery became a sign of clientship or general dependence.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 470.

(b) A badge, cognizance, garment, or entire costume of uniform fashion formerly marking the retainers of a fief lord, the followers of a military superior, or the members of a company, as a guild or corporation; at the present time, the dress worn by servants, especially men servants, when of peculiar fashion and indicating whom it is that they serve. Such liveries usually take their colors from the heraldic tinctures used in the armorial bearings, or with modifications. Thus, if the master's arms include a field or, the color of the livery-coat, instead of yellow, may be drab; so in England red, being the color of the royal livery, is avoided by all subjects, and maroon or chocolate is substituted for it when gules is prominent in the arms of the employer.

(c) Figuratively, any characteristic dress, or a dress assumed for or worn upon a particular occasion; hence, characteristic covering or outward appearance: as, the *livery* of May or of autumn.

The spring, the summer,
The chiding autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted *liveries*. Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 113.
Now came still evening on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad.
Milton, P. L., lv. 590.

7. A livery-stable. [U. S.]—8. Same as *livery company*: as, the London *liveries*.—**Livery companies**. See *company*.—**Livery of seizin**, the delivery of property into possession. See def. 2 (a).—**Statute of Liveries**. See *statute*.—**To sue one's livery**, in *old Eng. law*, to issue the writ which lay for the heir to obtain the seizin of his lands from the king.

He came but to be Duke of Lancaster,
To sue his *livery* and beg his peace.
Shak., I Hen. IV., iv. 3. 62.

livery² (liv'ér-i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *liveried*, ppr. *liverying*. [*<* *livery²*, *n.*] To clothe in or as if in livery.

His rudeness so with his authorized youth
Did *livery* falseness in a pride of truth.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 105.

He had 116 servants in liveries, every one *liveried* in greene sattin doublets. Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 3, 1638.

livery-coat (liv'ér-i-kõt), *n.* A coat forming part of a livery-dress—especially, in modern times, of that of a man servant.

livery-collar (liv'ér-i-kol'är), *n.* A collar of an order or of honorary distinction, as the collar of SS, the collar of the Bath, etc.

livery-colors (liv'ér-i-kul'orz), *n. pl.* Colors adopted by a person or family of rank and importance for the livery of the household, and also for decorative purposes. Thus, the colors of the Tudor princes of England were white and green (*Boutell*), those of the Stuarts scarlet and gold, etc.

livery-cupboard (liv'ér-i-kub'örd), *n.* A stand with two or three shelves formerly used in the dining-room, on which the liveries (food, drink, etc.) intended for distribution were placed.

livery-fish (liv'ér-i-fish), *n.* A North of Ireland name of the striped wrasse.

livery-gown (liv'ér-i-goun), *n.* The gown forming part of a livery-dress, especially that worn by a London liveryman.

liveryman (liv'ér-i-man), *n.*; pl. *liverymen* (-men). 1. One who wears a livery; specifically, a freeman of the City of London, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the characteristic dress or livery of the company to which he belongs, and also to enjoy certain other privileges, as the right to vote in the election of the lord mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, etc.—2. One who keeps a livery-stable.

livery-office (liv'ér-i-of'is), *n.* An office appointed for the delivery of lands. *Wharton.*

livery-servant (liv'ér-i-sér'vant), *n.* A servant who wears a livery; hence, a servant not of the highest grade, as that of steward or the like. Compare *servant out of livery*, under *servant*.

livery-stable (liv'ér-i-stá'bl), *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire and vehicles are let.

livery-tablet (liv'ér-i-tá'bl), *n.* A side table or cupboard. *Fuller, Pisgah Sight, V. i. 18.*

lives, *n.* 1. Plural of *life*.—2*t.* An obsolete genitive of *life*.

live-spindle (liv'spin'dl), *n.* In a lathe, the rotating spindle in the head-stock by which power is imparted, as distinguished from the *dead-spindle* in the tail-stock.

livetider, *n.* [*live*³, for *life*, + *tide*.] Fortune; living. *Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 245. (Dives.)*

live-well (liv'wel), *n.* The well of a fishing-smack in which fish are kept alive.

livid (liv'id), *a.* [*F. livide* = *Sp. livido* = *Pg. It. livido*, < *L. lividus*, black and blue, < *livere*, be livid.] 1. Black and blue, like a contusion. The term is applied, with the strong exaggeration usually characterizing the use of color-names, to the color of a person "black in the face" from strangulation, or having a cold, death-like complexion from rage, fear, or suffering; or to a light which imparts a death-like aspect to the face. Thus, a face illuminated by the yellow monochromatic light produced by the burning of an alcoholic solution of common salt is said to present a *livid* appearance.

At this the blood the virgh'a cheek forook;
A livid paleness spreads o'er all her look.

Pope, R. of the L., III. 90.
A thousand flambeau . . . turned all at once that deep bloom into a livid and preternatural day.

On livid brows of agony
The broad red lightning shone.

Waltier, The Slave Ship.

2. In *zool.*, pale purplish-brown, more or less translucent, resembling the color of a bruised surface of flesh.

lividity (li-vid'i-ti), *n.* [*F. lividité*, < *ML. lividita(-t)s*, lividness, < *L. lividus*, livid; see *livid*.] The state of being livid; the peculiar darkness of color exhibited by bruised flesh.

The signs of a tendency to such a state [the atrabiliar] are darkness or lividity of the countenance [and] dryness of the skin.

Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. § 28.

lividness (liv'id-nes), *n.* Same as *lividity*.

living (liv'ing), *n.* [*ME. living, living, libbing*; verbal *n.* of *live*¹, *v.*] 1. The act or the condition of existing; the state of having life; power of continuing life.

There is no living without trusting somebody or other in some cases.

And do you think this is living, to be involved in so many Miseries, and to wallow in so great Iniquities?

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, I. 266.

2*t.* Period of life; term of existence.

To spend her [a nun's] living in eternal love.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 238.

3. Manner or course of life; as, holy living.

The younger son . . . wasted his substance with riotous living.

Luke xv. 13.

Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their living, that they went near to touch him for his life.

Sir J. Hayward.

4. Means of subsistence; estate; livelihood.

For to drawn up all thing
That neede was to her libbing.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 38.

And their living ys mystified into them twyes a Day from the seyð Mownte Syon.

Torkington, Dlarie of Eng. Travell, p. 39.

She of her want did eat in all that she had, even all her living.

My duty toward my neighbour is . . . to learn and labour truly to get mine own living.

Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

Specifically—(a) An ecclesiastical office by virtue of which the clerk or incumbent has the right to enjoy certain church revenues on condition of discharging certain services prescribed by the canons, or by usage, or by the conditions under which the office has been founded. (See *induction*, 2.) In the reign of Henry VIII. a system of "pluralities" was established, whereby the same clerk might hold two or more livings; but in the reign of Victoria this privilege, which was attended with great abuses, has been repeatedly abridged; and no clerk may now hold two livings unless the churches so attached are within three miles of each other, and the annual value of one of them does not exceed one hundred pounds.

We see some parents, that have the donations or advowsons of Church livings in their hands, must needs have some of their children . . . thrust into the ministry.

Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 125.

He obtained licence from the King that the University might purchase advowances of spiritual livings.

Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, II. 38.

Your peculiar institution of church livings—which (as I understand it) makes it possible that a priest of the oracle of God may be a mere functionary.

J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 235.

(b) The income from a benefice; ecclesiastical revenue. They [the clergy] have great labors, and therefore they ought to have good livings, that they may commodiously feed their flock.

Lutiner, Sermon of the Plough.

(c) The seat of the office; a parish. I shall pass part of next summer at my living, and in all probability come over to Edinburgh.

Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

5. A farm. [*Prov. Eng.*] My lands and livings are not small, My house and lynnage fare.

The Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 231).

High living. See *high*.—*Syn. 4. Living, Livelihood, Subsistence, Sustainance, Support, Maintenance.* These words differ essentially, as their derivations suggest. To make a living or a livelihood is to earn enough to keep alive on with economy, not barely enough to maintain life, nor sufficient to live in luxury. Livelihood is a rather finer and less material word than living. Subsistence and sustainance refer entirely to food; subsistence is that which keeps one in existence or animal life; sustainance is that which holds one up. Support and maintenance, like living and livelihood, cover necessary expenses. To guarantee a man his support is to promise money to cover all expenses proper to economical living, or such living as may be agreed upon. Maintenance may be applied to expensive living. An honest livelihood; a bare living; bare subsistence; scanty sustainance; ample support; an honorable maintenance at the university.

living (liv'ing), *p. a.* [*Altered from ME. liveant, lifand*, < *AS. lifende*, ppr. of *lifian*, live; see *live*¹, *v.*] 1. Being alive; having life or vitality; not dead; as, a living animal or plant.

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.

Gen. II. 7.

2. In actual existence; having present vigor or vitality; now in action or use; not lifeless, stagnant, inert, or disused; applied to things: as, living languages; a living spring; living faith.

To live a life half dead, a living death.

Milton, S. A., I. 100.

Then flash'd the living lightning from her eyes.

Pope, R. of the L., III. 155.

It is the living question of the hour, and not the dead story of the past, which forces itself into all minds.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 78.

3. Furious; fierce; applied by seamen to a gale; as, a living gale of wind.—4. Existing in the original state and place; being as primarily formed and situated: only in the phrases *living rock*, *living stone*.

I now found myself on a rude and narrow stairway, the steps of which were cut out of the living rock.

Moore.

The forms they hewed from living stone
Survive the waste of years, alone.

Bryant, The Greek Boy.

Living force. See *vis viva*.—**Living language**. See *language*.—The living, one who is or those who are alive: usually with a plural signification: as, in the land of the living.

The living will lay it to his heart.

Ecc. vii. 2.

living-chamber (liv'ing-chám'ber), *n.* The chamber or cavity of a shell in which an animal lives, as distinguished from that part from which the body of the animal has receded during the growth of the shell: said especially of fossil cephalopods.

livingly (liv'ing-li), *adv.* [*Living* + *-ly*.] In a living state or manner; by the course or way of life.

Of course no sane man can help cherishing the liveliest desire to grow in the knowledge of the Divine perfection, and livingly to illustrate it in the tenor of his own personal history.

H. James, Subs. and shad., p. 206.

livingness (liv'ing-nes), *n.* [*Living* + *-ness*.] The state of being alive; possession of energy or vigor; animation; liveliness: as, the livingness of one's faith.

living-room (liv'ing-róm), *n.* A room for general family use; a sitting-room. Also called in New England *keeping-room*. [*Local, U. S.*]

The cabin was furnished with two entrance doors. I rapped at one, and in a moment it opened, and Joe ushered me into the living-room.

Gilmore, My Southern Friends, p. 149. (Bartlett.)

Accordingly each family sets up one or other of these delicias in its living-room.

Art Jour., March, 1888, p. 72.

livingstonite (liv'ing-stón-it), *n.* [Named in honor of David Livingston, a Scottish missionary and explorer of Africa (1813–73).] A sulphid of mercury and antimony occurring in prismatic or columnar forms of a lead-gray color and metallic luster: found in Mexico.

livish (liv'ish), *a.* [*ME. livish, lifish*; < *live* + *-ish*.] Somewhat live or alive; lively.

If there were true and livish faith, then would it work love in their hearts.

Becon's Works, 1843, p. 37. (Halliwell.)

Livistona (liv-is-tón'ä), *n.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1827), named for Patrick Murray of Livistone, near Edinburgh.*] A genus of fan-palms of the tribe *Corypheæ*, distinguished by the terminal styles and stignas, the petals and sepals being

valvate in the bud, and by the distinct or slightly coherent globose carpels. The flowers are hermaphrodite, and consist of three sepals and a three-lobed corolla, six stamens and three carpels, of which generally but one matures and forms the fruit. The leaves are fan-shaped and generally split on the edges, and are borne on spiny petioles. There are about 14 species, found in eastern and tropical Asia, the Malay archipelago, New Guinea, and eastern Australia. *L. australis*, the Australian or Victorian cabbage-tree, is native as far south as Victoria.

Livonian (li-vó'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*Livingonia* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Livonia; Lettish.

2. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Livonia, one of the Baltic provinces of Russia; specifically, a member of the primitive race of Livonia.—2. The language formerly spoken by the Livonians.

livor (liv'vor), *n.* [*L. livor*, lividness, envy, < *livere*, be of a bluish color, be envious; see *livid*.] 1. Envy; malignity.

Out of this root of envy spring those feral branches of faction, hatred, livor, emulation.

Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 167.

2. *pl.* The parts of skin in a corpse discolored by the hypostatic accumulation of blood.

livraison (lé-vrà-zón'), *n.* [*F.*, < *ML. liberatio(-n-)*, a giving, *L.* a setting free, liberation; see *liberation* and *live*³. Cf. *livreson*, an obs. *F.* form of the same word.] One of several parts of a printed work issued at intervals in advance of the completion of the whole; a number of a book published in parts, or of a periodical; a fascicle: used only or chiefly of French publications.

I shall send you several livraisons of the Encyclopédie.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 69.

livre (lê'vèr), *n.* [*F.*, = *Sp. Pg. libra* = *It. libbra, lira*, < *L. libra*, the Roman pound; cf. *Gr. λίτρα*, a pound; see *libra*.] An old French coin and money of account, now superseded by the franc. The value of the livre tournois, or livre of Tours, by comparison of the gold coinage of 1726–1785 with the present United States gold coinage, was 194 cents, and by comparison of silver coin of the same periods it was 187 cents. The livre parisien, or livre of Paris, in use until 1667 conjointly with the livre tournois, was worth one quarter more than the latter.

lixivial (lik-siv'i-ál), *a.* [= *F. lixiviel* = *Sp. lejivial* = *It. lissiviale*, < *L. lixivius, lixivius*, lye; see *lixivium*.] 1. Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with alkaline matter extracted from wood-ashes.—2. Containing or consisting of salts so extracted.—3. Of the color of lye; resembling lye.—4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts extracted from wood-ashes.—Lixivial salts, in chem., salts obtained by passing water through wood-ashes, or by pouring water on wood-ashes.

lixivate (lik-siv'i-át), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *lixivated*, ppr. *lixivating*. [*ML. *lixiviatu*, pp. of **lixivare*, form into a lye, < *L. lixivium*, lye; see *lixivium*.] To subject to the process of lixiviation; form into lye; impregnate with salts from wood-ashes: as, lixivated water.

[Boline] is obtained by pouring an excess of concentrated sulphuric acid on the water obtained by burning different fuel, lixiviating the ashes, and concentrating the liquor.

Dunston, Dict. Med. Science.

lixivate (lik-siv'i-át), *n.* [*ML. *lixiviatu*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Pertaining to lye or lixivium; of the nature of alkaline salts.

The fixed nitre is of an alcalizate nature, and participates the qualities belonging generally to lixivate salts.

Boyle, Works, I. 370.

2. Impregnated with salts from wood-ashes.

lixiviation (lik-siv-i-á-shon), *n.* [= *F. lixiviation* = *Pg. lixiviação* = *It. lissivazione*, < *ML. *lixiviatio(-n-)*, < **lixivare*, make into lye; see *lixivate*.] The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by percolation of water; the process of leaching. For the application of leaching or lixiviation to the treatment of metalliferous ores, see *Augustin's process*, *Patena process*, *Russell's process*, *Zierogel's process*, all under *process*.

lixivious (lik-siv'i-us), *a.* [*L. lixivius*, also *lixivius*, made into lye; see *lixivium*.] Lixivial.

lixivium (lik-siv'i-um), *n.* [*L. lixivium*, also *lixivia*, lye, neut. and fem. respectively of *lixivius*, made into lye, < *lix*, ashes, *lye*.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted from wood-ashes; lye: sometimes applied to other extracts.

I have found wonderful benefit in bathing my head with a decoction of some hot and aromatic herbs, in a lixivium made of the ashes of vine-branches.

Feelym, To Doctor Beale.

lixt. An obsolete form of *liest*, second person singular indicative present of *lie*¹. *Chaucer.*

liza (líz'ä), *n.* The white or blue-backed mullet, *Mugil curema*.

lizard (líz'ärd), *n.* [*ME. lesarde, luserde*, < *OF. lezard, lesurd, lisard, F. lézard* = *Sp. Pg.*

lagarto (> E. *aligator*, now *alligator*) = It. *lacrta*, *lucerta*, < L. *lacertus*, *lacerta*, a lizard. Cf. *lacert*.] 1. A scaly four-legged reptile without a shell; a squamate quadruped saurian; a saurian or lacertilian. In popular language a lizard is almost any reptile except a frog, toad, snake, or turtle; and ordinary book usage is equally indefinite. Thus, skinks, stellions, geckos, chameleons, basilisks, monitors, agamas, iguanas, alligators, crocodiles, etc., are all lizards; pterodactyls are flying-lizards; dinosaurs, plesiosaurs, and mosasaurs are huge extinct lizards. But the word is most frequently used as the name of the small lacertilians, as those of the family *Lacertidae* and some others, which have no special names of their own. See *Lacerta*, *Lacertidae*.

Our Author saw one *Lizard* as big as a man, with scales on her back like Oysters. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 838.

Lizards, the green lightnings of the wall, . . . With such prodigious eyes in such small heads!

Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, vii.

2. Any member of the old order *Sauria* or modern order *Lacertilia*. Such are the reptiles known as *slow-worms*, *glass-snakes*, *horned toads*, etc. Many of these have no limbs, or no obvious ones, and are therefore not lizards in sense 1.

3. *Naut.*, a piece of rope with a thimble or bull's-eye spliced into one or both ends, used in a vessel as a leader for ropes.—4. [*cap.*] A certain small constellation. See *Lacerta*, 2.—5. A crotch of timber or a forked limb used in place of a sled for hauling stone: a form of stone-boat.—6. In *her.*, a beast like a wildcat, usually represented as spotted: a rare bearing.—**Anguine lizard.** See *anguine*.—**Broad-backed lizards**, the varanids or monitors.—**Croaking lizard**, a gecko common in Jamaica, *Thecadactylus leviss*: so called from the noise it makes. It is nocturnal. Also *croaking gecko*.—**Friiled lizard.** See *frill-lizard*.—**Scaly lizard**, a pangolin or scaly ant-eater. See *Manis*.

lizard-bait (liz'ard-bät), *n.* The lesser sand-lance. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lizard-fish (liz'ard-fish), *n.* 1. A ganoid fish of the group of sauroids.—2. A fish of the genus *Synodus*, of which there are several species, as the sandpike, *S. fatens*, found from Cape Cod southward. *S. luciocephus* occurs on the Californian and Mexican coasts.

lizard-seeker (liz'ard-æ'kër), *n.* An American ground-cuckoo, *Saurolthera vetula*, or some other member of the subfamily *Sauroltherine*.

lizard-stone (liz'ard-stön), *n.* A name for the serpentine marble obtained in Cornwall, England, in the vicinity of Lizard Point. It is made into chimney-pieces, ornaments, etc.

lizard's-tongue (liz'ardz-tung), *n.* A name of several orchids included in the genus *Spiranthes*, formerly regarded as forming a genus *Sauroglossum*.

lizardtail, lizard's-tail (liz'ard-, liz'ardz-täl), *n.* 1. An herbaceous plant, *Saururus cernuus*, growing in marshes in North America. The name was suggested by its nodding spikes of white flowers. Also called *breastweed* (which see).—2. A plant, *Piper poltatum*, of the West Indies.

lizard-tailed (liz'ard-täld), *a.* Having long fragile arms or rays, likened to the tail of a lizard: specifically applied to the ophiuroids.

lizari (li-zä'ri), *n.* Same as *alitari*.

Lizzia (liz'i-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of gymno-blastic aculephs or jellyfishes, with 32 marginal tentacles arranged by fives and threes, and the young produced by direct budding from the polypite. *L. octopunctata* is an example.

llama (lä'mä or lyä'mä), *n.* [Also *lama* and *glama* as the L. generic or specific name; < Peruv. *llama*.] 1. An even-toed ruminant ungulate quadruped, *Auchenia glama* or *llama*, or *Lama peruviana*, of South America, of the order *Ungulata*, suborder *Artiodactyla*, superfamily

be descended from the guanaco. The llama is also called the American camel, and has been known to Europeans since 1544. It was the only beast of burden in America before the arrival of the Spaniards, and is still used as such in the Andes, the formation of its feet enabling it to walk on slopes too rough or steep for any other animal. It is about 3 feet high at the shoulder, and so closely allied to the alpaca that the latter is sometimes regarded as a finer-wooled variety of it.

2. The wool of the llama. It is used in making stuffs for women's wear, lace, tassels, etc.

Her [the Lady Mayoress's] petticoat was of llama and gold. *First Year of a Sülken Reign*, p. 69.

llan. [W. *llan*, an inclosure, a church.] A church: a very frequent element in place-names in Wales, and occurring also in England and Scotland, as in *Llandaff*, *Llangollen*, *Llanidloes*, *Llanark*.

Llandeilo group (lan-dī'lō gröp). [See def.] A division of the Lower Silurian, first described by Murchison as occurring at Llandeilo in Carmarthenshire, Wales, and also found in Pembrokehire and Radnorshire. The group consists of dark-colored flags, sandstones, and shales, and is between 2,000 and 3,000 feet thick. It contains many of the characteristic fossils of the lowest division of the Silurian, especially trilobites of genera included in Barrande's "primordial fauna," such as *Asaphus*, *Calymene*, and *Ogygia*.

Llandovery group (lan'dō-ve-ri gröp). [See def.] A series of rocks, so named by Murchison because well developed near Llandovery in Carmarthenshire, Wales. The group consists of sandstones, grits, and conglomerates, having a maximum thickness of 2,500 feet. It is divided into two subdivisions, the Lower Llandovery beds, and the Upper Llandovery beds or the May Hill sandstone. By some geologists the Upper and the Lower Llandovery and the Taranon shales are grouped together as the May Hill series, and are considered as forming the lowest division of the Silurian, the fossiliferous strata below this being called *Cambrian*. At one time the division between the Lower and Upper Silurian was taken between the Upper and Lower Llandovery. See *Silurian*.

llanero (lya-nä'rō), *n.* [Sp., < *llano*, a plain; see *llano*.] An inhabitant of the llanos of South America. The llaneros are principally converted Indians or descendants of Indians and whites, and are distinguished for activity, ferocity, ignorance, and semi-barbarous habits. They are for the most part shepherds or herdsmen.

llano (lä'nō or lyä'nō), *n.* [Sp., a plain, < L. *planus*, level; see *plain* and *plane*.] In some of the Spanish or originally Spanish parts of America, a treeless level steppe or plain. The llanos in the northern part of South America surround the lower and middle course of the Orinoco, and are separated by the great forest-belt of the Amazon from the region of the pampas further south. Many parts of these llanos bear little or no vegetation, except on the banks of rivers and during the seasons of inundation, when they are transformed into seas. In the intermediate season they are luxuriant pastures for great herds of cattle. The *Llano Estacado* or Staked Plain of the United States is a vast arid plateau in the former Spanish possessions of Texas and New Mexico.

Like the greater portion of the desert of Sahara, the northernmost of the South American plains—the *Llanos*—are in the torrid zone; during one-half of the year they are desolate, like the Libyan sandy waste; during the other they appear as a grassy plain, resembling many of the steppes of Central Asia.

Humboldt, *Aspects of Nature* (trans.), p. 30.

LL. B. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle or New Latin) *Legum Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Laws.

LL. D. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle or New Latin) *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws.

lean (lën), *n.* The pilchard. [*Cornwall.*]

lestraid, *n.* [W.: see *listred*.] Same as *listred*.

Lloyd's (loidz), *n.* [See def.] The name (which has become in some degree generic) of an association in London, consisting of members and subscribers, for the transaction of marine insurance for all parts of the world through individual underwriters, and the promotion of shipping interests in general. The association has occupied *Lloyd's Rooms* in the Royal Exchange since 1774. These rooms were originally called the *New Lloyd's Coffee-House*, from a house established by Edward Lloyd in Tower street, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, where merchants and underwriters met to transact business. About 1692 the establishment was removed to Lombard street for the convenience of merchants of the highest class doing business in the old city. About 1770 the place came into the possession of the society of marine underwriters, together with "Lloyd's List" (formerly "Lloyd's News"), a newspaper devoted to shipping intelligence, that was founded about 1726, probably by Lloyd, and has been published daily since 1800. The society retained the official title *Lloyd's Coffee-House* until 1871, when it was for the first time incorporated by act of Parliament, under its present shortened name. Its operations are so extensive and important that the name has been adopted by several continental associations for maritime and mercantile enterprises, the principal of which are the *Austrian Lloyd* at Trieste and the *North German Lloyd* at Bremen.

Lloyd's was then [in Anne's reign] in Lombard Street, and indeed to this day, on Lloyd's policies, is stated that this policy shall have the same effect as if issued in Lombard Street.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 224.

Lloyd's agent, one of a class of agents, in nearly all parts of the world, acting for the committee of underwriters at Lloyd's, who transmit maritime information of all kinds, report disasters, etc. They are generally local merchants, shippers, or others concerned with maritime business.—**Lloyd's bond.** See *bond*.—**Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping**, an annual work, published by an association of members of Lloyd's, containing the names of vessels alphabetically arranged, and ranked in different classes (as A1, etc.) according to their qualifications, their title to be in any class being determined by the report of surveyors, and by certain rules as to their construction, their state of repair, age, etc.

lo¹ (lō), *interj.* [*< ME. lo, loo, < AS. lā, a common interj.* of surprise, calling, or mere greeting. Confusion of *lā*, ME. *lo*, with *lōc*, ME. *lok*, impv., look, is supposed to have given to its now usual implication of 'behold'; but the difference of form is too great to make any such confusion probable.] Look! see! behold! observe!—used to invoke or direct the particular attention of a person to some object or subject of interest.

Lo, ze lordes, what iente didd by an emperoure of Rome, That was an vncrysten creature as clerkes fyndeth in bokes.

Lo, Adam, in the felde of Damascene,

With Goddes owen finger wrought was he.

Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, I. 17.

Why, *lo* you now, I have spoke to the purpose twice. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, I. 2. 105.

Lo² (lō), *n.* [From the well-known lines of Pope, "*Lo!* the poor Indian, whose untutored mind," etc. ("*Essay on Man*," i. 99), the word *Lo* being humorously taken as the name of "the poor Indian."] A North American Indian. [*Humorous*, U. S.]

loa (lō'ä), *n.* A larval nematode worm infesting the eye; the larval stage of the eye-thread-worm, *Filaria oculi*.

loach (lōch), *n.* [Also *loche*; < F. *loche* = Sp. *locha*, *loja*, loach: origin unknown.] 1. A small European fish, *Cobitis* (*Nemachilus*) *barbatula*,



Common Loach (*Nemachilus barbatulus*).

of the family *Cobitidae*; hence, any fish of that family. The common loach inhabits small clear streams, and is esteemed a delicacy. It is also called *beardy*. The spinous loach or groundling is a smaller species, *Cobitis taeni*.

The miller's thombe, the hiding loach,

The perch, the ever-nibbling roach.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, I. 1.

Scarcely a stone I left returned, being thoroughly skilled in the tricks of the loach. . . . For being gray-spotted, and clear to see through. . . . he will stay quite still where a streak of weed is in the rapid water, hoping to be overlooked. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, vii.

2. A European fresh-water gaidoid fish, the burbot or eel-pout, *Lota maculosa*. See cut under *burbot*.—3. A simpleton. *Nares*.

And George redeemed his cloake, rode merrily to Oxford, having coine in his pocket, where this loach spares not for any expence. *Jests of George Peele*.

load¹ (lōd), *n.* See *lod*¹.

load² (lōd), *n.* [*< ME. lode, loode, a burden carried in a vehicle, lit. a carrying, a particular use of lode, a way, course, carrying; see lode*¹. In the orig. sense the word is more commonly spelled *lode*, while in the later senses the exclusive spelling is *load*, and the word is now associated with *lade*¹.] 1. That which is carried; a burden laid on or placed in anything, or taken up, for conveyance; specifically, a suitable or customary burden; the amount or quantity that can be or usually is carried: as, a ship's *load*; a cart-*load*; wood and hay are often sold by the *load*.

Of stree [*straw*] first ther was leyvd ful many a *loode*.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* (ed. Morris), I. 2060.

Come, now towards Chertsey with your hojy *load*.

Shak., *Rich.* III., I. 2. 29.

Later in the fall, certain of the Count's vassals came to the riva in one of the great boats of the Po, with a *load* of brush and corncocks for fuel. *Hovells*, *Venetian Life*, vii.

2. That which is upborne or sustained; a burden; a weight resting on or in anything: as, a *load* of fruit on a tree; a *load* of learning in the mind.

What think you of a duchess? have you limbs

To bear that *load* of title?

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, il. 3. 38.

From their foundations loosening to and fro,

They pluck'd the seated hills, with all their *load*.

Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 644.

Earth, on whose wide-spreading Base

The wretched *Load* is laid of Human Race.

Congreve, *Tears of Amaryllis*.



Llama.

Tylopoda, family *Camelidae*, closely related to the camel of the Old World, but smaller, without a hump, and woolly-haired. Like the camel, it is known only in the state of domestication; it is supposed to

And all that freedom's highest aim can reach
Is but to lay proportion'd loads on each.

Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 374.

Especially—3. That which is hard to be sustained or endured; an oppressive or grievous burden: as, a *load* of debt; a *load* of guilt.

Who hast of sorrow thy full load heald.

Milton, S. A., l. 214.

Stn doth not lie like a heavy weight upon their backs,
so that they feel the load of it.

Stillingsfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Men who prefer any *load* of infamy, however great, to any pressure of taxation, however light.

Sydney Smith, American Debts. (Bartlett.)

4. The charge of a firearm: as, a *load* of buckshot.—5. A quantity of strong drink imbibed, or sometimes of food taken, that oppresses, or is more than can be borne comfortably or with propriety: as, he went home late with a *load* on. [Slang.]

There are those that can never sleep without their *load*, nor enjoy one easy thought till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

6. A unit of measure or weight. By the statute of Edward I., *de ponderibus et mensuris*, a *load* (carrus) of lead is 1,500 pounds, and sometimes 168 stone, and in the Peak, 30 fothals or 2,100 pounds, and of wheat the same. By statutes of George I., a *load* of wood is 50 cubic feet, and a *load* of hay 2,016 pounds. By a statute of 27 George III., a *load* of bulrushes is 63 bundles. Other loads are merely customary. Dr. Young says a *load* of wheat is 40 bushels; of earth or gravel, 1 cubic yard; of lime, 32 bushels; of oak-bark, 5,040 pounds; of sand, 36 bushels. A *load* of lead ore in Derbyshire is 9 dishes of from 14 to 16 pints each.

7. In *mech.*, the pressure upon any part or the whole of a structure. It consists of the *internal load*, or *permanent load*, the weight of the part itself and its fixed attachments, and the *external load*, arising from pressures of other bodies upon its surface. [The word is not properly used to signify a quantity of work.]

A structure has to support both its own weight and also any *load* that may be placed upon it. Thus a railway bridge must at all times sustain what is called the *permanent load*, and frequently, of course, the weight of one or more trains.

R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 172.

To lay on *load*. See *lay*.—Syn. 1 and 2. Freight, cargo, lading.—3. Pressure, dead-weight, incubus, clog.

*load*² (lōd), *v.* [*< load*², *n.*; in part a var. of the original verb *lade*¹, in imitation of the noun *load*²: see *lade*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To lay a burden on; charge with a load; furnish with lading or cargo; lade: as, to *load* a camel or a horse; to *load* a cart or wagon. [The past participle *loaden* is obsolete.]

Your carriages were heavy *loaden*; they are a burden to the weary beast.

Isa. xlvi. 1.

By turns they ease the *loaden* swarms, or drive
The drone, a lazy insect, from their hive.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. To lay as a burden; place upon or in something for conveyance: as, to *load* cotton on a lighter; to *load* cargo.

There was no talke, no hope, no worke, but dig gold,
wash gold, refine gold, *load* gold.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, l. 169.

3. To weigh down; impose something upon, either good or bad; pile; heap; encumber or oppress: with *with*: as, to *load* the stomach *with* sweets; to *load* the memory *with* details.

Those honours deep and broad, wherewith
Your majesty *loads* our house.

Shak., Macbeth, l. 6. 17.

Essex *loaded* Bacon *with* benefits, and never thought that he had done enough.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

4. To make heavy by something added or appended; charge, as with something extraneous: as, to *load* a whip; to *load* dice.

He has a conscience,
A cruel stinging one, I warrant him,
A *loaden* one.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 1.

At the ripe age of fourteen years I bought a certain cudgel, got a friend to *load* it.

R. L. Stevenson, A Penny Plain, 2d Coloured.

5. To make heavy, as a liquid; to falsify, as wine, by mixing with it distilled liquor of some sort, usually accompanied with sugar and other ingredients, for the purpose of making a thin wine appear heavy and full-bodied; also, to increase the weight of, as paper, or textile fabrics, by the addition of clay, starch, or other extrinsic matter.

It is an intolerable nuisance to have to dress, and go out seven or eight miles to cold entrées, and *loaded* claret, and sweet port.

Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, iii.

If the paper is to be *loaded*—that is, adulterated with clay or cheap fibres—these are added in the beater as the fibre swirls round and round.

Harper's Mag., LXXV. 120.

6. To place a charge in; charge, as a gun with powder and shot.

Many a Whig that day *loaded* his musket with a doliar
cut into slugs.

Scott, Old Mortality, xvi.

The sportsman should be careful . . . to ascertain the charge best suited to his weapon, and to have his cartridges so *loaded*.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 835.

7. In *painting*: (a) To mix with white: said of a pigment which in this way is made more solid and opaque. (b) To paint heavily; apply (color) in solid opaque masses.

Masses of white enamel are *loaded* upon the surface, with a view to further treatment.

Art Jour., N. S., XI. 10.

Deck-loading Act, a British statute of 1842 (5 Vict., sess. 2, c. 17) forbidding the loading of cargoes of timber on the decks of certain classes of ships.—**Loaded dice**. See *die*³.—**To load one's self**, on the stock-exchange, to buy heavily of stock. See *load*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To put or take on a load or charge: often with *up*: as, the travelers *loaded* and started early; the ship *loaded up* with a miscellaneous cargo.—2. To charge a gun or guns: as, the troops *loaded* and fired rapidly. Steady they *load*, steady they fire, moving right onward still.

T. O. Davis, Fontenoy.

3. To become loaded or burdened; clog up: as, oysters are apt to *load* with sand.

*loaded*¹, *a.* An obsolete variant of *loaded*.

*loaded*² (lō'ded), *p. a.* 1. Coated with external growths, as shells; clogged up: said of oysters. [Rhode Island.]—2. Full of liquor; drunk. [Slang.]

loader (lō'dēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which loads: as, a truck-loader. Specifically—(a) A little machine for loading shells or cartridges for a breech-loading shot-gun; a loading-machine. (b) In *agri.*, etc., any device for laying a load upon a wagon, sled, or cart: as, a hay-loader, a log-loader, etc.

2. A red-finned herring. [Prov. Eng.]—3t. A term in *dic.*, of uncertain meaning.

Every vice is a *loader*; but that [lust] is a ten.

Bryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi., Arg.

loading (lō'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *load*², *v.*]

1. The act of putting on a load.—2. A cargo; a burden; lading; also, anything that makes part of a load.—3. Anything that is added to a substance or material in order to give it weight or body: as, the China clay or pearl-white used for *loading* note-paper.—4. In *art*, a heavy charge of opaque color. See *load*², *v. t.*, 7.

Loading is the use of opaque colour in heavy masses which actually protrude from the canvas and themselves catch the light, as the mountains do on the moon.

P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 304.

5. In *insurance*, that part of the charge or premium on a policy which constitutes its share of the expenses of management.

The terms *loading* and "margin" have come to bear a somewhat extended meaning. They are now used to designate the difference between the premium payable by the assured and the net premiums deducted from any table that may be employed for the time.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 173.

loading (lō'ding), *p. a.* Made so as to be loaded (in the way specified): as, a breech-loading or a muzzle-loading gun.

loading-bar (lō'ding-bär), *n.* In *gun.*, a bar of iron about two feet long, made with a ring at one end and a screw at the other, for carrying and loading shells. Also called *carrying-bar*.

loading-funnel (lō'ding-fun'el), *n.* See *funnel*.

loading-machine (lō'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for loading cartridge-shells. It has a revolving wheel on which the shells are fed in; the requisite amount of powder is admitted to each shell from the powder-can by means of a funnel above, and the bullet or charge of shot is forced into the neck of each shell as the wheel advances in its revolution.

loading-plug (lō'ding-plug), *n.* A rammer for loading shells and extracting caps from spent capsules.

loading-tongs (lō'ding-tōngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *gun.*, a pair of tongs used to set the shell home in a siege-howitzer.

loading-tray (lō'ding-trā), *n.* In *milit. engin.*, a stout iron support upon which a heavy shot or shell is placed, and by suitable mechanism brought into the opening in the breech of a large breech-loading gun, as an assistance in charging the gun.

load-line (lōd'lin), *n.* [Appar. *< load*² + *line*²; but perhaps *< load*¹ = *lod*¹ + *line*².] *Naut.*, a line drawn on the side of a vessel to show the depth to which a suitable or allowable load will cause her to sink in the water. Among English seamen known as *Plimsoll's mark*. See *mark*.

There shall be a *load-line* or conspicuous mark on each vessel, showing the depth of loading and of surplus buoyancy.

R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 207.

Nor did it occur to the "practical" politicians who provided a compulsory *load-line* for merchant vessels, that the pressure of ship-owners' interests would habitually cause the putting of the *load-line* at the very highest limit, and that from precedent to precedent, tending ever in the same direction, the *load-line* would gradually rise in the better class of ships.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 25.

loadman¹, *n.* See *lodeman*.

loadman² (lōd'man), *n.* A carter. *Halliwel*.

loadmanage, *n.* See *lodemanage*.

load-penny (lōd'pen'ī), *n.* A market toll or tax anciently levied on loads in the towns of England for public revenue.

The gift of its [Worcester's] market-dues, wain-shilling and *load-penny*, was the costliest among the many boons which Æthelred and Æthelstef showed on Bishop Werfrith.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., ix.

loadsmant, *n.* See *lodeman*.

loadstar, *n.* See *lodestar*.

loadstone, *n.* See *lodestone*.

loadum (lō'dum), *n.* [Appar. for *load'em*: see *quot.* from Florio.] An old game at cards.

Cárica l'asino [It., load the ass], a play at cards which we call *loadum*.

Florio.

For to converse with Scandal is to play *Losing Loadum*; you must lose a good Name to him, before you can win it for yourself.

Congreve, Love for Love, l. 11.

New some at cards and dice do play
Their money and their time away;

At *loadum*, cribbage, and all-fours.

Poor Robin (1735), (Nares.)

loaf¹ (lōf), *n.*; *pl. loaves* (lōvz). [*< ME. lof, lof* (*pl. loaves*), *< AS. hlaf*, bread, a loaf of bread, = OHG. *hlaba, laiba, leib, leip*, MHG. *leip*, G. *laib* = Icel. *hleifr* = OSw. *ler* = Dan. *ler* = Goth. *hlaihs, hlaibs*, bread; the common Teut. term for 'bread,' older than the word *bread*. The Lith. *hlepas*, Lett. *klaipas*, bread, are prob. *< O Bulg. "khlébū* = Russ. *khlebū*, bread, and these Slav. forms with Finn. *leipa*, Esthonian *leip*, bread, are prob. from the OTeut. The word *loaf* appears disguised in the orig. compounds *Lanmas* and prob. *lord* and *lady*.] A portion of bread baked in one lump or mass; a regularly shaped or molded mass of bread; hence, any shaped or molded mass of cake, sugar, or the like.

The enemy of Helle . . . seyde Dic ut lapides isti panes flant: that is to seye, Sey that these Stones be made *Loaves*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 98.

There shall be in England seven halfpenny *loaves* sold for a penny.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 72.

A hot smoking *loaf* of rye-and-Indian bread.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 193.

Holy loaf. (a) In the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *holy lamb*. See *lamb*. (b) In the *medieval ch.* in England, the blessed bread; a eulogia.

The Parishioners of every Parish shall offer every Sunday, at the time of the Offertory, the just value and price of the *holy loaf* . . . to the use of their Pastors and Curates, and that in such order and course as they were wont to find and pay the said *holy loaf*.

Book of Common Prayer (1549) (rubric).

Loafed lettuce, headed lettuce.

Lait-tue crepue [F.], *loafed* or headed *lettice*.

Nonnencator (1585), (Nares.)

Loaves and fishes, figuratively, temporal benefits, as money or office: in allusion to the miraculous loaves and fishes distributed by Christ to the multitude who followed him, and his words (John vi. 26), "Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled."

The consequence must be, that although every one of these four orders (of the Florentine government) must be divided at once into factions for the *loaves and fishes*, yet the nobility, by their superior influence in elections, would have the whole power.

J. Adams, Works, v. 18.

loaf² (lōf), *v.* [Appar. first in the noun *loafer* (*< G. läufer* = E. *leaper, toper*); *< G. laufen*, dial. *lofen* (= D. *loopen* = E. *leap*), run, wander or lounge about: see *loap*¹, *lope*¹.] I. *intrans.* To idle away one's time; lounge; dawdle; play the vagabond; stroll idly and without purpose.

To *loaf*: this, I think, is unquestionably German. *Laufen* is pronounced *lofen* in some parts of Germany, and I once heard one German student say to another "Ich *lauf* [*lofe*] hier bis du wiederkehrst," and he began to saunter up and down—in short, to *loaf*.

Lovel, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

Shoeblocks are compelled to a great deal of unavoidable *loafing*; but certainly this one *loafed* rather energetically, for he was hot and frantic in his play.

H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xii. (Davies.)

I *loafe* and invite my Soul;
I lean and *loafe* at my ease, observing a spear of summer grass.

Walt Whitman, Leaves of Grass, p. 28.

How can you go down to the beach by yourself amongst all those *loafing* vagabonds, who would pick your pocket or throw stones at you? W. Black, Princess of Thule, xiv.

II. *trans.* To pass or spend in idleness, as time; spend lazily; dawdle: with *away*: as, to *loaf away* whole days.

The Senate has *loafed away* the week in very gentlemanly style.

New York Commercial Advertiser, Dec., 1845.

loafer (lōf'ēr), *n.* [See *loaf*².] An idle man, lounging, or aimless stroller, of whatever social condition; specifically, one who is too lazy to work or pursue regular business, and lounges about, depending upon chance or disreputable means for subsistence.

"The thought is not new to me; I have read Washington Irving." "Prince of intellectual loafers," said Gray-hurst.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 69.

loaferish (lō'fēr-ish), *a.* [*loafer* + *-ish*]. Of or pertaining to a loafer; like or characteristic of a loafer.

Four pleasant ruffians in the *loaferish* postures which they have learned as fachini waiting for jobs.
Howells, Venetian Life, xix.

loaf-sugar (lōf'shūg'ār), *n.* Sugar refined and molded into a conical mass.

loam (lōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lome*; also dial. *lame*, *laim*; < ME. **lom*, *lam*, < AS. *lām* = OS. *lōmo*, *lōmo* = D. *leem* = MLG. LG. *lem* = OHG. *leimo*, MHG. *leime*, *leim*, G. *leim*, but usually *lehm* (after LG.), *loam*, clay; akin to AS. *līm*, etc., *lime*, and to L. *limus*, mud; see *lime*]. 1. A soil consisting of a natural mixture of clay and sand, the latter being present in sufficient quantity to overcome the tendency of the clay to form a coherent mass. That which is ordinarily called loam is fine-grained, homogeneous, and "light"—that is, not densely compacted together. Carbonate of lime is usually present in small quantity, and also organic matter. See *morb*, *soil*, and *loess*.

At the higher and farther sides of those upper ovens are trenches of *loam*.
Sandys, Travails, p. 98.

The soil was a dark brown *loam*, and very rich.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 91.

2. In *foundry*, a mixture of sand, clay, saw-dust, straw, etc., used in making the molds for castings. The compound must be plastic when wet, and hard, air-tight, and able to resist high temperatures when dry. Specifically called *casting-loam*.

3. A vessel of clay; an earthen vessel.

And so into the *lomes* of meth and tubs of brine and other liquor he bestowed the parts of the dead carcasses of his brother's sermits.
Hobinshed, Hist. Eng., viii. 7.

Loam-and-sand core. See *core*.

loam (lōm), *v. t.* [*loam*, *n.*] To cover or coat with loam; clay.

With the ashes of bones tempered with oil, Camels hair, and a clay they have, they *loam* them so well that no weather will pierce them.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 32.

The joist ends and girders, which be in the walls, must be *loamed* all over to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar.
F. Moron, Mechanical Exercises.

loam-beater (lōm'bē'tēr), *n.* In *foundry-work*, an instrument for compacting loam in loam-molding; a molder's rammer.

loam-board (lōm'bōrd), *n.* A foundry's tool and templet used in making cores of loam. It is a board cut to the shape of the core, and is used both to hold a supply of loam for the operation, and as an aid in turning the dried core down to the exact shape. Also called *strickle*.

loam-cake (lōm'kāk), *n.* In *foundry-work*, a cake, plate, or disk of compacted loam used to cover in a loam-mold. It is provided with holes or gales through which the molten metal enters the mold, and with other holes or vents for free exit of air from the mold.

loam-mold (lōm'mōld), *n.* A mold made from casting-loam. Such molds are used for castings of iron and brass.

loam-molding (lōm'mōl'ding), *n.* In *foundry-work*, the making of loam-molds in general. The term is used especially of the act of striking up the surfaces of molds by means of templets controlled by parallel guides, or, in case the surfaces are cylindrical, by a central pivot and radial arms, to which the templets are attached. Sometimes cores are formed on a barrel or central cylinder, and then turned on the barrel by means of a tool resting on the loam-board.

loam-plate (lōm'plāt), *n.* In *foundry-work*, a flat ring or plate of cast-iron, used in constructing a loam-mold, one or more of which are used to support and clamp together the brickwork which supports the softer parts of the mold.

loam-work (lōu'wērk), *n.* In foundries, the processes of making loam-molds, and casting iron, brass, etc., in them. Very fine castings are obtained by these processes.

loamy (lō'mi), *a.* [*loam* + *-y*]. 1. Consisting of loam; of the nature of or resembling loam: as, *loamy soil*.

And if it want binding, [mix] a little *loamy* earth.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, May.

2. Damp. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

loan (lōn), *n.* [*ME. loue*, *lanc*, *lan*, < AS. *lāu* (in comp. *lāland*, for usual *lāland*), usually *lān*, a loan, grant, gift, fief, = OFries. *lēn* = D. *leen*, a grant, fief, = MLG. LG. *lēn* = OHG. *lēhan*, MHG. *lehen*, G. *lehen*, *lehn*, a fief, = Icel. *lān*, a loan, *lēn*, a fief, = Dan. *laan* = Sw. *lāu*, a loan (prob. = Skt. *reknas*, estate, wealth), akin to AS. **līhan*, *lōn* = OHG. *līhan*, MHG. *līhen*, G. *leihen* = Icel. *ljā* = Goth. *leiwan*, lend, orig. 'leave,' = Ir. *leim*, leave, = Lith. *līkti*, leave behind (cf. OBulg. *otā-lekū*, remainder), = L. *linquere* (perf. *liqui*, pp. **lictus*), leave,

also in comp. *relinquere*, leave behind, = Gr. *λείπειν*, *λείπειν*, leave, = Skt. *√rich*, leave, let go, give up. Hence ult. *lend*. From the L. verb (*linquere*) are ult. E. *delinquent*, *relinquish*, *relic*, *relict*, *reliquary*, *derelict*, etc., and from the same root *license*, *licit*, *illicit*, *leisure*, etc. From the (r. verb (*λείπειν*) are ult. E. *clipse*, *clipse*, words in *lipa*, etc.] 1. A grant; gift; reward.

They may now, God be thanked of his *loane*! Maken hir jubilee, and walke allone.
Chaucer, C. T. (Summoner's Tale), l. 11,903 (ed. Gilman).

2. That which is lent; anything furnished on condition of the future return of it, or of the delivery of an equivalent in kind; especially, a sum of money lent at interest.

I lowe hym that this *lane* has lente, For he may stynte our stryve, And fende vs fro alle ille.
York Plays, p. 53.

Advantaging their *loan* with interest of ten times double gain of happiness.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 232.

What e'er is given the Strange and Needy one, Is not a gift (indeed), but 'tis a *Loan*.
A Loan to God, who pays with interest.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.
 The person whom you favoured with a *loan*, if he be a good man, will think himself in your debt after he has paid you.
Steele, Spectator, No. 346.

3. The act of lending or the condition of being lent; a lending: as, to arrange a *loan*.

I do not doubt To find, at some place I shall come at, arms On *loan*, or else for pledge.
Tennyson, Geraint.

[In *civil law*, when the loan was made of things which could be returned only by their material equivalent, it was called *mutuum*; when made of things which could be returned in the identical form, it was called *commodatum*.]

4. Permission to use; grant of the use: as, a *loan of credit*.—**Gratuitous loan**, in *law*, same as *commodate*.—**Loan and trust company**. See *bank*, 4. —**Public loan**, money borrowed by, or the lending of money to, the state at a fixed rate of interest.

loan (lōn), *v.* [*loan*], *n.* The older verb, from the same noun in its older form, is *lend*, *q. v.* I. *trans.* To lend. [An objectionable use, rare in Great Britain.]

Loan for lend, with which we have hitherto been blackened, I must retort upon the mother island, for it appears so long ago as in "Albion's England."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

The practice of *loaning* money.
Westminster Rev.

II. *intrans.* To lend money or other property; make a loan. [U. S.]

loan (lōn), *n.* [ME. *loue*, a var. of *laue*, > E. *lane*; see *lane*]. 1. A lane. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

The Captain of Bewcastle, and Jephtha's John, Coming down by the foul steps of Catlowdie's *loan*.
Pray of Support (Child's Ballads, VI. 120).

And darker gloaming brought the night: . . . The kye stood rowtin' 't the *loan*.
Burns, The Two Dogs.

2. An open space between fields of corn, left untilled as a passage for cattle; hence, a place near a village for milking cows. Also *loaning*. [Scotch and New Eng.]

loanable (lō'nā-bl), *a.* [*loan* + *-able*]. Capable of being loaned; specifically, capable of being, or intended to be, loaned out at interest.

Free capital, *loanable* for a certain interval, is equally available for all classes of industry.
Jevons, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref., p. 56.

This . . . is distinctly visible among powerful classes in the North-Eastern States, which are the great possessors of *loanable* capital.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 214.

loaning (lō'ning), *n.* [*loan* + *-ing*]. Same as *loan*, 2.

Ye might have heard him a mile down the wind— he routed like a cow in a fremd [strange] *loaning*.
Scott, Old Mortality, xiv.

loan-office (lōn'of'is), *n.* 1. A public office at which loans are made or arranged.—2. A pawnshop, or pawnbroker's establishment.

loan-word (lōn'wērd), *n.* [*loan* + *word*; an imperfect adaptation of G. *lehnwort*, a 'lend-word,' < *lehn*, lend (see *lend*) + *wort*, word.] A borrowed word; a word taken into one language from another. [Rare.]

In the 15th century it [z] crept in from the French, and its use is even now pretty nearly restricted to foreign *loan words*, as *Zebulon*, *Zedekiah*, *zigzag*, *zest*, etc.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 142.

Loasa (lō'a-sā), *n.* [NL., of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous herbs, of the natural order *Loaseae*, characterized by either opposite or alternate leaves and a capsule three- or five-valved at the apex, rarely twisted. The flowers are pentamerous, with enucleate petals, two to five scales, and ten filiform abortive stamens, besides numerous perfect ones. There are about 50 species, growing throughout tropical America, with the exception of northern Brazil and Guiana.

Loasaceae (lō-a-sā'sā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loasa* + *-aceae*]. A synonym of *Loaseae*, still in common use.

loasaceous (lō-a-sā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the order *Loaseae*.

loasad (lō'a-sād), *n.* A plant of the order *Loaseae*; in the plural, the order. *Lindley*.

Loaseae (lō-a-sā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1804), < *Loasa* + *-eae*]. An order of dicotyledonous plants composed of 10 genera and about 100 species, confined, with one exception, to warm and tropical America. They are herbaceous plants, often climbing, and usually covered with bristly hairs, secreting an acid juice. The flowers are perfect and regular with an adherent calyx, a four- or five-parted corolla, an indefinite number of stamens, and usually a one-celled ovary with a single filiform style. From their stinging properties, many are known as *Chili nettles*.

loath, **loth** (lōth), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. loth*, *looth*, *lath*, < AS. *lāth*, causing evil, evil, hateful, odious, grievous, also bearing hate, hostile, = OS. *lēth*, *lēd* = OFries. *lēth*, *lēd* = D. *leed* = MLG. *lēt*, *leit* = OHG. *leith*, hateful, painful, hostile, MHG. *leit*, G. *leid*, hateful, painful, = Icel. *leithr* = Sw. Dan. *led*, hateful, odious (cf. It. *laido* = OSp. OPg. *laido* = Pr. *lait* = F. *laid*, hateful, odious, < G.); as a noun (neut. of the adj.), AS. *lāth*, evil, wrong, = D. *leed*, evil, wrong, = MLG. *lēt*, *leit* = OHG. MHG. G. *leid*, evil, pain, = Dan. *lede* = Sw. *leda*, disgust, loathing, tedium; prob. from the verb represented by OHG. *lidan*, MHG. *liden*, G. *leiden*, suffer, supposed to be connected with OHG. *lidan* = AS. *lithan* = Goth. *leithan*, go, travel: see *lode*, *lead*]. The spelling *loth* is rather more common than *loath* in the adj.; but *loath* is common and is more in accordance with analogy (cf. *oath*), while derivatives of the verb, *loathe*, etc., are always spelled with *oa*. The forms are therefore more conveniently put together.] I. *a.* 1. Hateful; disliked; detested.

Allas! my lyff me is full *loath*, I lyffe onere lange this lere to lere.
York Plays, p. 50.

Men seyn right thus, "Alwey the nyk slye Maketh the ferre leeve to be *loath*."
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 207.

2. Feeling extreme unwillingness or aversion; very unwilling; reluctant; averse.

"My righte lady," quod this woful man, "Whom I moost drede, and love as I best kan, And *lothest* were of all this world displese."
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 585.

Loth he was to falsen his promyse of couenaunt.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 435.

They would be *loath* to set earthly things, wealth or honour, before the wisdom of salvation. *Milton, True Religion.*

Thus aged men, full *loth* and slow, The vanities of life forego. *Scott, Rokeby, v. 1.*

Lief or loath. See *lief*.

II. *n.* Evil; harm; injury.

Metes and drynke I 3af hem bothe, And bad hem kepe hem ay fro *lothe*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 31. (Halliwell.)

loathe (lō'thē), *v.*; pret. and pp. *loathed*, pp. *loathing*. [*ME. lothen*, < AS. *lāthian* (= OS. *lēthōn* = OHG. *leidōn*), be evil, hateful, *lathan*, hate (= OS. *a-lēthian*, disgust, = OHG. *leidan*, hate, = Icel. *leitha*, disgust), disgust, < *lāth*, hateful, loath: see *loath*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To be hateful or loathed; excite nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.

Where medicines *loathe*, it hiks men to be healed.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.
 "This is more vile," he made reply,
 "To breathe and *loathe*, to live and sigh."
Tennyson, Two Voices.

II. *trans.* 1. To dislike greatly; hate; abhor.
 Hereby satan saved his credit, who loves to tell lies, but *loathes* to be taken in them.
Fuller, Church Hist., VI. iv. 2.

In my soul I *loathe* All affection. 'Tis my perfect scorn; Object of my implacable disgust.
Cowper, Task, ii. 416.

2. To cause to dislike or avoid; disgust.

[They] *loathe* men from reading by their covert, slanderous reproaches of the Scriptures.
Abp. Parker.

How heathly he serves me! his face *loathes* one, But look upon his care, who would not love him?
Middleton, Changeling, v. 1.

3. To feel disgust at; especially, to have an extreme aversion to, as food or drink.

Gladdi zeue thi tithis & thin offrynge bothe, The poore & the beedered, loke thou not *lothe*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Each country hath observed their owne peculiar custome in this foode, some *loathing* that which others esteeme dainty.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 89.

Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long for bread.

Corley.

=Syn. 1. Hate, Abhor, Detest, etc. See hate.
loather (lō'thēr), n. One who loathes or abhors.
loathful (lō'th'fūl), a. [Formerly also lothful; < ME. lothful (?), lothful; < loath + -ful.] 1. Full of loathing; abhorring; hating.

Which when he did with loathfull eyes beholde, He would no more endure.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1313.
2. Exciting loathing or disgust; loathsome; hateful. [Now rare.]

And lothefull idleness he doth detest, The canker worme of everie gentle breast.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 734.
The surface of the upper portion of the body (of a gigantic earthworm) shows a bright green color, of variable intensity, but otherwise it is a loathful animal.
Science, IV, 426.

loathing (lō'thīng), n. [*< ME. lothing; verbal n. of loathe, v.*] Extreme disgust; abhorrence.
A surfeit of the sweetest things The deepest loathing to the stomach brings.
Shak., M. N. D., II, 2, 138.

loathingly (lō'thīng-li), adv. [*< loathing + -ly.*] With loathing or extreme disgust or abhorrence.

loathliness (lō'thī'li-nes), n. [Formerly also lothliness; < loathly + -ness.] The quality of being loathly; loathsomeness.
The beauty of vertue, and the deformity and lothelynes of vice.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III, 21.

The more ill savour and loathliness we can find in our bosom sins, the nearer we come to the purity of that Holy One of Israel, our Blessed Redeemer.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 188. (Latham.)

loathly (lō'thī'li), a. [Formerly also lothly; dial. also loithly, huddy; < ME. lothli, loothly, lothlich, lothelich, lodli, lodlich, etc., < AS. lōthlic, hateful; < loth, hateful, + -lic, E. -ly².] Loathsome; disgusting. [Archaic.]
Thou art so loathly and so odd also.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 243.

Her face most fowle and filthy was to see, With squinted eyes contrarie wayes intended, And loathly mouth, unmeete a mouth to be.
Spenser, F. Q., IV, 1, 27.
The loathly toad out of his hole doth erawl.
Dryden, Polyolbion, II, 165.

loathly (lō'thī'li), adv. [Formerly also lothly; < ME. *lothly, lodly, < AS. lōthlice, hatefully, < lōthlic, hateful; see loathly, a. In def. 2, modern, < loath + -ly².] 1. In a loathsome manner; disgustingly.
He shal him travayle day and nigt, And lodly his body digt.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46. (Halliwell.)
So loathly wreched a street as this same Cowgate.
The Atlantic, III, 368.

2. Unwillingly; reluctantly.
Private tongues, of kinsmen and allies, Inspired with comforts, lothly are endured.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, III, 1.
This shows that you from nature loathly stray.
Donne.

loathness (lō'thī'nes), n. [*< ME. *lothnes, loithnes; < loath + -ness.*] The state of being loath; unwillingness; reluctance.
Thof it be laifull to ladys and other les wemen, yet it ledis vnto loithnes and vnlefe werkes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2949.

And the fair soul herself Weigh'd between loathness and obedience, at Which end o' the beam should bow.
Shak., Tempest, II, 1, 130.
After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general silence and loathness to speak.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

loathsome (lō'thī'sum), a. [*< ME. lothsum; < loath + -some.*] Such as to cause loathing or excite disgust; disgusting; odious; detestable.
Tho gan he her perswade to leave that lewd And loathsom life.
Spenser, F. Q., III, x, 51.
But this mole-eyed, dragon-tailed abomination [a crocodile] . . . was utterly loathsome.
G. W. Curtis, Nile Notes of a Howadji, xv.

=Syn. Nauseous, nauseating, revolting, sickening, abominable, hateful.
loathsome (lō'thī'sum-li), adv. [*< loathsome + -ly.*] In a loathsome manner; disgustingly.
loathsomeness (lō'thī'sum-nes), n. [*< loathsome + -ness.*] The quality of being loathsome, or of exciting strong dislike or disgust.
Heeds must be taken that such rules or sentences be cholly made, and not often vsed, least exccesse breed loth-somenesse.
Putterham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 197.

loathy (lō'thī), a. [*< loath + -y.*] Cf. loathly, a. Loathsome. [Obsolete or archaic.]
The loathy floor of liquid mud lay bare beneath the mangrove forest.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 331.

loaves, n. Plural of loaf¹.
lob¹ (lob), n. [Also lobb; < ME. lobbe (in comp. lobbe-keking); perhaps < W. lob, a dull, unwieldy

fellow. Cf. AS. lobbe, a spider (see top³); Icel. lubbi, a shaggy long-haired dog. Cf. also looby, lubber.] 1. A dull, sluggish person; a lout. [Obsolete or archaic.]
Farewell, thou lob of sprits [Puck]; I'll be gone.
Shak., M. N. D., II, 1, 16.

But as the drone the honey hive doth rob, With worthy books so deals this idle lob.
Gascogne, A Remembrance.
This is the wonted way for quacks and cheats to gull country lobs.
Bp. Gauden, Anti-Baal-Berith (1661), p. 12.

2. The last person in a race. [Prov. Eng.]—
3. Something thick and lumpish; a lump.—
4. A thick, soft mixture. See the quotation, and compare loblolly.
Before the yeast is placed in the tun [in brewing], it is mixed with a small quantity of wort, and left in a warm place until fermentation commences, when the mixture, termed lobb, may be added to the gyle in the tun.
Spencer's Encyc. Manuf., I, 402.

5. A lobworm.—
6. The pollack.
The lob alluded to in the statute of Herringes (31 Edward III., A. D. 1357) evidently meant this fish.
Day, Fishes of Great Britain, I, 297.

7. The coalfish.—
8. [*< lob¹, v.*] In cricket, a low slow ball.—
9. In lawn-tennis, a play by which one of the contestants knocks the ball over the head of his opponent into the back part of the court.—
Lob lie-by-the-fire. See the quotation.

Lob Lie-by-the-fire—the Lobber-flend, as Milton calls him—is a rough kind of Brownie or House Elf, supposed to haunt some north-country homesteads, where he does the work of the farm-labourers, for no grander wages than "—to earn his cream-bowl duly set."
. . . It was said that a Lob Lie-by-the-fire once haunted the little old Hall at Lingborough.
Mrs. J. H. Ewing, Lob Lie-by-the-Fire, Int.

lob¹ (lob), v.; pret. and pp. lobbed, ppr. lobbing. [*< lob¹, n.*] I. trans. 1. To throw (a lump or ball, etc.); toss gently or with a slow movement; specifically, in lawn-tennis, to strike (the ball) over the head of one's opponent into the back part of the court.
Suppose . . . that firing with reduced charges is required, that shells are being lobbed from behind a parapet at high angles into a work.
Encyc. Brit., XI, 313.

2. To kick. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
II. intrans. To be tossed with a slow movement, as a cricket-ball or a shot.
Great escapes and some wounds from lobbing round-shot already.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I, 268.

lob² (lob), v.; pret. and pp. lobbed, ppr. lobbing. [Var. of top².] I. intrans. To hang down; drop or droop.
II. trans. To hang wearily or languidly; allow to drop or droop.
And their poor jades Lob down their heads.
Shak., Hen. V., IV, 2, 47.

lobar (lō'bār), a. [*< lobe + -ar².*] Of or pertaining to a lobe, as of the brain or lungs: as, lobar emphysema.
In the cases of lobar and lobular pneumonia that I have examined, none of the urines have turned red.
Lancet, No. 3427, p. 880.

Lobar pneumonia. See pneumonia.
Lobata (lō'bā'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of lobatus, lobed; see lobate.] A division, ordinal or subordinal, of the class or order Ctenophora, including those comb-bearing hydrozooids or ctenophorans which have a pair of oral lobes; distinguished from Tenuata and Saecata. The Lobata are composed of such forms as Eurythamphaea, Bolina, Mnemia, Calymma, and Ocyrops.

lobate (lō'bāt), a. [*< NL. lobatus, lobed, < lobus, a lobe; see lobe.*] 1. Having a lobe or lobes; lobated; lobose; lobed; lobulate: as, a lobate leaf; a lobate fin or foot; a lobate rhizopod or ctenophoran.—
2. Having the form of a lobe: as, a lobate part or process.—
Lobate fin, in ichth. See the quotation.
The numerous dermal fin-rays [of Polypterus] . . . are connected with the rounded periphery of the broad and elongated disk formed by the skeleton of the fin; and the scaly integument is continued to the basis of the fin-rays, which thus seem to fringe a lobe of the integument. Hence the fin is said to be lobate.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 126.

Lobate foot, in ornith., a bird's foot of which the toes are separately lobed, as in the coot, phalarope, or grebe.
lobated (lō'bā'ted), a. Same as lobate.
lobately (lō'bāt-li), adv. [*< lobate + -ly.*] In bot., in such a manner as to form lobes.—
Lobately crenate, in bot., having crenatures or indentations so deep as to form a series of small lobes.
lobation (lō'bā'shōn), n. [*< lobate + -ion.*] The formation of lobes; the act or process of



Lobate Ctenophoran (Eurythamphaea vesiculigera).

forming or dividing into lobes; the state of being lobed.

Lobation is usually associated with semipalmation, as is well seen in the grebe. In the snipe-like phalaropes, lobation is present as a modification of a foot otherwise quite cursorial. The most emphatic cases of lobation are those in which each joint of the toes has its own flap.
Coates, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 181.

lobb (lob), n. See lob¹.
lobber (lob'ēr), v. i. Same as lopper². [Local, U. S.]

lobbing† (lob'ing), n. [Verbal n. of lob¹, v.] Tumult; uproar.
What a lobbing makest thou, With a twenty Devill!
Marriage of Witt and Widdone (1579). (Halliwell.)

lobbish†, a. [*< lob¹ + -ish¹.*] Clownish; lubberish.
Their lobbish guard, who all night had kept themselves awake with prating how vallant deeds they had done when they ran away, . . . awaked them.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, IV.

lobby (lob'i), n.; pl. lobbies (-iz). [*< OF. *lobie, < ML. lobia, lobium, laubia, a portico, covered way, gallery, < OHG. loubā, loupā, MHG. loube, G. laube, an arbor, < OHG. loub, MHG. loup, G. laub = E. leaf, q. v. Cf. lodge and lower, from the same source.*] 1. An inclosed space surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments. (a) A small hall or waiting-room serving as the entrance into a principal apartment, where there is a considerable space between such apartment and a portico or vestibule; especially, such a hall or anteroom in a theater or adjacent to a legislative or audience chamber.

If you find him not within this month, you shall nose him as you go up the stairs into the lobby.
Shak., Hamlet, IV, 3, 39.

(b) hulk about, and run thyself into the next great man's lobby.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, III, 1.
(c) Naut., an apartment immediately before the captain's cabin.
2. Persons who occupy or resort to the lobby or the approaches to a legislative chamber for the purpose of transacting business with the members, and especially of influencing their official action or votes. [U. S.]

lobby (lob'i), v.; pret. and pp. lobbied, ppr. lobbying. [*< lobby, n.*] I. intrans. To frequent the lobby of a legislature or other deliberative body for the purpose of influencing the official action of members; solicit votes from members, whether in the lobby or elsewhere. [U. S.]
Lobbying should be made the object of incessant war and corrective enactment, until it is driven from legislative halls.
N. A. Rev., CXL, 311.

II. trans. To promote or carry by solicitation of legislative favor or votes: as, to lobby a measure through Congress. [U. S.]

lobbyist (lob'i-ist), n. [*< lobby + -ist.*] One who frequents the lobby or the precincts of a legislature or other deliberative assembly, with the view of influencing the votes of members. [U. S.]
But the arrangements of the committee system have produced and sustain the class of professional lobbyists, men, and women too, who make it their business to "see" members and procure, by persuasion, importunity, or the use of inducements, the passing of bills, public as well as private, which involve gain to their promoters.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I, 156.

lobby-member (lob'i-mem'ber), n. A lobbyist; one who makes a business of influencing the action or votes of a legislature. [U. S.]
lob-coat, n. Same as lobe-cock.

Cares not a groate For such a lob-coate.
The Wit of a Woman (1604). (Nares.)
lobcock† (lob'kok), n. [*< lob¹ + cock¹, used as a diminutive.*] A stupid, sluggish, inactive person; a lob.
Such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke, . . . such a lobcocke.
Udall, Reister Doister, III, 3.

lob-dotterel† (lob'dot'ēr-el), n. A loutish fool.
Gronthead gnat-snappers, lob-dotterels, gaping change-lings.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, I, 25.
lobe (lōb), n. [*< F. lobe = Sp. Pg. It. lobo, < NL. lobus, a lobe, < Gr. λοβός, the lobe of the ear or of the liver, the pod of a leguminous plant; prob. also λειπίς, a scale, husk, peel, λείπειν, peel; see lepis.*] A rounded and more or less globular projection or part. (a) In anat., a large natural division of an organ, as of the liver, lungs, brain, etc.; also, the lower soft part of the ear; the lobule. Especially—
(1) One of several definite and considerable parts of each half of the cerebrum, or each hemisphere of the brain, separated superficially by certain well-marked fissures or sulci. In ordinary language these lobes or major divisions are the frontal, parietal, and occipital, or the fore, middle, and hind divisions. But by carefully considering the course of the three great fissures of each hemisphere, namely the Sylvian, the Rolandic, and the parieto-occipital, we find these to demarcate four cerebral lobes, named frontal, parietal, temporosphenoidal, and occipital; and by considering the two

main forks of the Sylvian fissure, a fifth lobe is recognizable, called the *central lobe*, *insula*, or *island of Reil*. Again, the frontal lobe is sometimes regarded as two; then six lobes are recognized by name, called *prefrontal*, *postfrontal*, *parietal*, *temporal*, *occipital*, and *central* (the last being the insula). These lobes only concern the topography of the surface of the cerebrum, and are in no way related to the fundamental segments or primitive divisions of the brain as a whole, being all of them parts of the prosencephalon alone. Lesser divisions of the lobes are called *convolutions*, *gyres*, or *gyri*. (2) In the cerebellum, a group or cluster of folia demarcated by unusually deep rimulae or fissures.

Certain of the interfoliar crevices are so deep or so distinct as to warrant the recognition of the intervening groups of folia or lobes.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, p. 125.

(b) In bot., a rounded projection or division of a leaf, fruit, or other organ of a plant. (c) In zool., a projection or part which is imperfectly separated from another part: as, the lobes of the maxillæ in insects. (d) In mach., the larger or more prominent part of a cam-wheel. **Anterior lobe of the cerebellum**, the anterosuperior lobe. **Anterior superior lobe of the cerebellum**, the anterosuperior lobe. **Anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum**, the anterior portion of the upper surface of one or the other cerebellar hemisphere, divided into the anterior and posterior crescentic lobes. Also called *quadrate* or *square lobe* and *lobus* or *lobulus quadrangularis*. **Biventral lobe**. Same as *digastric lobe of the cerebellum*. **Caudate lobe of the liver**. See *caudate*. **Central lobe of the cerebellum**, the anterior division of the superior vermis, behind the lingua and in front of the monticulus. Also called *lobulus centralis*. **Central lobe of the cerebrum**. Same as *insula*. **Crescentic anterior and posterior lobe**, the two divisions of the anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum. Also called *lobus* or *lobulus lunatus anterior* and *lobus* or *lobulus lunatus posterior*. **Cuneate lobe**, the cuneate gyrus, the triangular tract on the median surface of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum bounded by the parieto-occipital and calcarine fissures. **Digastric lobe of the cerebellum**. See *cerebellum*. **Epi-gastric lobes**. See *epigastric*. **Falciform lobe**, the limbic lobe together with the lamina septilobata; dentate convolution and fornix. **Frontal lobe of the carapace**. See *frontal*. **Frontal lobe of the cerebrum**, the anterior lobe of the cerebrum separated from the parietal by the fissure of Rolando, or central fissure. **Gastric, genital, hepatic, hypogastric, intermaxillary lobe**. See the adjectives. **Inferior posterior lobe of the cerebellum**. (a) The lobus semilunaris inferior. (b) The lobus semilunaris inferior together with the slender lobe. **Lateral lobes**. See *lateral*. **Limbic lobe**, the gyrus fornicatus and gyrus hippocampi taken together. **Marginal lobe, lobule, or gyrus**, the convolution on the median surface of the cerebrum bounded below by the callosomarginal fissure. It is the median portion of the superior frontal convolution with the paracentral lobule. **Occipital lobe**, the posterior portion of the cerebrum marked off from the parietal lobe by the parieto-occipital fissure. **Olfactory lobe**, that process of the cerebral hemispheres which consists of the olfactory tract, and the olfactory bulb in which it ends. **Orbital, procephalic, etc., lobe**. See the adjectives. **Parietal lobe of the cerebrum**, the middle lobe of the vault of the cerebrum, separated from the frontal by the central fissure and marked off from the occipital by the parieto-occipital fissure. It is divided by the intraparietal fissure into a superior and an inferior parietal lobe. **Posterior superior lobe of the cerebellum**, the posterosuperior lobe. **Posterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum**, the posterior lobe of the upper surface of the cerebellum. Also called *semilunar lobe* or *lobus semilunaris superior*. **Quadrate lobe**, the anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum. **Quadrate lobe of the cerebrum**, that part of the median surface of the cerebrum which lies between the parieto-occipital fissure and the posterior part of the callosomarginal fissure. Also called *quadrate lobule* and *pre-cuneus*. **Semilunar lobe**, the posterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum. **Slender lobe**, the lobe of the under surface of the cerebellar hemisphere which lies between the biventral lobe in front and the inferior semilunar lobe behind. Also called *lobus* or *lobulus gracilis*. **Square lobe**, the anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum. **Subpeduncular lobe**. Same as *focculus*, 2. **Temporocephaloid lobe**, the lobe of the cerebrum which occupies the middle cerebral fossa of the skull: it is separated from the frontal and parietal lobes by the fissure of Sylvius. Also called *temporal lobe*. **Uncinate lobe**, the uncinate gyrus, the anterior hooked extremity of the hippocampal gyrus.

lobe-berry (lōb'ber'ī), n. The fruit of the seaside grape, *Coccoloba uvifera*, of the West Indies.

lobed (lōbd), a. [*lobe* + *-ed*]. Having a lobe or lobes; lobate; lobose; specifically, in bot., said of a leaf when the division extends not more than half-way to the middle, and either the sinuses or lobes are rounded; in entom., having a single lobe or lobe-like projection. Sometimes used, like *lobate*, to indicate a division into two or more lobes. **Lobed joint of an antenna**, a joint expanded laterally at the apex into a lobe. **Lobed prosternum**, a prosternum having an anterior rounded projection over the mouth. **Lobed prothorax**, a prothorax having a posterior projection of the upper surface, between the elytra, often concealing the scutellum.

lobefoot (lōb'fūt), n.; pl. *lobefoots* or *lobefeet* (-fūts or -fēt). A lobe-footed bird or lobiped: as, the northern lobefoot, *Lobipes hyperboreus*. See *Lobipes*.

lobe-footed (lōb'fūt'ed), a. Having lobate feet; lobiped, as a coot, grebe, or phalarope.

lobefet (lōb'let), n. [*lobe* + *-let*]. In anat., zool., and bot., a little lobe; a lobule.

Lobelia (lō-bē'li-ā), n. [NL., named after Matthias de Lobel, a Fleming, botanist and physician to James I. of England.] 1. A genus of

gamopetalous plants, the type of the natural order *Lobeliaceæ*, distinguished by having the corolla-tube split down almost to the base, without a spur, and with a capsule which is two-valved at the summit. The plants are herba, rarely shrubby, with alternate leaves, and irregular five-parted flowers either axillary or in racemes. There are about 200 species, found in all warm and temperate regions, with the exception of central and eastern Europe and western Asia. Numerous species are cultivated for the beauty of their flow-



Cardinal-flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*). 1. Inflorescence. 2. Lower part of stem. a, flower; b, stamen; c, pistil; d, upper part of the pistil and stamen-tube; e, transverse section of the fruit.

ers, which are usually blue, scarlet, or purple. *L. cardinalis* is the cardinal-flower, and *L. syphilitica* is sometimes called the blue cardinal-flower. (See *cardinal-flower*.) *L. Dortmanna* grows in the water of shallow lakes in northern Europe and America, and is called *water-lobelia*. *L. coronata* is called *buck's-horn* on account of its forked leaves. *L. Erinus* of the Cape of Good Hope is the common little spreading bell-shaped conservatory and garden. *L. fulgens* and *L. splendens* from Mexico are conspicuous cultivated species. The official lobelia formerly employed as an emetic is *L. inflata*. It contains an acrid narcotic poison. It is a wide-spread American species.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.

Lobeliaceæ (lō-bē-li-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1811), < *Lobelia* + *-accæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, typified by the genus *Lobelia*, embracing 28 genera, of which 24 belong to the tribe *Lobelieæ* and 4 to the tribe *Cypheæ*. The order includes about 540 species, growing in nearly all but the frigid regions of the globe. Five of the genera occur in North America. The plants of this order have been placed by many botanists in the *Campanulaceæ*, from which, however, they chiefly differ in their syngenesious flowers, which ally them to the *Compositæ*.

lobeliaceous (lō-bē-li-ā'shi-us), a. Pertaining to or resembling the *Lobeliaceæ*.

lobeliad (lō-bē-li-ad), n. [*Lobelia* + *-ad*.] A plant of the order *Lobeliaceæ*; used in the plural, the order itself. Lindley.

Lobelieæ (lō-bē-li-ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Presl, 1836), < *Lobelia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Lobeliaceæ*, characterized by an irregular corolla, and having the anthers joined in a tube about the style. They are principally herbs with alternate leaves and the flowers axillary or growing in racemes. The group includes 24 genera, found principally in tropical or subtropical climates. The principal genus, and type of the tribe, is *Lobelia*.

lobeline (lō'bē-lin), n. [*Lobelia* + *-ine*]. An acrid poisonous principle procured from *Lobelia inflata*, said to resemble nicotine.

lobe-plate (lōb'plāt), n. Same as *sole-plate*.

lobi, n. Plural of *lobus*.

lobiole (lō'bi-ōl), n. [NL. *lobiolus*, dim. of *lobus*, lobe: see *lobc*.] In bot., one of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided.

lobiped (lō'bi-ped), a. and n. [NL. *lobipes* (-ped-), < *lobus*, a lobe (see *lobe*), + *L. pes* (ped-) = Gr. πούς (pod-) = E. foot.] 1. A lobe-footed, as a bird; having lobate feet. 2. A lobe-footed bird.

Lobipes (lō'bi-pēz), n. [NL.: see *lobiped*.] 1. A genus of phalaropes of the family *Scolopacidae*, whose type is the northern phalarope, *Lobipes hyperboreus*; the lobefoots. Cuvier.—2. A genus of reptiles. Fitzinger, 1843.

loblolly (lōb'lōl-i), n. [*lob* + *lolly*]. 1. A loutish or foolish person.

This *lob-lolly* with slauering lipa would be making lone. Breton, Grimelot's Fortunes, p. 9. (Davies.)

2. *Naut.*: (a) Water-gruel or spoon-meat.

Whole grits boyled in water till they burst, and then mixt with butter and so eaten with spoons, which . . . seamen call simply by the name of *loblolly*. Markham. (Halliwell.)

(b) Medicines collectively. Also written, erroneously, *loplolly*.

The roughness of the language used on board a man of war where he [Dr. Johnson] passed a week on a visit to Captain Knight, disgusted him terribly. He asked an officer what some place was called, and received for answer that it was where the loplolly man kept his *loplolly*: a reply he considered as disrespectful, gross and ignorant. Mrs. Piozzi, Anec., p. 285 (Boswell's Johnson, ed. Hill, 1. 378).

loblolly-bay (lōb'lōl-i-bā), n. The popular name of the *Gordonia Lasianthus*, of the natural order *Ternstroemiaceæ*, an elegant ornamental tree of the southern United States. Also called *tan-bay*.

loblolly-boy (lōb'lōl-i-boi), n. *Naut.*, a ship-surgeon's attendant, who compounds the medicines and assists the surgeon in his duties. In the United States navy called *bayman* or *nurse*.

. . . suffered from the rude insults of the aallors and petty officers, among whom I was known by the name of *Loblolly Boy*. Smollett, Roderick Random, xxvii.

loblolly-pine (lōb'lōl-i-pīn), n. A tree, *Pinus Teda*, growing in sterile soil in the southern Atlantic and Gulf States of North America. It yields fuel and inferior lumber, and to a small extent turpentine. It is also called *old-field pine*, and a better variety *rosemary-pine*.

loblolly-sweetwood (lōb'lōl-i-swēt'wūd), n. A tree, *Sciadophyllum Jacquinii*. [West Indies.]

loblolly-tree (lōb'lōl-i-trē), n. A tree of the genus *Cupania*, of the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, especially *C. glabra*; also a tree, *Pisonia subcordata*, of the order *Nyctagineæ*.

lobo (lō'bō), n. [Sp., a wolf, < *L. lupus*, a wolf: see *wolf*.] A large gray wolf of the southwestern United States, *Canis lupus occidentalis*.

loboite (lō'bō-it), n. [Named by Berzelius after the Chevalier Lobo da Silveira.] In mineral., a magnesian variety of vesuvianite or idocrase occurring in Norway.

Lobophora (lō-bōf'ō-rā), n. pl. Same as *Marsupialida*.

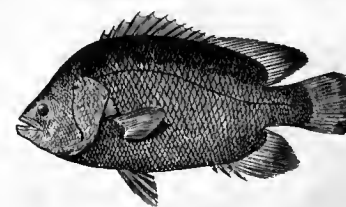
Lobosa (lō-bō'sā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *lobosus*, lobose: see *lobose*.] An order of the class *Rhizopoda*, characterized by their shapelessness and the constant protrusion of lobose processes called pseudopodia; the normal amoeboids or lobose protozoans: contrasted with *Filosa*. The order distinguishes the amoebiform protozoans from the *Radiolaria*, *Heliozoa*, *Foraminifera*, etc.

lobose (lō'bōs), a. [NL. *lobosus*, < *lobus*, a lobe: see *lobe*.] Having many or large lobes; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lobosa*: as, the *lobose* protozoans.

We have left a certain small number of independent *lobose* Gymnomysxa which it is most convenient to associate in a separate group. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 842.

Lobostomatinae, Lobostominae (lō-bō-stō-mā-tī'nē, lō'bō-stō-mī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. λοβός, lobe, + στόμα (stoma-), mouth, + -inæ.] A subfamily of bats of the family *Phyllostomatidae*, having simple nostrils without nose-leaf, but the chin with leaf-like appendages, and having 2 incisors in each upper and lower half-jaw, and 2 premolars above and 3 below on each side. There are two genera, *Chilomycteris* and *Mormops*.

Lobotes (lō-bō'tēz), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), so called with ref. to the soft parts of the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins, likened to one 3-lobed fin; < Gr. λοβός, a lobe: see *lobe*.] The typical genus of *Lobotinae*, having bands of villiform teeth on the jaws, and an anterior series of larger conical teeth. *L. surinamensis* is the flasher or tripletall, a large



Lobotes surinamensis.

fish, 2 or 3 feet long, found in all warm seas, and north on the Atlantic coast of the United States to Cape Cod.

Lobotidæ (lō-bōt'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Lobotes* + *-idæ*.] A family of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Lobotes*, having the vomer, palatines, and tongue toothless, the profile concave, the caudal fin convex, and the dorsal fin

continuous. Also *Lobotinae*, as a subfamily of *Sparidae*.

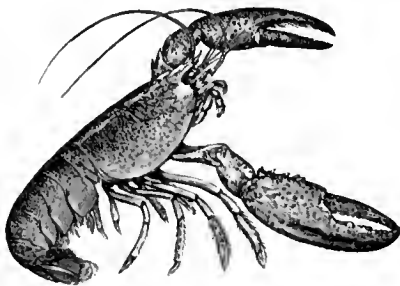
lobret, *n.* A Middle English form of *lubber*.
lobscouse (lob'skous), *n.* [Also *lobscourse*, *lapscourse* (the form *lobscourse* simulating *lob's course*, 'a lubber's dish'); prob. < *lobl*, *n.*, 4, + *scouse*, a general name on shipboard for a stew. Cf. *lobolly*, 2.] A dish made of pilot-biscuit, stewed in water with pieces of salt meat.

This genial banquet was entirely composed of sea-dishes; . . . the sides being furnished with a mess of that savoury composition known by the name of *lob's course*, and a plate of salmagundy. *Smollett*, *Peregrine Pickle*, ix.

lob-sided (lob'si'ded), *a.* Same as *lopsided*.
lobspound, **lob's pound** (lobz' pound), *n.* A pound for lobsters; a prison. "The term is still in use, and is often applied to the juvenile prison made for a child between the feet of a grown-up person." *Halliwel*.

He was the party
 Found in *Lob's pound*.
Massey, *Duke of Milan*, iii. 2.
 Crowdero, whom, in Irons bound,
 Thou basely threw'st into *Lob's pound*.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. iii. 910.

lobster (lob'stér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *lobstar*, *lopster*; < ME. *lopstere*, *loppester*, *loppi-ster*, a lobster, a stoat, < AS. *loppestre*, *loppstre*, *loppstre*, a lobster; cf. *loppst*, a locust, for **locust*, < L. *locusta*, a shell-fish, lobster, also a locust: see *locust*¹.] 1. A marine, stalk-eyed, long-tailed, ten-footed crustacean of the subclass *Podophthalma* or *Thoracostraca*, order *Decapoda*, suborder *Macrura*, family *Homaridae*, and genus *Homarus*, such as *H. vulgaris* of Europe or *H. americanus* of the Atlantic coast of North America. The lobster has two pairs of feelers, one pair short, the other remarkably long. The mouthparts are modified legs, as in all crustaceans and other arthropods. The first pair of ambulatory legs are enormously and unsymmetrically enlarged and chelate, being the great so-called "claws." The other four pairs of legs are smaller and more strictly ambulatorial, ending in



American Lobster (*Homarus americanus*).

simple pincers or single hooks. The cephalothorax is a large sordid carapace. The abdomen or tail is long, jointed, and flexible, consisting of hard rings or segments on top and at the sides, and of a soft but tough membrane underneath, which bears the pleopods, swimmerets, or swimming-feet; it ends in a set of shelly plates, the telson, spreading like a fan, used in swimming. The hairy flaps or processes attached to the roots of the walking-legs are the gills or breathing-organs. The female carries masses of eggs (the coral or berry) under the abdomen. The most fleshy parts are the muscles of the great claws and of the tail. The eyes are mounted on short movable stalks, the ophthalmites. Lobsters are carnivorous and predatory. They live chiefly on rocky sea-coasts. They molt or cast their shell periodically. The natural color is variously greenish, bluish, livid, etc.; the familiar bright-red color is due to boiling. The flesh is savory, and the lobster-industry is one of high economic importance.

Finally of the legged kind we have not mantle, neither have I seen any more of this sort than the Polyyps called in English the *lobstar*, *crabfish* or *creuls*, and the *crab*.
Harrison, quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 97.

2. One of several other crustaceans resembling the above. The Norway lobster is *Nephrops norvegicus*, of the family *Homaridae*. Various crawfishes of the family *Astacidae* are sometimes called *fresh-water lobsters*. A related marine crustacean of the family *Palaemonidae*, *Palaemon vulgaris*, the sea-crawfish, is known as the *spring lobster*, *rock lobster*, and *spiny lobster*.

3. The common sole, *Solea vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A stoat. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A British soldier; probably so called originally in allusion to his cuirass, but the name is now generally supposed to refer to his red coat.

The women . . . exclaim against *lobsters* and tatterdemalions, and defy 'em to prove 'twas ever known in any age or country in the world that a red-coat died for religion.
Tonn Brown, *Works*, I. 73. (*Davies*.)

Bermuda lobster, a kind of shrimp, *Palaemonus americanus*. It is used for bait.—**Berry lobster**, a female lobster carrying spawn. Such lobsters are not legally marketable, and should be returned to the water when taken.—**Black lobster**, a lobster whose shell is black, or at least darker than usual. This animal is always in good condition, with a very hard shell, and is preferred to those lighter-colored ones which have more recently shed their shells.—**Chick-en** or **grasshopper lobster**, an undersized lobster, too

small to be legally marketable. The laws of some States prohibit the sale of lobsters under 10 inches long.—**Norway lobster**, the *Nephrops norvegicus*. See *Nephrops*.—**Spanish lobster**, *Scyllarus arctus*, used as bait in the Bermudas.—**Spiny lobster**. See def. 2.—**Stone-lobster**, the short-armed hermit-crab, *Eupagurus pulcherrimus*; so called by fishermen.

lobster-car (lob'stér-kär), *n.* A box or frame in which lobsters are kept alive under water awaiting sale or transport.
lobster-chum (lob'stér-chum), *n.* Refuse of lobsters, used for manure.

lobster-claws (lob'stér-kláz), *n.* A common marine alga, *Polysiphonia elongata*: so called from the long, cartilaginous, nearly naked branches, which bear tufts of filaments at the apex somewhat resembling the claws of the lobster.

lobster-crawl (lob'stér-král), *n.* A place where lobsters crawl and may be caught; a fishing-ground for lobsters.

lobstering (lob'stér-ing), *n.* [*lobster* + *-ing*.] The taking of lobsters.

In many regions the men engage in *lobstering* only when other fisheries, which are more profitable to them, cannot be carried on. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 663.

lobsterize, *v. i.* [*lobster* + *-ize*.] To move backward, as a lobster is popularly supposed to do; *crawfish*.

Thou [Joshua] makest Rhiners the most deafy deep
 To *lobsterize* (back to their source to creep);
 Walls give thee way.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., *The Captives*.

lobster-louse (lob'stér-lous), *n.* A parasite of the lobster, *Nicothoë astaci*, a siphonostomous crustacean of the family *Ergasilidae*. See *Nicothoë*.

lobsterman (lob'stér-man), *n.*; pl. *lobstermen* (-men). One who catches lobsters.

Some of the *lobstermen*, who are also boat fishermen, save the heads of the fish in cleaning their catch to use as bait. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 675.

lobster-moth (lob'stér-móth), *n.* A common European moth, *Stauropus fugi*: so called from the grotesque shape of the caterpillar. See *Stauropus*.

lobster-pot (lob'stér-pot), *n.* A pot or trap for lobsters. There are many patterns. The common house-pot is made of laths. The hand-pot is a circular iron hoop, as large as a hog's-head-hoop, having under it a net and over it wooden bows, with bait hung in the middle. It has often taken six or eight lobsters at once.

lobster-tail (lob'stér-tál), *n.* Any piece of armor made à *queue d'écrevisse*. See *écrevisse*.

The long *lobster-tails* which replaced the waist-piece and the tassettes.
Demmin, *Arms and Armor* (tr. by C. C. Black), p. 219.

lobster-tailed (lob'stér-táld), *a.* Resembling the shell of the lobster's tail: applied especially to armor composed of overlapping and sliding plates.

lobtail (lob'tál), *v. i.* [Also *loptail*; < *lobl* + *tail*.] To sport or play, as a whale, by raising the flukes out of water and bringing them down again flat. [Sailors' slang.]

lobular (lob'ū-lār), *a.* [*lobule* + *-ar*².] 1. Having the form of a lobule or small lobe.—2. Of or pertaining to lobules: as, a *lobular vein*.—**Lobular bronchial tube**, a bronchial tube which has been reduced to about one millimeter in diameter, and whose walls have begun to be set here and there with air-cells, but are not yet completely covered. It passes on into the alveolar passage. Also called *respiratory bronchial tube*.—**Lobular pneumonia**. Same as *bronchopneumonia*.

Lobularia (lob'ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *lobulus*, a lobule: see *lobule*.] Same as *Aleyonium*. *Lamarck*, 1816.

lobulate (lob'ū-lät), *a.* [*lobule* + *-ate*¹.] Consisting of lobules or small lobes; having small lobed divisions.

lobulated (lob'ū-lä-ted), *a.* [*lobulate* + *-ed*².] Same as *lobulate*.

lobulation (lob'ū-lä'shon), *n.* [*lobule* + *-ation*.] The formation of lobules; division into lobules: as, *lobulation of the kidneys*.

lobule (lob'ūl), *n.* [= F. *lobule* = Sp. *lobulo* = Pg. It. *lobulo*, < NL. *lobulus*, dim. of *lobus*, a lobe: see *lobe*.] A little lobe; especially, one of the lesser divisions of the surface of the brain; a gyrus or convolution of the cerebrum, or a cluster of such gyri, of which there are several in each lobe, separated from one another by those lesser sulci or fissures which are called intralobular. — **Cuneate lobule**, the cuneus. — **Fusiform lobule** of the cerebrum, the subcollateral gyre. — **Lingual lobule** of the cerebrum, the subcalcarine gyre. — **Lobule of the corpus striatum**, **lobule of the Sylvian fissure**. Same as *insula*. — **Lobule of the ear**, the soft fleshy flap or lobe depending from the lower part of the external ear, highly characteristic of the human species. — **Paracentral lobule**, the posterior part of the marginal gyrus about the upper extremity of the central fissure. It

is more or less distinctly marked off from the parts in front by a slight fissure.—**Pneumogastric lobule**. Same as *flocculus*, 2.

lobulus (lob'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *lobuli* (-li). [NL., dim. of *lobus*, a lobe: see *lobe*. Cf. *lobule*.] 1. In *anat.*, any small lobe or lobe-like structure; a lobule.—2. In *entom.*, one of the rounded and quite distinct segments of the base of the wing in the dipterous family *Muscidae* and in some hymenopterous insects.—**Lobulus caudatus**, the tailed lobe of the liver, connecting the right lobe with the Spligellian lobe.—**Lobulus centralis**, the central lobule or lobe. See *central*.—**Lobulus cuneatus**, the wedge-shaped lobule of the brain, a mass of convolution between the calcarine fissure and the parieto-occipital fissure.—**Lobulus cuneiformis**, the digastric lobe.—**Lobulus gracilis**, the slender lobe.—**Lobulus lunatus**, the crescentic lobe.—**Lobulus paracentralis**. See *paracentral lobule*, under *lobule*.—**Lobulus præcuneus**. Same as *lobulus quadratus* (a).—**Lobulus quadrangularis**. See *anterosuperior lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobulus quadratus**. (a) Of the brain, a mass of cerebral convolutions, approaching a square form, between the callosomarginal and the parieto-occipital fissure. (b) See *anterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum*, under *lobe*. (c) Of the liver, the square lobe of the liver on the under surface, between the fissure for the gall-bladder and the umbilical fissure.—**Lobulus semilunaris inferior**. See *lobus semilunaris inferior*, under *lobus*.—**Lobulus semilunaris superior**. See *posterosuperior lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobulus Spigelii**, the Spigelian lobe of the liver, at the back part of the under surface of the right lobe, between the fissure for the vena cava and that for the ducta venosa.—**Lobulus triangularis**, the cuneus.—**Lobulus vagi**, the flocculus.

lobus (lob'bus), *n.*; pl. *lobi* (-bi). [NL., < Gr. *λοβός*, a lobe: see *lobe*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a lobe. **Lobus biventer**, **lobus cuneiformis**. Same as *digastric lobe of the cerebellum* (which see, under *cerebellum*).—**Lobus centralis**. (a) The insula. (b) See *central lobe of the cerebellum*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus falciformis**. See *falciform lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus gracilis**. See *slender lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus limbicus**. See *limbic lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus lunatus anterior**. See *crescentic anterior and posterior lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus lunatus posterior**. See *crescentic anterior and posterior lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus olfactorius**. See *olfactory lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus paracentralis**. See *paracentral lobule*, under *lobule*.—**Lobus parietalis superior and inferior**. See *parietal lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus quadrangularis**. See *anterosuperior lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus quadratus**. See *quadrant lobe*, under *lobe*.—**Lobus semilunaris inferior**, the posterior lobe on the under surface of the cerebellar hemispheres, lying behind the slender lobe.—**Lobus semilunaris superior**. See *posterosuperior lobe*, under *lobe*.

lobworm (lob'wèrm), *n.* [*lob*, < ME. *lobwyrme* (see *quot.*); < *lobl* + *worm*.] The lugworm. Also *lob*.

Loburjone [read *lobwyrme*], blake or wyghte snayle, H. max.
Prompt. Parv., p. 310.

lobyt, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *looby*.

local (lò'kal), *a.* and *n.* [*F. local* = Sp. Pg. *local* = It. *locale*, < LL. *localis*, belonging to a place, < L. *locus*, a place: see *locus*.] 1. *a.* 1. Relating to place or position in space; of or pertaining to situation or locality in general.—2. Of or pertaining to a particular place; relating to a particular place or to particular places, generally implying more than mere position or situation: as, *local considerations*; *local knowledge*; a *local newspaper*; a *local item* in a newspaper; also, limited to a certain spot or region; circumscribed: as, *local laws*, customs, or prejudices; a *local disease* or remedy.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
 Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,
 And as imagination bodies forth
 The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
 Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
 A local habitation and a name. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, v. 1. 17.

The spiritual force of Protestantism was a mere *local* militia, which might be useful in case of an invasion, but could not be sent abroad.

Macauley, *Von Ranke's Hist. of Popes*.
 Plants with sweet-scented flowers are, for the most part, more intensely *local*, more fastidious and idiosyncratic, than those without perfume.

J. Burroughs, *Notes of a Walker*.

3. In *gram.*, relating to place or situation: as, a *local adverb* (as *here*, *there*, etc.).—4. In *math.*, relating to or concerning a locus.—**Chose local**. See *chose*².—**Local action**. (a) In *elect.*, the electrical action which is set up between different parts of a non-homogeneous plate of conducting material when it is immersed in an electrolyte. (b) In *law*, an action which must be brought in the particular country where the cause of action arose, such as an action to recover lands.—**Local affection**, in *med.*, a disease or ailment confined to a particular part or organ, and not directly affecting the system.—**Local allegiance**. See *allegiance*, 1.—**Local anemia**. See *anemia*.—**Local asphyxia**. Same as *Raynaud's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Local attraction**. (a) In *magnetism*, attraction causing a compass-needle to deviate from its proper direction, exerted by objects in its immediate neighborhood, especially on shipboard. (b) In *astron.*, attraction due to irregularities in the density or form of the earth's crust, which causes gravity at a station to deviate from its normal direction.—**Local authority**, in the English law of municipal corporations, a class of boards of trustees, commissioners, etc., having the supervision of some distinct department of municipal regulation, such as burial, sanita-

tion, police, etc.—**Local board**, a board of officers whose powers are local; more specifically, in *Eng. law*, a board of officers elected by the rate-payers of a district to administer some part of the local affairs therein.—**Local chancery**, same as *chancery*.—**Local circuit**, in *teleg.*, a circuit in a telegraph-station containing the recording or other receiving instrument and a battery, and also a delicate relay operated by the line-current, by means of which the signals are repeated in the local circuit, the recorder or sounder being operated by the battery in that circuit.—**Local-circuit battery**, a battery used in a local circuit.—**Local color**. See *color*.—**Local court**, a court whose jurisdiction is territorially limited to a comparatively small district, such as a single county, city, or town.—**Local currents**, currents due to local action; also, in *teleg.*, currents in a local circuit.—**Local degree**, **equation**. See the nouns.—**Local government**, the regulation and administration of the local affairs of a city or district by the people of it, as distinguished from such regulation and administration by authority of the state or nation at large.—**Local Government Act**. (a) An English statute of 1858 (21 and 22 Vict., c. 98), relating to the public health and sanitary control, whose provisions take effect in particular places only when the act is adopted by the local authorities. It has been frequently amended. (b) An English statute of 1888 (51 and 52 Vict., c. 41), initiating a system for the local self-government of the various counties of England and Wales (or in some cases divisions of a county), and of a large number of boroughs (and in the case of London of a district consisting of parts of three counties), and organizing in each a government under the control of its people, for municipal purposes. Its chief feature is the transfer from departments of the imperial government, to a county council in each, of the regulation of local affairs, such as highways, health, education, etc.—**Local Government Board**, a department of the English government under the act of Parliament of August, 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 70), having supervision of the laws relating to the public health, the relief of the poor, registration of births, etc., and other matters of local government, including (under 35 and 36 Vict., c. 70) highways and turnpikes.—**Local immunity**. See *immunity*.—**Local improvements**, improvements by public works, such as bridges, parks, etc., which benefit chiefly a particular locality rather than the state at large.—**Local law**. See *statute*.—**Local legislation**, **local statute**, such legislation or statute as is in terms applicable not to the state at large, but only to some district or locality and to the people therein. See *legislation*.—**Local motion**, motion in the ordinary sense of change of place; locomotion, as opposed to augmentation, diminution, and deformation.—**Local option**, the determination by vote of the people of a town or other minor political community as to whether or not any licenses to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted; a principle of law established in some of the United States and advocated in others. The principle has also obtained recognition in England.—**Local preacher**. (a) In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, one who is licensed to preach within a certain district, generally as an assistant to the pastor and as a candidate for ordination. (b) In England, a dissenting clergyman who preaches at different places. *Hallivell*.—**Local probability**, a branch of mathematics which considers the mean values of geometrical magnitudes conforming to certain conditions, and the like. For example, it is a proposition in local probability that if three points are taken at random within a triangle, the mean of the small triangle will be one twelfth that of the large one.—**Local problem**, a problem in which the thing sought is a geometrical locus.—**Local proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition consisting of two clauses united by a local adverb; as, "Where there is smoke there is fire."—**Local sign**, in *psychol.*, something which is supposed to distinguish the impressions made upon one nerve-termination from those made upon another, and which serves especially to render possible, or to facilitate, the perception of objects as extended in space. The theory of local signs was propounded by H. Lotze. See the quotation.

Every impression of color—for example, red—produces on all places of the retina which it reaches the same sensation of redness. In addition to this, however, it produces on each of these different places, A, B, C, a certain accessory impression, *a*, *b*, *c*, which is independent of the nature of the color seen, and dependent merely on the nature of the place excited. This second local impression would therefore be associated with every impression of color *r*, in such manner that *ra* signifies a red that acts on the point A, *rb* signifies the same red in case it acts on the point B. These associated accessory impressions would, accordingly, render for the soul the clue by following which it transposes the same red, now to one, now to another spot, or simultaneously to different spots in the space intimated by it. . . . The foregoing is the theory of *local signs*. *Lotze*, *Short Psychology* (trans.).

Local space, an extended volume: opposed to a space of time.—**Local time**, time reckoned from the instant of transit of the mean sun (or, in the case of sidereal time, of the first point of Aries) over the local meridian.—**Local value**, the value pertaining to the place of a digit in the ordinary system of arithmetic.

II. n. 1. A local item in a newspaper. [U. S.]—**2.** In *teleg.*: (a) A local-circuit battery. (b) The circuit itself, including everything belonging to the current in an office or station except the line-wire and the instruments included in the line-circuit.

locale (lō-kāl'), *n.* [*F. local*, a locality: see *local*. The spelling is false, appar. in simulation of *morale*.] A place, spot, or locality; specifically, a site or scene, considered with reference to circumstances connected with it.

But no matter—lay
The *locale* where you may;
And where it is no one exactly can say.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 227.

localisation, localise. See *localization, localize*.
localism (lō-kāl-izm), *n.* [*local* + *-ism*.] 1. The state or condition of being local or local-

ized; limitation to a place or to a locality; also, the influence exerted by a locality.

Some occult law of *localism* by which associated forms often become impressed with mutual resemblances.
Nature, XXX. 228.

2. Attachment to a locality, or a peculiar limited phase of thought or feeling growing out of such attachment; provincialism; in general, any product of local influences: as, the *localism* of one's views or affections.

Congress is simply an aggregate seething and struggling of a great number of *localisms*—rarely or never losing themselves in the stream of national or patriotic feeling.
S. Bowles, in *Merriam*, II. 428.

3. A mode of speaking or acting peculiar to a place; a local idiom, phrase, or custom.

localistic (lō-kāl-ist'ik), *a.* [*local* + *-istic*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to *localization*; of localized character or quality.

The confirmation of the *localistic* theory of cholera . . . can no longer be put in question. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 336.

2. Having the character of localism or a localism.

locality (lō-kāl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *localities* (-tiz). [= *F. localité* = *Sp. localidad* = *Pg. localidade* = *It. località*, < *LL. localita(t)-s*, locality (as a quality of bodies), < *localis*, belonging to a place: see *local*.] 1. The condition of being in a place; position or situation in general; the immediate relation of an object to a place.

Fond Fancy's eye,
That inly gives *locality* and form
To what she prizes best.
W. Mason, *English Garden*, iii.

2. Any part of space; a situation; position; particularly, a geographical place or situation: as, a healthy *locality*; the *locality* of a mineral, plant, or animal. Compare *habitat*, 2.

My first rambles, moreover, had a peculiar charm, which knowledge of *locality* has since taken away.
Hovells, *Venetian Life*, ii.

3. Legal restriction as to place or location.—**4.** In *phren.*, the faculty to which is ascribed the power of remembering the details of places and the location of objects.—**Absolute locality**, that which belongs to a body irrespective of the locality of any other body.—**Decree of locality**. See *decree*.—**Locality of a widow**, in *Scots law*, the lands life-rented by a widow under her contract of marriage.—**Relative or respective locality**, the spatial relations of a body to other bodies.

localizable (lō-kāl-i-zā-bl), *a.* [*localize* + *-able*.] Capable of being localized, located, or fixed in or referred to a place.

The feelings classed as emotions, which are not *localizable* in the bodily framework.
H. Spencer, *Dats of Ethics*, p. 78.

localization (lō-kāl-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*localize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of localizing, or the state of being localized.

The contrast as to the centralization or *localization* of administrative power . . . between England and other civilized countries. *Sir E. Creasy*, *Eng. Const.*, p. 332.

Specifically—**2.** The reference, in perception, of a sensation to some part of the body (as the place where it originates), or to some point in space outside of the body (as a quality of a perceived object).

Perception as a psychological term has received various, though related, meanings for different writers. It is sometimes used for the recognition of a sensation or movement as distinct from its mere presentation, and thus is said to imply the more or less definite revival of certain residua or re-presentations of past experience which resembled the present. More frequently it is used as the equivalent of what has been otherwise called the "localization and projection" of sensations—that is to say, a sensation presented either as an affection of some part of our own body regarded as extended or as a state of some foreign body beyond it.
J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 52.

Also spelled *localisation*.
Localization of cerebral functions, the existence of peculiarly close relations between the functions of the various peripheral nerves and certain limited areas of the cerebral cortex, so that the removal of one of these areas will involve the abolition of the voluntary control of the efferent nerves of a certain part, or, if sensory nerves are concerned, will preclude sensation from following their stimulation. On the other hand, stimulation of these same areas will give rise to a sensation as if in the part, or to definite muscular actions in the part.

localize (lō-kāl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *localized*, ppr. *localizing*. [*local* + *-ize*.] 1. To make local; fix in, or assign to or restrict to, a particular place; determine the locality or limit the extent of.

Thus everywhere to truth Tradition clings,
Or Fancy *localizes* Powers we love.
Wordsworth, *Fancy and Tradition*.

Specifically—**2.** To refer (a sensation) in perception to some point of the body or to some

point in space outside of the body. See *localization*, 2.

If we turn away our eyes, we cease to see the flame at which we have been looking, but the after-image remains and is projected upon the wall, and continues still *localized* in the dark field of sight even if we close our eyes altogether.
J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 59.

Also spelled *localise*.
localizer (lō-kāl-i-zēr), *n.* [*localize* + *-er*.] A small coil of definite resistance placed at each station of an electric fire-alarm system, which is brought into the circuit when the alarm is given, thus enabling the observer at the receiving-station to know the locality from which the alarm is sent.

locally (lō-kāl-i), *adv.* With respect to place; in place: as, to be *locally* separated or distant.
locate (lō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *located*, ppr. *locating*. [*L. locatus*, pp. of *locare*, place, put, set, let, etc., < *locus*, a place: see *local*. Cf. *allocate*, *allow*, *collocation*, etc.] **I. trans.** 1. To fix in a place; establish in a particular spot or position; place; settle: as, to *locate* one's self in a certain town or street.

She was already "of a certain age," and, despairing of a lover, accepted the good old country squire, and was *located* for the rest of her life as mistress of Lonstead Abbey.
Farrar, *Julian Home*, p. 35.

2. To fix the place of; determine the situation or limits of: as, to *locate* the site of a building; to *locate* a tract of public land by surveying it and defining its boundaries; to *locate* a land-claim; to *locate* (lay out) the line of a railroad. [Chiefly U. S.]

That your Majesty would grant to his petitioners, . . . by the name of the Mississippi Company, 2,500,000 acres of land . . . to be *located* between the thirty-eighth and forty-second degree of north latitude.
Arthur Lee, *Petition to King in Council* (1768). (*Bartlett*.)

II. intrans. To reside; place one's self or be placed; adopt or form a fixed residence.

Beneath whatever roof they *locate*, they disturb the peace of mind and happiness of some confiding female.
Dickens, *Pickwick*, xviii.

location (lō-kā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. location* = *Sp. locacion* = *Pg. locação* = *It. locazione*, < *L. locatio(n)-s*, a placing, < *locare*, pp. *locatus*, place: see *locate*.] 1. The act of placing or settling: as, the *location* of settlers in a new country.—**2.** Situation with respect to place; place.

To say that the world is somewhere means no more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place, signifying only its existence, not *location*. *Locke*.

3. The act of fixing by survey, or otherwise determining, the site or bounds of a piece or tract of land (as under a claim for a specified quantity of public land), laying out the line of a railroad or canal, or the like. [Chiefly U. S.]—**4.** That which is located; a tract of land with boundaries designated or marked out. [U. S.]

A *location* is held to be that quantity of mining ground which one person may legally acquire by location, in one body.
Shinn, *Land Laws of Mining Districts*, p. 61.

An odd corner of a great township such as they measure off in these wilds, where they take in, with some eligible *locations* of intervalle land, miles also of pathless forest.
Mrs. Whitney, *Leslie Goldthwaite*, vi.

5. In *civil law*, a leasing on rent.—**Contract of location**, a contract of hiring either of the use of a chattel or of services in respect to a chattel, the possession of the chattel being in either case transferred for the purpose. Where the possession and use of the thing is hired, the contract is called *locatio rei* or *locatio-conductio rei*. Where the possession is transferred to one whose service in respect to the thing is hired, as where goods are delivered to a carrier, the contract is called *locatio operum* or *locatio operis mercium vehendarum*; or, if the service involves a resulting change in the thing, as where cloth is delivered to a tailor to make a garment, *locatio operis faciendi*.—**Definitive location**. See *definitive*.

locative (lōk'ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. locatif*, < *ML. locativus*, < *L. locare*, place: see *locate*.] **I. a. 1.** In *gram.*, indicating place, or the place where or wherein: as, a *locative* adjective; a *locative* case.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zool.*, serving to locate or to indicate location or relative situation in a series. Thus, the name metencephalon or midbrain is *locative* of the part between extremes of a series.

The advantages of *locative* names.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 517.

II. n. In *gram.*, a case-form indicating location, as existing in the original Indo-European or Aryan language, and preserved in some of its descendants, especially the Sanskrit. In Latin and Greek it is not ordinarily recognized as a separate case, but is found in a number of isolated examples, and in the former language in the established use of certain case-forms (generally called *genitives* and *ablatives*) of names of places.—**Locative absolute**. See *absolute*, a, 11.

locator (lō-kā-ter), *n.* [*L. locator*, one who lets, an undertaker, < *locare*, pp. *locatus*, place,

let: see *locate*.] 1. One who locates land, or who settles upon land by claim of right or legal possession. [U. S.]

Here no *locator* encroaches upon his neighbor's claim. *The Century*, XXV, 585.

2. In *law*, the hirer in a contract of location.

loc. cit. An abbreviation of the Latin *locus citato*, 'in the place (already) cited.' Sometimes further abbreviated *l. c.*

locellate (lō-sel'at), *a.* [*locellus* + *-ate*.] Divided into locelli.

locellus (lō-sel'us), *n.*; pl. *locelli* (-i). [L., a little place, a compartment, dim. of *loculus*, a little place: see *loculus*.] In *bot.*, a secondary cell, forming a subdivision of a loculus, whether in an anther or a seed-vessel.

loch¹ (lōch), *n.* [*Gael. loch*, a lake: see *lake*¹.] In Scotland, a lake in the general sense, or a lake-like body of water, as one of the narrow or partially landlocked arms of the sea, especially on the west coast, resembling the Norwegian fiords. In Ireland usually *lough*.

One burnish'd sheet of living gold,
Loch Katrine lay beneath him roll'd.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, l. 14.

Kingsburgh conducted us in his boat across one of the *lochs*, as they call them, or arms of the sea, which flow in upon all the coasts of Sky. *Boswell*, *Journal*, p. 244.

loch² (lok), *n.* [Also *lohoch*; = F. *lok*, *looch*, *look* = Sp. *loog* = Pg. *looch* = It. *loc*, *locco*, < Ar. *lo'og*, an electrolyte, a lincture, < *lo'og*, lick.] A lincture.

Lochaber ax. A battle-ax having a long handle or staff, used by the Scottish Highlanders. In the typical form the blade is narrow, but of great length in the direction of the shaft, and projects beyond the end of the shaft either in a long point or with a hook.

lochán (lōch'an), *n.* [*Gael. lochan*, dim. of *loch*, a lake: see *loch*¹.] A small loch; a pond. [*Scotch.*]

A pond or lochan, rather than a lake. *H. Müller*.

loche, *n.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *loch*.

Lochia¹ (lō'ki-ä or lō-ki'ä), *n.* [*Gr. Λοχία*, also *Λοχία*, an epithet of Artemis, fem. of *λόχος*, also *λοχίος*, belonging to childbirth, from *λόχος*, a lying-in, childbirth (also an ambush, etc.: see *Lochites*), < *λέγειν*, lay, mid. lie: see *lie*¹.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a surname of the goddess Artemis (Diana), as the protectress of women in childbirth.—2. [NL.] A genus of noctuid moths of the subfamily *Cosmiinae*, based upon the Australian *L. apicalis*. *Walker*, 1865.

Lochia² (lō'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. Λοχία*, evacuations following childbirth, neut. pl. of *λόχος*, belonging to childbirth: see *Lochia*¹.] In *med.*, the evacuations from the womb and vagina which follow childbirth.

lochial (lō'ki-äl), *a.* [*Lochia*² + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the lochia.

Lochites (lō-ki'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Foerster, 1856). < *Gr. Λοχίτης*, a fellow-soldier, a comrade, one of the same company, < *λόχος*, a company, band of troops, prop. a party in ambush, lit. a lying in wait, an ambush: see *Lochia*¹.] 1. A genus of parasitic *Hymenoptera*, of the chalcid subfamily *Toryminae*. The species are parasitic upon gall-making *Cynipidae*. Only European species have been described, although the genus is also represented in North America.

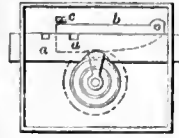
2. A genus of South American thamnophiline birds. *Cabanis and Heine*, 1857. Also called *Nisius*.—3. A genus of robber-flies of the family *Asilidae*. *Schiner*, 1866.

loch-moulinet (lok'mō-li-nā'), *n.* A form of electric log in which a telephone is substituted for the indicator, and a species of mill-wheel for the screw. See *electric log*, under *log*².

loci, *n.* Plural of *locus*.

lock¹ (lok), *n.* [*ME. lok* (pl. *lokkes*), < AS. *loc*, a bolt, bar, fastening, inclosure, fold, close, ending. = OFries. *lok* = MLG. *lok* = OHG. *loh*, MHG. *loch*, an inclosure, prison, dungeon, concealed place, hole, aperture, G. *loch*, a dungeon, a hole, aperture, = Icel. *lok*, a cover, lid, a locker, an end, conclusion, = Sw. *lock* = Dan. *laag*, a lid, = Goth. **luk*, in comp. *usluk*, an opening; cf. ME. *loke*, < AS. *loca*, m., a bolt, bar, inclosure, = OD. *loke* = Icel. *loka*, a lock, latch, fastening; from the orig. strong verb, AS. *lucan* (pp. *locen*), etc., close, lock: see *lock*¹, *v.*] 1. Anything that fastens something else; specifically, an appliance for securing in position a door, gate, window, drawer, lid, etc., when closed, by means of a key, or of some secret contrivance requiring manipulation by one to whom it is known; hence, any device that prevents movement. The essential parts of an ordinary

lock are a bolt, wards, tumbler, and a spring. The bolt is a bar which slides or catches in an opening made to receive it. The spring serves to maintain the bolt in one of two positions—that is, either extended or retracted—corresponding to locking and unlocking. The wards are strips of metal placed within the lock and designed to obstruct the passage of all keys except the one fitted to them. The tumbler is a pivoted bar, or other device, used to hold the bolt in one position, and intended to render it difficult to operate the lock except by the right key. Locks are made in a great variety of styles and shapes, and for many different positions and uses. The security of locks in general depends on the number of impediments or wards that are interposed between the key and the bolt which secures the door.



Tumbler-lock. The bolt has two square notches, *a, a*, in its upper edge; *b*, tumbler, pivoted at one end, and having a projecting stump, *c*, at the other, which falls into one of the notches, according to the position of the bolt.

A cap-case for your linnen and your plate,
With a strange lock, that opens with Amen.
Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, v.

2. A forelock; a coter or key. *E. H. Knight*.—3. In *firearms*, a piece of mechanism which explodes the charge. This is effected either by striking a sharp blow which explodes a fulminating powder or strikes sparks from a flint, etc., or by communicating fire directly to the priming, as in the old match-lock.

4. A form of brake or drag for the wheels of a vehicle, used to prevent them from turning in descending steep hills; a lock-chain or skid-chain.—5. The swerving to the right or left of the fore-carriage, deviating from the line of direction of the hind wheels and the trend of the carriages proper. It is called the *hau* or *gee lock* respectively, according as it is to the left or right of the driver. *E. H. Knight*.—6. In *plastering*, the projection of the plaster, cement, etc., behind the laths, which serves to prevent it from sealing off.—7. A place shut in or locked up; an inclosure; a lockup.

Shuts up th' unwieldy centaur in the lock. *Dryden*.

8. A barrier to confine the water of a stream or canal; an inclosure in a canal, with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another. When a vessel is descending, water is let into the chamber of the lock till it is on a level with the higher water, and thus permits the vessel to enter; the upper gates are then closed, and the lower gates being gradually opened, the water in the lock falls to the level of the low water, and the vessel passes out. In ascending, the operation is reversed. See *cut under canal-lock*.

9. A fastening together; a closing of one thing upon another; a state of being fixed or immovable; also, a grapple in wrestling; a hug.

All Albemarle Street closed by a lock of carriages. *De Quincey*.

They must be practised in all the locks and grips of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug or grapple, and to close. *Milton*, *Education*.

Bramah lock [named from its inventor, Joseph Bramah of London (1749-1814)], a form of bank-lock. Its chief characteristic is a series of sliding tumblers, notched at different parts of their length, the raising of which by a key having a bit shaped in correspondence with the notches releases the lock-bolt and leaves it free to move in locking or unlocking.—**Burglar-alarm lock.** See *burglar-alarm*.—**Chain-lock**, a form of seal-lock.—**Chain of locks.** See *chain*.—**Combination-lock**, a bank- or safe-lock, the principal features of which are the following: Two or more disks, each with a similar notch in its periphery, are mounted upon a spindle, which, in locking or unlocking the safe, is turned by a knob. One disk and an exterior dial-plate are fastened to the spindle; the other disks turn on the spindle. The disks are separated by intervening washers or collars, and each has a pin projecting from its flat face laterally toward the adjacent disk. The pins are arranged in relation with the dial and the peripheral notches in such manner that in turning the spindle, according to a given system or combination, first in one direction and then in the other, to make certain letters or numbers on the dial successively coincide with a mark on a ring which circumscribes the dial, the peripheral notches in the disks are, by the successive engagement with each other of the laterally projecting pins, brought into line with each other. When this is done, the obstructing mechanism which has previously held the bolt falls into the aligned notches, and the bolt is left free to move as may be desired. The positions of the disks, and consequently of the pins, may be changed at will to correspond with the different figures or letters on the dial: this is called *changing the combination*. The number of such changes is only limited by the law of permutation as applied to the number of disks and the number of letters or figures on the dial. Such a lock may have two systems of dials, spindles, and disks, each controlling the one bolt of the lock, and each of which may be set on a different combination. In this way, as a measure of greater security, it may be arranged that the presence of two persons (each knowing only one combination) may be needed to operate the lock. Also called *permutation-lock*.—**Dead lock.** (a) A lock the bolt of which can be turned in either direction by a key, as distinguished from one in which the spring throws the bolt in one direction only, as in a spring-lock. (b) See *dead-lock*.—**Dormant lock**, a lock the bolt of which does not close automatically.—**Double lock**, in a canal, two single locks of equal capacity arranged side by side, and connected, one with the other, by a sluice with a gate. Water flowing from either, when full, may be made

by the sluice to enter the other till the same level is reached in both. The sluice being then closed, and the lower lock-gates opened in the lock it is desired to empty, the remainder of the water flows out into the lower pound of the canal. Thus, while one lock is emptying, one half its water may be used to half fill the other. Therefore only one half the water taken from the upper pound of the canal, required in locking a given number of boats through a single lock, is needed when a double lock is used.—**Draw-bolt lock**, a lock the bolt of which can be drawn by means of a knob, except when it is locked with a key.—**Lock of water**, the measure equal to the contents of the chamber of the locks by which the consumption of water on a canal is estimated.—**Lock, stock, and barrel**, the whole gun; hence, the whole of anything.

Take it all in all, it is rotten; lock, stock, and barrel, there is not an inch of it sound.

T. Benton, Speech on the National Bank.

Permutation-lock, a lock in which the moving parts are capable of transposition, so that, being arranged in any concerted order, it becomes necessary before the bolt can be shot to bring the tumblers into that order. *E. H. Knight*.

—**Pin-tumbler lock**, a lock in which the tumblers have the form of pins or short rods, which slide in one direction in holes or ways by their own gravity or by the action of springs, and in the opposite direction by the action of the key when the latter is pushed into the lock. The "Yale" lock is of this variety.—**Puzzle-lock**, a more or less simple form of lock constructed on the combination principle and used as a puzzle, the solution consisting in finding the combination which locks or unlocks it. The greater the complexity of the lock, the more difficult is the solution of the puzzle. See *combination-lock*.—**Rebounding lock**, a gun-lock provided with a device whereby the hammer of the lock, after striking the nipple, is immediately thrown back into the half-cock position.—**Reversible lock**, a lock of which the latch-bolt may be turned over, so as to cause the beveled side to face in either direction, thus allowing the application of the lock indifferently to either side of a door.—**Roman lock**, a lock having a simple bolt with a binder-spring to hold the bolt in any position in which it is placed, until a force is applied strong enough to overcome the spring.—**Rural lock**, a cheap kind of lock with a wooden case. *E. H. Knight*.—**Scandinavian lock**, a form of lock for fastening hasps upon staples. Both arms of the bow are withdrawn from the lock when it is opened.—**Seal-lock**, a lock which, when locked, cannot be opened without breaking a seal, thus indicating whether it has or has not been tampered with: used for freight-cars, mail-bags, express companies' inclosures, custom-house purposes, etc. One of the most effective seal-locks has means for attaching a small square of variegated glass over the keyhole in such a manner that the square cannot be removed except by breaking. A photograph of the glass seal previously taken is a complete check on any attempt to substitute another for it, as the pattern of streak and color in each seal is entirely fortuitous, and different from any other.—**Time-lock**, a lock in which, when locked, the bolt is held by a stop-plate or other detaining device so that it cannot be unlocked before the expiration of a given time. The stop is controlled by clockwork in such manner that it disengages the bolt only at the time for which it has been previously adjusted by mechanism analogous to that of an alarm-clock.—**To be at lock**, to be in a difficulty. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Yale lock**, a safety-lock in which is used, in place of wards, a special form of pin tumbler admitting of a great variety of combinations, so that the chance of opening the lock except with the right key is rendered very small. The key is flat or corrugated in longitudinal lines, and the key-opening in the lock is very small, to guard against the use of false keys or the blowing in of powder for exploding the lock. (See also *case-lock*, *check-lock*.)

lock¹ (lok), *v.* [*ME. locken*, *lokken* (= Icel. *loka*, also *lykja* = Sw. *lycka* = Dan. *lukke*), lock; a secondary form, after the noun *lock*, taking the place, in mod. E., of the orig. strong verb remaining in the E. dial. *louk*, < ME. *louken*, *loeken* (pret. *lec*, pl. *luken*, pp. *loken*), < AS. *lucan* (pret. *luc*, pl. *lucom*, pp. *locen*), shut, close, fasten (also in comp. *a-lucan*, separate, *belucan*, *ge-lucan*, shut, fasten, *onlucan*, *unlucan*, unlock, *tō-lucan*, unlock) = OS. *lūkan* (in comp. *bi-lūkan*, lock, *ant-lūkan*, unlock) = OFries. *lūka*, *lūka*, *lōka* = D. *luiken* = OHG. *lūhan*, MHG. *lūchen* = Icel. *lūka*, shut, close, = Goth. **lūkan*, in comp. *ga-lūkan*, close, shut up, *us-lūkan*, unlock. Hence *lock*¹, *n.*, *locket*, etc.] **I. trans.**

1. To close; shut; now, specifically, to close and fasten by means of a lock and key: as, to lock a door or a trunk.

They wanne with moche wo the walles withinne,
Mene lepen to anone and lokkeden the gates.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii., f. 115. (*Hallivell*.)

And went unto the dore
To enter in, but found it locked fast.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xii. 27.

2. To fasten so as to impede motion: as, to lock a wheel.

Loken in every lith. *Chaucer*, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 55.

3. To shut (up) or confine with or as if with a lock, or in an inclosed place; close or fasten (in): with *up* or *in*.

Do you lock your self up from me, to make my Search more curious?
Congreve, *Way of the World*, iv. 5.

Then seek to know those things which make us blest,
And having found them, lock them in thy breast.
Str J. Denham, *Prudence*.

A still salt pool, lock'd in with bars of sand.
Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

4. To close or make fast; press closely together, as separate portions; fix steadfastly or immovably: as, the streams are locked by ice.

The feude lystened full wel, that lez in his bedde,
Thag he loukez his liddez, ful lyttel he slepea.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3007.
She lock'd her lips: she left me where I stood.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

5. To join or unite firmly, as by intertwining, interlinking, or infolding: as, to *lock arms*.
Lock hand in hand; yourself in order set.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 81.

6. To embrace closely; infold.
Lock'd in each other's arms we stood.
M. Arnold, Poems, II. 87.

7. To furnish with a lock.
His locked, letter'd, braw brass collar
Show'd him the gentleman and scholar.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

8. In *fencing*, to seize, as the sword-arm of an antagonist, by turning the left arm round it, after closing the passade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him.—9. To shut out; prevent from gaining access (to).
Is there who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls
With desperate charcoal round his darken'd walls?
Pope, Prolog. to Satires, 1. 19.

10. To enable to pass through a lock, as in a canal. See *lock¹*, n., 8.

Vessels are *locked* down from the sea into the [North Holland] canal.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 788.

Locked jaw. Same as *lockjaw*.—To *lock out*, to close the gates or doors against; specifically, in labor-disputes, to withdraw employment from (workmen or other employees in a body) as a means of coercion.—To *lock up*, (a) To close or fasten by or as if by locking: as, to *lock up* an empty or unoccupied house; to *lock up* a form of type (that is, to fasten it securely in a chase by driving up or tightening the galleys). (b) To confine; restrain or secure by locking or fastening in: as, to *lock up* a prisoner; to *lock up* silver. (c) To secure or place in such a position as not to be available for use: as, his money was *locked up* in unprofitable enterprises.

II. intrans. 1. To become fast; admit of being fastened or locked: as, the door will not *lock*.—2. To unite closely by mutual insertion of parts.

Either they *lock* into each other, or slip one upon another's surface.
Boyle.

lock² (lok), n. [*ME. lok* (pl. *lockes*, *lokkes*), *AS. locc* (pl. *loccas*), a lock of hair, = *OS. loca* = *OFries. lok* = *D. lok* = *OHG. loc* (pl. *locchā*), *MHG. loc* (pl. *locke*), *G. locke*, a curl or ringlet, = *Icel. lokkr* = *Sw. lok* = *Dan. lok* (not recorded in Goth.), a lock of hair; orig. perhaps 'a curl': cf. *Icel. lykkr*, a loop, bend, crook; *Gr. λυγρός*, a pliant twig, *λυγρόν*, *λυγρέν*, bend, twist, *λυγρός*, flexible.] 1. A tuft of hair or wool; anything resembling such a tuft; a tress; used absolutely in the plural, hair collectively.

With him ther was his sone, a yong squyer, . . .
With *lockes* crulle as they were leyd in presse.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 81.

Chloe, those *locks* of raven hair—
Some people say you dye them black;
But that's a libel, I can swear,
For I know where you buy them black.
Greek Anthology, l. by Lord Neaves.

Such long *locks* had she that with knee to chind
She might have wrapped and warmed her feet therein.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

2. A tuft or small quantity, as of hay or some similar substance; a small quantity of anything; a handful; specifically, in *Scots law*, the perquisite of the servant in a mill, consisting of a quantity of meal, regulated by the custom of the mill.

For so good clothes ne're lay in stable
Upon a *lock* of hay.
Ep. Corbet, Journey into France.

I take it on me as a thing of mine office [of miller] to
maintain my right of multure, *lock*, and goupden.
Scott, Monastery, xiii.

What mean the gladness of the plain,
The mirth that shakea the heard of grain,
This joy of eve and morn,
And yellow *locks* of corn?
Whittier, The Battle Autumn of 1862.

3. A love-lock.
And one deformed is one of them; I know him; a'
wears a *lock*.
Shak., Much Ado, III. 3. 183.

Gen. He has an exceeding good eye, madam.
Mav. And a very good *lock*.
B. Jonson, Epicene, iv. 2.

French lock. Same as *love-lock*.
lockage (lok'āj), n. [*lock¹* + *-age*.] 1. Materials for locks in a canal or stream; works which form a lock.—2. Toll paid for passing a lock in a stream, as the Thames in England.—3. Elevation or amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal.

lock-band, lock-bond (lok'band, -bond), n. In *masonry*, a course of bond-stones.
lock-bay (lok'bā), n. The space of water inclosed between the gates of a lock.

lock-bolt (lok'bōlt), n. A bolt set in action by a knob on one or both sides of a door, thus per-

forming the function of a latch, or made by means of a spring or other locking device to perform the function of a lock.

lock-bond, n. See *lock-band*.

lock-chain (lok'chān), n. 1. A chain used to lock the wheels of a vehicle by securing the rim to some part which does not rotate; also, a chain which secures to the vehicle a skid-plate on which the wheel rides during a descent.—2. A chain used to fasten a padlock to a door or gate.

lock-chamber (lok'chām'bēr), n. In canals, the area of a lock inclosed by the side-walls and gates.

lockchest (lok'chest), n. Same as *lockchester*.
lockchester (lok'ches-tēr), n. [*ME. lokchester*, *lockchester*, *lokester*, *lokester*, also called *lok-dore*; origin obscure; cf. *OF. loche*, a dew-snail (Cotgrave).] A wood-louse. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

Lockchester, wrym, tдем quod *lokedore* infra [var. *locester* or *lokester*].
Prompt. Parv., p. 510.

lock-cramp (lok'kramp), n. A tool used to hold back the sprung in putting together the parts of a gun-lock.

lock-down (lok'doun), n. A contrivance used by lumbermen for fastening logs together in rafting. [*American*].

locke level. See *level¹*.
lockent. An obsolete strong past participle of *lock¹*.

locker¹ (lok'ēr), n. [*ME. lokere*, irreg. *locure* (= *D. loker*), a close receptacle; *lock¹* + *-er¹*.] 1. One who or that which locks up.—2. A close receptacle, as a chest, a drawer, a compartment, or a cupboard, that may be closed with a lock. The word is now most frequently applied to such receptacles for the use of individual members of a company of men, as on board a ship or in a regimental armory.

Also there ys ij *locures* of iij quarters of a yard long full of bonyis of innocentes whyche kyng Herodys slew.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

3. A recess or niche near an altar in some Roman Catholic churches, intended as a depository for water, oil, etc.—**Boatswain's locker** (*naut.*), a chest in which are kept tools and small stuff for rigging.—**Chain locker.** (a) See *chain-locker*. (b) A bar-room or grogery. *Macy.* [*Naut. slang.*—**Davy Jones's locker.** See *Davy Jones*.—**Not a shot in the locker** (*naut.*), not a penny in the pocket.—**Shot-locker** (*naut.*), a strong frame of plank near the pump-well in the hold, where shot are deposited.

locker² (lok'ēr), v. [*ME. lokkeren*, *lokren*, curl; prob. *lock²*.] **I. intrans.** 1†. To curl.
II. trans. To entangle; mat together. *Halliwel.* [*North. Eng.*]

lockeramt, n. See *lockram*.
locker-up (lok'er-up'), n. One who locks up; specifically, a jailer or turnkey.

locket (lok'et), n. [*F. loquet* (= *It. lucchetto*), a fastening, dim. of *loque*, *loc*, a lock, of *LG.* origin: see *lock¹*, n.] 1†. A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament.—2. A little hinged case worn as an ornament, often pendent to a necklace or watch-guard, designed to contain a miniature portrait, a lock of hair, or other keepsake.—3. That part of a sword-scabbard where the hook is fastened, usually a mounting of metal, secured to or inclosing the scabbard at a point much nearer to the mouth than to the chape.

lockfast (lok'fast), a. Secured or firmly fastened by some locking device, as a door, chest, press, nut, etc. [*Chiefly Scotch.*]

lock-faucet (lok'fā'set), n. Any form of faucet requiring a key to open it.

lock-gate (lok'gāt), n. A gate for opening or closing a lock in a canal, or sometimes in a river. The gates at the ends of the lock-chamber are called respectively the head- and the tail-gate, or the upper and the lower gate.

lock-hatch (lok'hach), n. The sluice-board or sliding gate in a sluiceway. *E. H. Knight.*

lock-hole (lok'hōl), n. 1†. A keyhole.
Then up she rose, put on her clothes,
And keekit through at the *lock-hole*.
Lockmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 9).

2. In a gun-stock, the recess into which the lock fits.

lock-hook (lok'hük), n. A metal hook to which a spring is attached to lock it so that it will not unfasten; a snap-hook. Lock-hooks are used on board vessels on the ends of the sheets of light sails, and for bending balloon-sails to stays in yachts.

Lock hospital. See *hospital*.
lock-house (lok'hous), n. A house in which a lock-keeper lives.

A red *lock-house* covered with creepers.
The Century, XXXVIII. 492.

Lockian (lok'i-an), a. and n. [*Locke* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to John Locke, one of the greatest of English metaphysicians (1632–1704). His chief work, the starting-point of modern philosophy, is "An Essay concerning Human [Human] Understanding" (1690). He there takes the position—a novel one in his time, in the elaborate form in which he held it—that the theory of cognition must be the basis of philosophy; and he accordingly devotes this treatise to an inquiry "into the original, certainty, and extent of humane knowledge, together with the grounds and degrees of belief, opinion, and assent." In the first book he argues against the existence of innate ideas, and maintains that all knowledge is derived from experience, namely from sensation, the external, or reflection, the internal mode of experience. In the second book he undertakes a survey of all our elementary ideas, analyzing and criticizing each. He also treats of the origin of true and false ideas; and has an important chapter on the association of ideas, a phrase due to him. The third book analyzes the functions of language. The fourth treats of knowledge and probability. Every question of philosophy is touched upon in the course of the work. Leibnitz in 1704 wrote an extended running commentary of a hostile character on Locke's work, entitled "Nouveaux essais sur l'entendement humain."

II. n. A follower of John Locke. Also *Lockist*.
Lockianism (lok'i-an-izm), n. [*Lockian* + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrines of John Locke.

The Treatise is a reductio ad absurdum of the principles of *Lockianism*.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 383.

lockin gowan. See *gowan*.
locking-pallet (lok'ing-pal'et), n. In chronometers and watches having the detached escapement, a tooth, usually a jewel, of the detent which engages successively the teeth of the scape-wheel, the detent being caused to disengage by the action of the balance, and to reengage the next tooth by the action of a spring.

locking-plate (lok'ing-plāt), n. 1. In a vehicle, the wear-iron or guard placed on the perch to prevent injury from the forward wheels in turning short; a rub-plate. In a gun-carriage it is a thin flat piece of iron nailed on the sides to prevent the wood from wearing away, and serving as a point of attachment for the locking-chain.

2. A nut-lock.—3. In a clock, the count-wheel or notched disk which controls the number of strokes of the striking mechanism.

Lockist (lok'ist), n. [*Locke* (see def. of *Lockian*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Lockian*.

lockjaw (lok'jā), n. In *pathol.*, tetanus; trismus. See *tetanus*.

lock-keeper (lok'kē'pēr), n. 1. One who tends a lock on a canal or stream.—2. The box on a door-jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes when shot. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

lock-lanyard (lok'lan'yārd), n. See *lanyard*, 1 (b).

lockman (lok'man), n.; pl. *lockmen* (-men). 1†. A public executioner: so called because one of his dues was a lock or ladleful of meal from every caskful exposed for sale in the market. *Imp. Dict.*—2. An officer in the Isle of Man who executes the orders of the governor, much like an under-sheriff.

The Constable, Coroners, or *Lockman* (Gulley-gliash, an officer answering to a constable in England, whose business it is to serve summonses, etc.) of each other Parish is for the first time to warne and receive such Beggars back to their own Parish.
Statute of 1664, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 446.

lock-nail (lok'nāl), n. Same as *hammer-nail*.
lock-nut (lok'nut), n. A supplementary nut screwed down upon another to prevent it from shaking loose; a jam-nut, check-nut, or pinch-nut. *E. H. Knight.* Compare *nut-lock*.

lockout (lok'out), n. The act of excluding a person or persons from a place by locking it up; the condition of such exclusion. Specifically—(a) The exclusion of a teacher by his pupils, in sport or rebellion, or of pupils by their teacher, by way of discipline. (b) A refusal on the part of an employer to furnish work to his employees in a body, intended as a means of coercion. See *strike*.

When capitalists refuse to grant so large a proportion of the product for labor as the laborers have heretofore received, and will not continue to supply capital on any terms which laborers will accept, the result is a *lockout*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 319.

lock-paddle (lok'pad'dl), n. A small sluice that serves to fill or empty a lock.

lock-piece (lok'pēs), n. 1. In *mining*, a piece of timber used in supporting the workings.—2. In *gunn.*, a lug for the attachment of a gun-lock, formed on the rear part of the barrel, near the vent, in guns of the older varieties.

lock-plate (lok'plāt), n. The metal plate on the side of a small-arm which supports the mechanism of the lock and protects it from dust and injury.

lock-pulley (lok'pū'li), *n.* A pair of pulleys so made that they can rotate separately or together, as desired, by means of a pin in one of them which locks into a hole in the face of the other.

lock-rail (lok'rāl), *n.* 1. The middle transverse rail of a door, at about the level of the hand, on or in which the lock is generally set. — 2. In some door-frames, a crosspiece dividing the doorway from an open space above it in which a glazed sash is usually placed; a transom.

lockram (lok'ram), *n.* and *a.* [Also *lockrum*, formerly also *lockeram*, early mod. *E. lokeram*; < *F. locrenan*, a kind of unbleached linen, so called from the place where it was made, *Locrenan*, in Brittany, < Bret. *Lok-Ronan*, lit. cell of (St.) Ronan, < *lok*, cell, + *Ronan*, Ronan. For the sense 'nonsense,' cf. similar use of *buckram*, *bombast*, *fustian*.] **I. n.** 1. A kind of linen, usually of a coarse and cheap sort.

Lokeram for shetes and smokes and shirtes.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, Appendix A.

Edge me the sleeves with Coventry blue, and let the lings be of ten-penny *lockeram*. *Greene*, James IV.

Why should I bend to her?—is it because her kirtle is of silk, and mine of blue *lockeram*? *Scott*, Abbot, ii.

2. Nonsense; gibberish. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.] **II. a. 1.** Of lockram.

Thou thoughtst, because I did weare *Lockram* shirts

Ide no wit. *Glaphorne*, Wit in a Conatable, iv. 1.

2. Talking gibberish.

After he'd made a little Pause,
Again he stretch'd his *Lockrum* Jaws.
Edward Ward, Hudibras Redivivus (1707), I. ix.

lockrand (lok'rand), *n.* In *masonry*, a lock-band or lock-bond.

lock-saw (lok'sā), *n.* A compass-saw with a tapering flexible blade, used for cutting in doors the seats for locks.

lock-sill (lok'sil), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, same as *clap-sill*.

locksmān (lōks'mān), *n.*; pl. *locksmen* (-men). A person who has the care of locks and keys; a turnkey.

Who would have said the young sprightly George Douglas would have been contented to play the *locksmān* here in Lochleven, with no gayer amusement than that of turning the key on two or three helpless women? *Scott*, Abbot, xxiii.

locksmith (lok'smith), *n.* [< ME. *lokmythe*; < *lock* + *smith*.] An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.

locksmithery (lok'smith-ēr-i), *n.* The art or trade of lock-making.

lock-spit (lok'spit), *n.* A small cut with a spade, or a trench opened with a spade or a plow, to mark out a line of work, as in fencing, railway-engineering, or the like. [Eng.]

lock-spitting (lok'spit'ing), *n.* The act of making a lock-spit. [Eng.]

Seta out the circuit with a plough, which we call *lock-spitting*. *Ogilby's Virgil* (1668), p. 313. (*Nares*.)

lock-step (lok'step), *n.* A marching-step, executed by several men arranged in as close file as possible, in which each person follows exactly the step of the person before him. When prisoners march in this manner the hands of every man after the first are placed on the shoulders of the one in front of him.

lock-stitch (lok'stičh), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** A stitch, made by some sewing-machines, in which two threads are so locked at each stitch that the work will not ravel.

II. a. 1. Produced by means of this stitch, as a seam. — **2.** Producing this stitch, as a sewing-machine.

lock-string (lok'string), *n.* A cord so attached to the hammer of the lock of a cannon that by pulling it the hammer is made to strike on a percussion primer and so fire the gun.

lock-tool (lok'tōl), *n.* A cramp used in putting together the parts of a gun-lock.

lock-tortoise (lok'tōr'tis), *n.* Same as *box-tortoise*.

lockup (lok'up), *n.* 1. The act of locking up, or the state of being locked up. See *to lock up*, under *lock*, *v. t.*

To be indifferent in the presence of a *lock-up* of eight per cent. of the money in circulation within a year is simply a confession of ignorance of the principles of monetary science. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 86.

2. A room or place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined.

Who oft, when we our house lock up, carouse

With tipping tipstaves in a *lock-up* house.

H. and J. Smith, Rejected Addresses, xvii.

lock-weir (lok'wār), *n.* See *weir*.

lockwork (lok'wērk), *n.* The machinery or parts of a lock. [Rare.]

M. Francoite, of Liège, has recently manufactured the Martini breech-action in such a manner that the *lockwork* may be easily removed for cleaning without the use of any tools. *W. H. Greener*, The Gun, p. 144.

locky (lok'i), *a.* [< *lock* + *-y*.] Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood*. [Rare.]

lockyer (lok'yēr), *n.* [< ME. *lokyer*; < *lock* + *-yer*, *-ier*.] The name remains in the surname *Lockyer*.] A locksmith.

loco (lō'kō), *n.* [Short for *loco-weed*.] 1. Same as *loco-weed*. — 2. A disease of animals resulting from eating loco-weeds. The brain of the animal is affected; it commonly loses both flesh and strength, and death ensues, though not necessarily soon. See *loco-weed*.

loco (lō'kō), *v. t.* [< *loco*, *n.*] To poison with the loco-weed or crazy-weed. [Western U. S.]

We referred to a curious affection which exists among horses in north-western Texas, known as "grass-staggers," which is caused by eating the "loco-weed," which gives rise to the saying that the horses are *locoed*.

Science, XIII. 176.

lococession (lō-kō-sesh'on), *n.* [< *L. locus*, a place, + *cessio* (-n-), a yielding; see *locus* and *cession*.] The act of giving place. [Rare.]

loco citato (lō'kō si-tā'tō), [L.: *loco*, abl. of *locus*, place; *citato*, abl. of *citatus*, pp. of *citare*, cite; see *locus* and *cite*.] In the place (previously) cited. Generally abbreviated *loc. cit.* or *l. c.*

locodescriptive (lō'kō-dē-skrip'tiv), *a.* [< *L. locus*, a place, + *E. descriptive*.] Describing a particular place or places. *Maunder*. [Rare.]

loco-disease (lō'kō-dī-zēz'), *n.* A disease of horses resulting from eating the loco-weed or crazy-weed. Also called *grass-staggers*. See *loco*, *v. t.* [Western U. S.]

locofoco (lō-kō-fō'kō), *n.* [A manufactured term, ignorantly made in 1834 on the model of *locomotive*, a word just then becoming familiar, and supposed by the inventor of the word *locofoco* to mean 'self-moving,' whence *locofoco*, intended to mean 'self-lighting,' < *L. locus*, place, + *focus*, a hearth (ML. a fire); see *locus* and *focus*.] **1.** A kind of self-lighting cigar: so called in New York in 1834. — **2.** A friction-match. — **3.** [cap.] In U. S. hist., one of the equal-rights or radical section of the Democratic party about 1835; by extension, in disparagement, any member of that party. The name was given in allusion to an incident which occurred at a tumultuous meeting of the Democratic party in Tammany Hall, New York, in 1835, when the radical faction, after their opponents had turned off the gas, relighted the room with candles by the aid of loco-foco matches. The *Loco-foco* faction soon disappeared, but the name was long used for the Democratic party in general by its opponents. Often in the abbreviated form *Loco* (pl. *Locos*).

Here's full particulars of the patriotic *loco-foco* movement yesterday, in which the whigs was so chawed up.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvi.

On the next day the "Courier and Enquirer" dubbed the equal rights party the *loco-focos*, and the name clung to them.

W. G. Sumner, Andrew Jackson, p. 371.

locomotion (lō-kō-mō'shōn), *n.* [= *F. locomotion* = *Sp. locomoción* = *Pg. locomoção* = *It. locomozione*, < *L. locus*, a place, + *motio* (-n-), a moving; see *locus* and *motion*.] Movement from place to place; progressive motion, as of a living being or a vehicle; the act of moving from point to point; also, the capability of moving in this manner.

A clock, a mill, a lathe move; but, as no change of the place of the machine is produced, such motion is not *locomotion*. *Brand and Cox*.

Every act of *locomotion* implies the expenditure of certain internal mechanical forces, adapted in amounts and directions to balance or out-balance certain external ones. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 28.

The subjection of the whole civilized world to a single rule removed the chief obstacles to *locomotion*. *Lecky*, European Morals, I. 247.

locomotive (lō-kō-mō'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *D. lokomotief* = *G. locomotiv* = *Dan. Sv. lokomotiv* = *F. locomotif* = *Sp. Pg. It. locomotivo*, a., *locomotiva*, n., < *L. locus*, a place, + *ML. motivus*, moving; see *motive*.] **I. a. 1.** Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to effect change of (its own) place: as, a *locomotive* animal.

The Spanish troops, . . . surrounded by their women and constantly increasing swarms of children, constituted a *locomotive* city of considerable population.

Molloy, Dutch Republic, II. 543.

In one of the *locomotive* forms, as a medusa, the course taken, otherwise at random, can be described only as one which carries it towards the light, where degrees of light and darkness are present.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 26.

2. Having the power to produce motion, or to move (something else) from place to place: as,

a *locomotive* organ of the body; a *locomotive* engine. — **3.** Of or pertaining to locomotion; locomotory.

I shall consider their motion, or *locomotive* faculty, whereby they convey themselves from place to place.

Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 8.

Locomotive engine. See **II.** — **Locomotive person**, in *zool.*, the nectocalyx of a hydroid polyp. *Gegenbaur*. — **Locomotive power**, any kind of moving power, but especially steam, applied to the transport of loads on land. See *railway*. — **Locomotive pupa.** See *pupa*.

II. n. A steam-engine which travels on wheels turned by its own power; specifically, an engine designed and adapted to travel on a railway; a railroad-engine. Locomotives designed to travel upon the ground or ordinary highways and to draw loads are more commonly called *traction-engines*; and those used upon common roads and adapted to carry passengers are called *steam-wagons* or *steam-carriages*. (See *traction-engine* and *steam-carriage*.) American locomotives are distinguished from those constructed in other countries by the exterior position of the cylinders, the absence of heavy framing, the use of bogies, a system of suspension by means of bars or levers, and certain minor features, such as the cow-catcher and single headlight. The essential parts of a locomotive are the boiler (usually long, horizontal, and of the "locomotive type" (see *locomotive-boiler*), with many tubes), the running-gear or wheel-system, and the engine proper, this being a double-cylinder, reversing, high-pressure motor, of which the exhaust-steam is thrown into the smoke-stack to urge the draft of the fire. The various wheel-systems employed have given rise to special types of locomotives. See *passenger-locomotive*, *switching-locomotive*, *tank-locomotive*, etc., below. See also under *passenger-engine*. — **Back-truck locomotive**, a locomotive having a truck with a pair of wheels under its rear end, as well as a truck in front of the driving-wheels. Such locomotives are used for sharp curves and steep grades. — **Belgian-tank locomotive**, a locomotive having a tank on each side of the boiler. — **Compound locomotive**, a form of locomotive in which is embodied the principle of the compound steam-engine. — **Compressed-air locomotive**, a locomotive which is driven by compressed air carried in strong tanks filled by compressors at stations. In some compressed-air locomotives the air is heated on its way to the cylinders, either by the direct application of heat or by the injection of steam. Such locomotives have not come into practical use. — **Consolidation locomotive.** See *consolidation*.

— **Double-ended locomotive**, a locomotive which has the rear of the tender provided with a pilot, or cow-catcher, so that it may be run with either end in front. It has a two-wheel truck in front of the driving-wheels, the latter being usually two in number. — **Double-piston locomotive**, a locomotive each cylinder of which has two pistons with rods projecting from each end, and working on crank-pins set at 180 degrees from each other. Steam is admitted alternately to and exhausted from the space between the pistons and the apices between the pistons and the cylinder-heads. The transmission of power from the piston-rods to the crank-pins is through cross-heads and connecting-rods, and, as the crank-pins are always moving and receiving their increments of power in opposite directions, a balancing of strains results. An attempt has been made to remove in this way some of the internal disturbing forces of the locomotive. The practical difficulties of the system have, however, been fatal to its extensive adoption. Also called *double-cylinder locomotive*. — **Double-truck tank-locomotive**, a locomotive which has two trucks, and carries boiler and tender on a single frame. The cylinders are attached to the truck that carries the boiler, the wheels of this truck being the driving-wheels. The other truck supports the tender. A common form has six coupled driving-wheels on the forward truck, and a six-wheeled truck at the rear under the tank. Called in the United States *Mason's locomotive*. — **Fireless locomotive**, a locomotive driven by steam generated from highly heated water carried in strongly constructed tanks. From such water, on a reduction of pressure upon it, saturated steam will be generated under the law of related pressure and temperature of saturated steam. The supply of heated water is provided and pumped into the tanks at stations, and the tanks are protected from rapid loss of heat by heat-insulating material. — **Four-cylinder locomotive**, a locomotive with four cylinders and two systems of driving-wheels. The four-cylinder locomotive known as Fairlie's has two boilers with a double fire-box between them, the two parts of the fire-box being separated by a water-leg, and the whole being carried on two center-piv trucks. Meyer's four-cylinder locomotive has a single boiler and fire-box, and the cylinders are located near the middle of the boiler.

— **Freight-locomotive**, a locomotive for drawing freight-trains. Great tractive power at the sacrifice of speed is attained in freight-locomotives, through their adhesive weight, large cylinders, and driving-wheels small as compared with the driving-wheels of passenger-locomotives. — **Geared locomotive**, a locomotive in which the motion of the engine is conveyed by gearing to the traveling-wheels, as in many traction-engines and road-rollers. (*E. H. Knight*.) Geared locomotives having toothed driving-wheels, the teeth of which engage a rack, are used for steep grades in mountain railways. — **Mine-locomotive**, a locomotive for use in mines, and peculiarly constructed to adapt it to run successfully on slippery tracks. With great adhesive weight, it has also all its wheels coupled. — **Mogul locomotive**, a type of freight-engine with three coupled driving-wheels on each side, and a swinging two-wheeled truck in front. The front pair of drivers are made without a flange, to facilitate the passing of curves of short radius. — **Passenger-locomotive**, a locomotive for drawing passenger-cars. Speed is sought at the sacrifice of power in passenger-locomotives, the peculiar characteristics of which are large driving-wheels and engines having short strokes in comparison with the diameters of their pistons. — **Saddle-tank locomotive**, a locomotive which has its tank placed upon and extending downward over the sides of the boiler, after the manner of a saddle. — **Street-locomotive**, a locomotive adapted to use in public streets. It has a short wheel-base, powerful brakes, and mechanism for muffling the exhaust so as

to render the latter noiseless. It is frequently combined with a passenger-car in one and the same vehicle.—**Switching-locomotive**, a freight-locomotive having the peculiarities of its class carried to an extreme point, to adapt it to the heavy work of starting and slowly moving heavy trains in switching at stations. Called in England *shunting-engine*.—**Tank-locomotive**, a locomotive permanently connected with its tender.—**Ten-wheeled locomotive**, a locomotive with six coupled driving-wheels and a four-wheeled truck in front of the driving-wheels.

locomotive-balance (lō-kō-mō'tiv-bal'āns), *n.* The spring used in place of a weight to control the safety-valve of a locomotive.

locomotive-boiler (lō-kō-mō'tiv-boi'lēr), *n.* A form of boiler in which the fire-box is connected by a number of flues with the smoke-box under the chimney: so called because commonly used in locomotive engines.

locomotive-car (lō-kō-mō'tiv-kār), *n.* A locomotive and a railway-carriage combined in one.

locomotiveness (lō-kō-mō'tiv-nes), *n.* Same as locomotivity.

locomotive-pump (lō-kō-mō'tiv-pump), *n.* The feed-pump which supplies water to the boiler of a locomotive.

locomotivity (lō'kō-mō'tiv'it-i), *n.* [= *F. locomotivité*; as *locomotive* + *-ity*.] The power of locomotion; ability to change place. [Rare.]

The most superb edifice that ever was conceived or constructed would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and locomotivity. *Bryan. (Latham.)*

locomotor (lō-kō-mō'tor), *n.* and *a.* [*< NL. locomotor, < L. locus, place, + motor, a mover: see locus and motor. Cf. locomotion, locomotive.*] **I. n.** One who or that which moves from place to place; anything that has or gives the power of locomotion. [Rare.]

If the hue-and-cry were once up, they [kangaroos] would show as fair a pair of hind shifters as the expertest locomotors in the colony. *Lamb, Ellis, p. 132.*

The theory of compensation between electric locomotors working upon the same circuit was advanced several years ago by Werner Siemens. *Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV, 270.*

II. a. In *physiol.*, of or pertaining to locomotion; having the function of locomotion: as, a locomotor organ; a locomotor function.—**Locomotor ataxia.** See *ataxia*.

locomotorial (lō'kō-mō-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*< locomotory, locomotorium, + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the locomotorium, or to locomotion; locomotor. [Rare.]

locomotorium (lō'kō-mō-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *locomotoria* (-ā). [*NL, neut. of locomotorius, locomotory: see locomotor.*] In *biol.*, the motive apparatus or motor mechanism of the body, consisting of the muscles as the active agents of locomotion, and of the bones as the passive fulcrums and levers by which muscular power is applied.

locomotory (lō-kō-mō'tō'ri), *a.* [*< NL. locomotorius, < locomotor, locomotor: see locomotor.*] Pertaining to or concerned in locomotion; possessing the power of moving or of causing motion; locomotive.

loco-plant (lō'kō-plant), *n.* Same as *loco-weed*.

loco-restive (lō-kō-res'tiv), *a.* [*< L. locus, a place, + E. restive, q. v.*] Staying in one place: a correlative of *locomotive*. [Humorous and rare.]

Your *loco-restive* and all your idle propensities, of course, have given way to the duties of providing for a family. *Lamb, Correspondence (ed. 1870), p. 10. (Encyc. Diet.)*

loco-weed (lō'kō-wēd), *n.* [*< Sp. loco, mad, crazy (of uncertain origin), + E. weed.*] Any one of several leguminous plants producing the loco-disease in animals. Among them are *Astragalus mollissimus* and *A. Hornii*, with several other species of the genus, and *Oxytropis Lambertii*. The poisonous element has not been satisfactorily determined. Also called *crazy-weed*.

Locrian (lō'kri-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Locri, < Gr. Λοκροί, a people in Greece, also a city, L. Locris, < Gr. Λοκρίς (> L. Loeris), Locris, their country.*] **I. a.** Pertaining to Locris in Greece, or to the city of Locri in Magna Græcia.—**Locrian mode.** See *mode*.

II. n. An inhabitant of Locris in Greece; specifically, one of those who occupied the three detached divisions of ancient Locris on the Malian and Eubœan gulfs and on the gulf of Corinth, called respectively the *Epicnemidian* and *Opuntian Locrians* and the *Ozolian Locrians*.

loculament (lok'ū-lā-ment), *n.* [*< L. loculamentum, a case, box, cell, < locus, a cell: see locus.*] In *bot.*, same as *loculus*.

loculamentum (lok'ū-lā-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *loculamenta* (-tā). [*L.: see loculament.*] In *bot.*, same as *loculus*.

locular (lok'ū-lār), *a.* [*< LL. locularis, kept in boxes, < L. locus, a box, cell: see locus.*]

In *bot., zool., and anat.*, having one or more loculi or cells: used chiefly in compounds, as *unilocular, bilocular, etc.*

loculate (lok'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< locus + -ate.*] Having loculi or cells.

loculated (lok'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*< loculate + -ed.*] Same as *loculate*.

locule (lok'ūl), *n.* [*< L. locus, a cell: see locus.*] A loculus or cell.

loculi, n. Plural of *loculus*.

loculicidal (lok'ū-li-sī'dal), *a.* [*< L. locus, a cell (see locus), + cadere, cut.*] In *bot.*, dehiscing through the back of the loculus or cell of a seed-vessel—that is, by the dorsal suture of the carpel. Compare *septicidal*.

loculicidally (lok'ū-li-sī'dal-i), *adv.* In a loculicidal manner. *Encyc. Brit., IV, 149.*

loculose, loculosus (lok'ū-lōs,-lus), *a.* [*< L. loculosus, full of little cells, < locus, a cell: see locus.*] In *bot., zool., and anat.*, divided by internal partitions into loculi or cells.

loculus (lok'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *loculi* (-li). [*L., a little place, a compartment, box, cell, dim. of locus, a place: see locus.*] **1.** A little place or space; a cell; a chamberlet; generally, in *bot., anat., and zool.*, one of a number of small compartments or cells, separated from one another by septa, as in the tests of foraminifers; specifically, in corals, one of the spaces between the septa of the calcified cup or theca. Specifically, in *bot.*: (a) An anther-cell; the sac or theca containing the pollen. (b) The cell, or one of the cells, in a fruit, in which the seed is lodged. Compare *loculus*. **2.** In ancient catacombs and tombs of some types, a small separate chamber or recess, for the reception of a body or of an urn, etc. When the body had been placed in the loculus the opening was closed with a slab of marble, or was otherwise built up. See cuts under *cinerary* and *columbarium*.—**Archimedean loculus**, a puzzle consisting of an ivory square cut into fourteen pieces, to be put together after having been taken apart.

locum-tenency (lō'kum-tē'nēn-si), *n.* The office or employment of a locum-tenens; the holding of a place by temporary substitution. [Rare.]

Wanted, by an M. B. and C. M., Edinburgh, an indoor assistance or *Locum Tenency*. *Lancet, No. 3410, p. 84 of Adv'ts.*

locum-tenens (lō'kum-tē'nēnz), *n.* [*ML., < L. locum, acc. of locus, place, + tenens, ppr. of tenere, hold: see locus and tenent.*] Hence, through *F., lieutenant*.] One who holds the place of another; a deputy or temporary substitute.

locupletely (lok'ū-plēt-li), *adv.* [*< *locuplete (= OF. locuplet, < L. locuples (-plet-), rich in lands, rich, opulent, < locus, a place, + *plere, fill, plenus, full: see complete, etc.) + -ly.*] Richly.

Bedocumented most *locupletely*. *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe.*

locus (lō'kus), *n.*; pl. *loci* (-sī). [*< L. locus, OL. stlocus, a place. From L. locus are ult. E. local, locality, etc., lieu, lieutenant, etc., locate, allocate, allow, collocate, couch, dislocate, etc.*] **1.** A place; spot; locality.—**2.** In *anat.*, some place, specifically named by a qualifying term.—**3.** In *math.*, a curve considered as generated by a moving point, or a surface considered as generated by a moving line; the partly indeterminate position of a point subject to an equation or to two equations in analytical geometry; a curve considered as generated by its moving tangent or by a moving curve of which it is the envelop; any system of points, lines, or planes defined by general conditions, and, in general, partly indeterminate.—**4.** In *optics*, the figure formed by the foci of a set of pencils of converging or diverging rays; an optical image.—**5.** A place or passage in a writing; in the plural, a collection of passages, especially from the Scriptures or other ancient writings, methodically selected and arranged as bearing upon some special topic or topics of study; a catena; a book or work consisting of such a selection.—**Congregation of loci.** See *congregation*.—**Cuspidal locus.** See *cuspidal*.—**Genius loci.** See *genius*.—**Geometric locus, a locus in sense 3, above.**—**Linear locus.** See *linear*.—**Locus ceruleus**, a darkish tract extending upward from the fovea anterior on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. It is caused by the substantia ferruginea.—**Locus classicus** (pl. *loci classici*), a standard passage, especially in an ancient author; a passage which exemplifies the meaning of a word or affords information with special clearness or fullness, or which is the principal or only original authority on a subject, and is accordingly regularly cited in books



Loculicidal Dehiscence of the Fruit of *Iris versicolor*, showing the opening.

on that subject.—**Locus delicti**, in *law*, the place where an offense was committed.—**Locus in quo**, the place in which; a short phrase used in *law*, in actions of trespass, to designate the area of land upon which the trespass is alleged to have been committed: as, the *locus in quo* was part of an abandoned highway.—**Locus niger**, the substantia nigra (which see, under *substantia*).—**Locus perforatus anticus**, the anterior perforated space at the base of the brain, near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure.—**Locus perforatus posticus**, the posterior perforated, or postker-brum, the posterior perforated space, or post-Tarini.—**Locus penitentiae**, a point or space of time for repentance; in *law*, a point in a person's course at which it is not yet too late to change his legal position; the possibility of withdrawing from a contemplated obligation or wrong before being committed to it.—**Locus sigilli**, the place of the seal; a phrase (usually abbreviated to *L. S.*) used in making a copy of a sealed instrument, to indicate where a seal was affixed to the original, and in some of the common law States allowed to be used as and instead of a common law seal.—**Locus standi** (literally, place of standing, recognized place or position; specifically, in *law*, right of place in court; the right of a party to appear and be heard on a question before a tribunal.—**Nodal locus**, the locus of the nodes of a system of curves.

locust¹ (lō'kust), *n.* [*< ME. locuste = F. locuste = Pg. It. locusta = AS. lopust, < L. locusta, a locust, a shell-fish. Cf. lobster, ult. from the same source.*] **1.** One of the orthopterous saltatorial insects of the family *Aceridiæ*, popularly known as grasshoppers, and more correctly called *short-horned grasshoppers*. Thus, *Rocky Mountain locust* is a common, popular, and book name of *Caloptenus* or *Melanoplus spretus*, also popularly known by its other name of the *western* or *hateful grasshopper*. Locusts, in this sense, are allied to the long-horned grasshoppers and the crickets, but differ from them in having shorter antennae and bodies and limbs more robust. Their hind legs are large and strong, which gives them great power in leaping. Their mandibles and maxillae are strong, sharp, and jagged, and their food consists of the leaves and green stalks of plants. They have colored elytra and large wings, disposed when at rest in straight folds. They fly well, but are often conveyed by winds to distances which they could not have attained by their own power. Their ravages are well known. Locusts are eaten in many countries, roasted or fried. They are often preserved in lime or dried in the sun. The most celebrated species is the migratory locust of the East, *Pachytylus migratorius*. It is about 2½ inches long, greenish, with brown wing-covers marked with black. Migratory locusts are most commonly found in Asia and Africa, where they frequently swarm in countless numbers, darkening the air in their excursions, and devouring every blade of the vegetation of the land they alight on.



Locust (*Pachytylus migratorius*), about half natural size.

2. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the genus *Locusta*, family *Locustidæ*.—**3.** A homopterous insect of the genus *Cicada*, family *Cicadidæ*, such as the harvest-fly, *Cicada tibicen*, and the seventeen-year locust, or periodical cicada, *Cicada septendecim*. See cut under *Cicadidæ*. [U. S.]—**4.** A cockchafer; a beetle. [North. Eng.]—**Bald locust**, a locust of an undetermined species.

And the *bald locust* after his kind. *Lev. xi. 22.*

Clumsy locust, *Brachystola magna*, a large flightless grasshopper, 2½ inches long, found in Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and other western parts of the United States. See *Brachystola*.—**Green-striped locust**, *Tragocephala* (or *Chimærocephala viridifasciata*), a grasshopper of large size and showy coloration, occurring all through the United States and Canada.—**Lobe-crested locust**, an acridid of the genus *Tropidacris*, which comprises some of the largest insects known, certain of the Central and South American forms having a wing-expanse of 8 or 9 inches. The only United States representative is *T. aux*, which occurs in Texas.—**Red-thighed locust**, *Caloptenus femur-rubrum*, one of the commonest of all grasshoppers in the United States, a near relative of the Rocky Mountain locust, but non-migratory, and slightly smaller and shorter-winged.—**Rocky Mountain locust**, *Caloptenus* (or *Melanoplus*) *spretus*, otherwise called *hateful grasshopper*, inhabiting permanently portions of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho, and the adjoining British possessions, and migrating in immense swarms through several of the Western States and territories, doing incalculable damage. It is a little over an inch long, and of a grayish-green color, with wings which when closed reach some distance beyond the end of the abdomen. See cuts under *Caloptenus*.—**Seventeen-year locust**, the periodical cicada.

locust¹ (lō'kust), *v. i.* [*< locust*¹, *n.*] To devour and lay waste like locusts; ravage. [Rare.]

This Phillip and the black-faced swarms of Spain . . . Come *locusting* upon us. *Tennyson, Queen Mary, li. 1.*

locust² (lō'kust), *n.* **1.** A well-known tree of the United States, *Robinia pseudacacia*, with thorny branches, delicate pinnate leaves, and dense clusters of white heavily scented flowers. The wood is heavy, hard, strong, and very durable, and useful for treenails, posts, turnery, etc. The tree is extensively planted for ornament, and also as a timber-tree. It suffers from attacks of the locust-borer. Also called *black* or *yellow locust*, and *false* or *bastard acacia*. The related *R. Neomezianica* is also called *locust*. The locust-tree of Gutsna and the West Indies is *Hymenaea Courbaril*. In the West Indies, *Byrsonima coriacea* and *B. cinerea* of the *Malvaceæ* are also called *locust*. **2.** The carob-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See *Ceratonia* and *carob*.—**3.** The wood of the locust-

tree.—4. A club or billy used by policemen: so called because commonly made of locust-wood. [Local, U. S.]—**Bastard locust** of the West Indies, *Clethra tinifolia*.—**Bristly locust**, or **moss-locust**, *Robinia hispida*, a shrub with pink flowers cultivated from the Alleghenias.—**Clammy locust**, *Robinia viscosa*, a small tree with clammy branchlets and leaf stalks, and larger flowers than the bristly locust, from the same region. (See also *honey-locust* and *saw-pole-locust*.)

Locusta (lō-kus'tā), *n.* [L.: see *locust*¹.] 1. A genus of orthopterous insects founded by Linnaeus (1748), made type of the *Locustaria* of Latreille (1807). (a) The *Locusta* of Latreille is characterized by a slender form with long tegmina not ocellated in the male, the abdomen of the male ending in two long incurved processes, ample wings, and seminate front. *Locusta* in this sense is strictly an Old World genus. (b) The *Locusta* of Leach (1817) corresponds to Latreille's *Edipoda*, and belongs to the family *Acriddidae*—a circumstance which has led to great confusion, for the law of priority in zoological nomenclature prevents the adoption of Leach's use of the generic name *Locusta*, with the result that the true locusts are not *Locustidae*, but *Acriddidae*.

2. [L. c.; pl. *locustae* (-tē).] In bot., the spikelet of grasses.

Locustæ (lō-kus'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. locustæ*, a marine shell-fish, a lobster: see *locust*¹.] A division of macrurous decapod crustaceans, such as the *Palinuridae*, or spiny lobsters.

Locustaria (lō-kus'tā-ri-ā), *n. pl.* In Latreille's classification, a group of orthopterous insects; the locustarians, corresponding to the modern family *Locustidae* (b).

locustarian (lō-kus-tā-ri-an), *n.* [*Locusta* + *-arian*.] A locust-like insect; one of the *Locustaria*, as sundry green or long-horned grasshoppers, katydids, etc.

locust-bean (lō'kust-bēn), *n.* The fruit of the carob-tree. See *Ceratonia*.

locust-berry (lō'kust-ber'i), *n.* The fruit of the West Indian locust, *Byrsonima coriacea*; also, the tree itself.

locust-bird (lō'kust-bērd), *n.* The rose-colored starling, *Pastor roseus*: so called from its devouring locusts. *H. B. Tristram*.

locust-borer (lō'kust-bōr'ēr), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Cyllene robinii* or *C. picta*, which bores the locust-tree. See *ent* under *Cyllene*.

locust-eater (lō'kust-ē'tēr), *n.* A book-name of birds of Swainson's genus *Gryllivora*, as *G. gryllivora*, the long-tailed locust-eater; a dajal. See *Copsichus*, *Lalage*.

Locustella (lō-kus-tel'ā), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < F. *locustelle*: see *locustelle*.] A genus of small sylvine birds, the locustelles.

locustelle (lō-kus-tel'), *n.* [*locustelle*, so called with ref. to its note, which resembles that of the grasshopper, dim. of *locuste*, < *L. locusta*, grasshopper, locust: see *locust*¹.] A grasshopper-warbler; one of several small sylvine birds of Europe



Grasshopper-warbler (*Locustella certhioides*).

which make a chirring, sibilant, or stridulous noise like that made by a grasshopper. The term is indefinite, but specially applies to the little birds of a modern genus *Locustella*, including *Potamodius*, *Sibilatrix*, *Luscinops*, etc. An early if not the original locustelle was the bird figured by Daubenton in "Planches enluminées" (1778), called *la locustelle* by Montbeillard (1778), the *Motacilla nevada* of Boddaert (1783), or *Sylvia locustella* of Latham (1790), now *Locustella nevada* or *L. locustella*. It inhabits temperate Europe and northern Africa. Another locustelle is *L. luscinoides*, or Savin's warbler. Both of these are British. *L. certhioides*, here figured, is Asiatic.

Locustidae (lō-kus'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Locusta* + *-idae*.] A family of Orthoptera. (a) First used by Stephens in 1829, and applied to the family now called *Acriddidae* (which see). (b) Now identified with the *Locustaria* of Latreille. In this sense it contains many winged and wingless genera, the former living on trees, bushes, and grass, the latter among stones and in dark places. The winged forms are known as *green grasshoppers* and *katydids*, and the wingless ones as *stone-erickets*. The antennae are very long and thread-like; the tarsi are usually four-jointed. The female has a strong, exerted ovipositor, usually more or less curved and saber-shaped. The elytra of the male have a stridulating apparatus at the base. The species are found all over the world, attaining great size in the tropics. The European species usually oviposit in the ground, but in America many lay their eggs upon leaves and twigs, and sometimes penetrate the crevices of the soft parts and stems of plants for this purpose.

locust-shrimp (lō'kust-shrimp), *n.* Same as *mantis-shrimp*. See *Squillidae*, *Stomatopoda*.

locust-tree (lō'kust-trē), *n.* [*locust*¹ + *tree*.] See *locust*².

locution (lō-kū'shōn), *n.* [= F. *locution* = Pr. *locucio* = Sp. *locucion* = Pg. *locução* = It. *locuzione*, < L. *locutio*(n), a speaking, < *locutus*, pp. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. *allocation*, *clouction*.] 1. The act of speaking.

Dentition and *locution* are for the most part contemporaries. *Smith*, *Portraiture of Old Age*.

2. Discourse; form or mode of speaking; phraseology; a phrase.

I hate these figures in *locution*,
These about phrases forc'd by ceremony.
Marston, *Sophonisba*, i. 2.

locutory (lok'ū-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *locutories* (-riz). [= Sp. Pg. It. *locutorio*, < ML. *locutorium*, a room for conversation in a monastery, < LL. *locutor*, a speaker, < L. *loqui*, pp. *locutus*, speak: see *locution*.] A room for conversation; especially, a place in a monastery where the monks were allowed to converse with those who were not connected with the monastery, when silence was enjoined elsewhere.

So came she to the grate that they call
(1 trowe) *locutory*. *Sir T. More*, *Works*, p. 1170.

lodam, *n.* See *lodum*.

lodanum, *n.* See *ladanum*, *laudanum*.

lode¹ (lōd), *n.* [Also less commonly *load*; < ME. *lode*, *lod*, a way, path, course, also a carrying, burden (whence E. *load*²), < AS. *lād*, a way, course, journey, carrying, carriage, sustenance (= OHG. *leita*, a procession, = Icel. *leith* = Sw. *led*, a way, road, course), < *lithan* (pret. *lāth*) (= OS. *lithan* = OHG. *lithan* = Icel. *litha* = Goth. *leithan*), go, travel: see *lead*¹.] *Lode*, in a deflected sense and var. spelling, appears as *load*, a burden (see *load*²); also in comp. *lifelode*, now *livelihood*², and in dial. form *lade*².] 1†. A way; path.—2. A reach of water; an open ditch for carrying off water from a fen.

It was by a law of sewers decreed that a new drain or lode should be made and maintained from the end of chancelors lode unto Tynley Smethe.
Dugdale's Imbanking, p. 275. (*Hallivell*.)

Down that dark long lode . . . he and his brother
skated home in triumph. *Kingsley*.

3. A metalliferous deposit having more or less of a vein-like character—that is, having a certain degree of regularity, and being confined within walls. *Lode* as used by miners is nearly synonymous with the term *vein* as employed by geologists, etc. The word would not be used for a flat or stratified mass. See *vein* and *ore deposit*.—**Champion lode**, the most productive lode in a mining district. The term is Cornish in origin, and is little used in the United States. See *mother-lode*. Also called *master-lode*.—**Scovan lode**, a lode having no gossan on its back or outcrop. See *vein*.

lode², *n.* A Middle English form of *load*².

loded, **loaded**¹ (lō'ded), *a.* [*lode*(stone) + *-ed*.] Magnetized by being brought into contact with lodestone.

Great Kings to Wars are pointed forth,
Like *loded* Needles to the North.

Prior, *Alma*, ii.

lodeman, **loadman**¹ (lōd'man), *n.* [*ME. lodeman*, < AS. *lādman*, a leader, a guide, < *lād*, a way, course, + *man*, man: see *lode*¹ and *man*.] Same as *lodesman*.

lodemanage, **loadmanage** (lōd'man-ā), *n.* [*ME. lodemenage*, < OF. *lodmanage*, usually *lamanage*, *lamanage*, pilotage, < *laman*, a pilot, from a LG. form cognate with ME. *lodeman*: see *lodeman* and *-age*.] Pilotage. Courts of lodemanage are held at Dover in England for the appointment of the Cinque Port pilots.

His herbergh and his mone, his *lodemenage*.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 403.

lode-ship (lōd'ship), *n.* A small fishing-vessel. *Coles*, 1717.

lodesman, **loadsmant** (lōdz'man), *n.* [*ME. lodesman*, *lodesmon*, *lodysman*; < *lode*'s, poss. of *lode*¹, + *man*.] A pilot.

Akyng hem anon
If they were broken or aught woo-begon,
Or hadde nede of *lodesmen* [var. *lodman*] or vitayle.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1488.

A *lodesman* [in Cowell] . . . being a pilot for harbour and river duty.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 96.

lodestar, **loadstar** (lōd'stār), *n.* [*ME. lodesterre* (also *lodsterne*, *ladesterne* = Icel. *leid-harstjarna*); < *lode*¹ + *star*. Cf. MD. *leidesterre* = MHG. *leitstern*, G. *leitstern* = Dan. *ledestjerne* = Sw. *ledstjärna*, lodestar; as *lead*¹ + *star*.] A star that leads or serves to guide; especially, the pole-star: often used figuratively.

Schipe-mene . . .
Lukkes to the *ladesterne* whene the lyghte faillez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 751.

Loadstone to hearts, and *loadstar* to all eyes,
Sir J. Davies, *Immortal of Soul*, Ded.

What *lode-star*'s friendly ray,
When thine is hid, shall guide the vessel a way?
Bryant, *The Ascension*.

lodestone, **loadstone** (lōd'stōn), *n.* [*lode*¹ + *stone*.] 1. A variety of magnetite, or the magnetic oxid of iron, which possesses polarity and has the power of attracting fragments of iron. See *magnet*.

Renowned *Load-stone*, which on Iron sets,
And by the touch the same aloof attracts.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 3.

They had also another trick, by a *Load-stone* placed in the Roofe, to draw vp the yron Image of the Sunne, as if it did then bid *Serapis* farewell.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 584.

2. A leading-stone for drains. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lodestuff (lōd'stuf), *n.* In *mining*, vein-stuff; all the material which composes the mass of a lode or vein, including both gangue (or vein-stone) and the ore which is associated with it. See *vein*.

lodge (lōj), *n.* [*ME. logge*, *loge*, < OF. *loge*, F. *loge*, a lodge, hut, cottage, = It. *loggia*, a gallery, < ML. *lobia*, *laubia*, a gallery, covered way: see *lobby*, from the same ML. source.] 1. A hut; a cottage; a house affording merely the simplest accommodations; a temporary habitation; with reference to the North American Indians, a hut constructed of poles and branches, skins, or rough boards.

Thar *loges* & thare tents vp thei gal bigge.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 67.

And he saw thame ga naked, and duelle in *loges* and in caves, and thaire wyfes and thaire childre away fra thame.
MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, l. 30. (*Hallivell*.)

The daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a *lodge* in a garden of cucumbers. *Isa.* l. 5.

O for a *lodge* in some vast wilderness.

Cooper, *Task*, ii. 1.

There have been strange moccasins about my camp. They have been tracked into my *loges*.

J. F. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, xxviii.

2. A small house in a park, forest, or demesne; a gate-house; also, a small house or cottage connected with a larger house: as, a porter's *lodge*.

Knight, you have beaten my men, killed my deer, and broke open my *lodge*. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, l. 1. 115.

3. Any covered place of shelter, as a den or cave in which wild beasts lurk; in *hunting*, the shelter of the buck or doe.—4†. The place in which a body of workmen were employed; a working-place or workshop, especially one of masons or builders.

For the lord that he ys honde to,
May fache the prentes wher-ever he go.
gef yn the *logge* he were ytake,
Muche desese hyt myght ther make.

Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxix., note.

The *lodge* [the German word is "Hütte." It meant as well the workshop as the place of meeting, which in those days were identical] itself of the architect was very similar to our factories; it consisted of one or more workshops in which the workmen worked together.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxlii.

5. A place of meeting for members of a secret society, as that of the Freemasons or the Odd Fellows; hence, a body of members of such a society meeting in one place, in either an individual or a representative capacity, in the latter case constituting a *district* or a *grand lodge*; also, among the Freemasons, a meeting, session, or convention of such a body.—6†. A collection of similar objects situated close to one another.

The Maldives, a famous *lodge* of islands. *Defoe*.

7. In *mining*, the bottom of a shaft or of any other cavity where the water of the mine has an opportunity to collect, so that it may be pumped out. The word *sump* is much more commonly used in the United States.—**Grand lodge**, the principal lodge or governing body of Freemasons. It is presided over by the grand master, and has the power of granting charters of affiliation, enforcing uniformity of ceremonial, and settling all disputes that may arise between lodges under its charge. The officers of the grand lodge are chiefly delegates from the respective lodges. A similar institution exists among the Good Templars.

lodge (lōj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lodged*, ppr. *lodging*. [*ME. loggen*, *logen*, *lugen*, < OF. *loger*, F. *loger*, lodge, house, < *loge*, a lodge, hut, cottage: see *lodge*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with a lodge or habitation, especially a temporary one; provide with a transient or temporary place of abode; harbor.

Ye may sey to alle hem that yow aske who was *loged* with yow, that it was the kynge Looth and his fone sones.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 519.

Alexander and his oste had *lugged* thame apone the water of Strume. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 9. (Halliwell.)*
My lord was *lodged* in the Duke's Castle.

Hovell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

2. To set, lay, place, or deposit, as in a place of rest, or for preservation or future action: as, to *lodge* money in a bank; to *lodge* a complaint in court.

And that one talent which is death to hide
Lodged with me useless.

Milton, Sonnet on his Blindness.

I lay all night in the cave where I had *lodged* my provisions.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1.

3. To find an abode for; assign a residence to; put in possession.

Selden Lodges the Civil Power of England in the King and the Parliament.

Selden, Table-Talk, Int., p. 11.

4. To plant or implant; infix; fix or settle; place: as, to *lodge* an arrow in one's breast.

So can I give no reason, nor I will not,
More than a *lodged* hate, and a certain loathing.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 60.

5. To bring to a lodgment; beat down; lay flat: said especially of vegetation.

Though bladed corn be *lodged*, and trees blown down;
Though castles topple on their warders' heads.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 55.

6t. To entrap, as in a place of lodgment.

Suet. Are those come in yet that pursn'd bold Caratach?
Pet. Not yet, sir, for I think they mean to *lodge* him;
Take him I know they dare not, 'twill be dangerous.

Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 1.

The deer is *lodged*, I've track'd her to covert; . . .
Rush in at once.

Addison, Cato, tv. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a lodge or an abode, especially a temporary one; be furnished with shelter and accommodation.

Than the *leged* and pight teyntes and pavilouns, and
hem rested, and lette the hoate be wached.

Mekin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 166.

He *lodgeth* with one Simon a tanner.

Acts x. 6.

2. To have an abiding-place; dwell; have a fixed position.

And dwells such rage in softest bosoma then?
And *lodge* such daring souls in little men?

Pope.

3. To be deposited or fixed; settle: as, a seed *lodged* in a crevice of a rock.

Nor let thy soul contrive
Against thy mother aught: leave her to heaven,
And to those thorns that in her bosom *lodge*.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 87.

4. To be beaten down or laid flat, as grain.

Its straw makes it not subject to *lodge*, or to be mil-
dewed.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

lodgeable (loj'ā-bl), *a.* [Sometimes also *lodg-able*; < *lodge* + *-able*.] Capable of affording a temporary abode. [Rare.]

At the furthest end of the Towne Eastward by the Ambassa-
dour's House was appointed, but not yet (by advice of
some of the King's Officers) *Lodgeable*.

Sir J. Finett, Finetti Philoxenia (1656), p. 164.

lodged (lojd), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as lying at rest upon the ground, as a buck, hart, hind, etc. Also *harbored* and *couchant*.

lodge-gate (loj'gāt), *n.* A gate where there is a lodge or house for the porter or gate-keeper.

lodgement, *n.* See *lodgment*.

lodger (loj'ēr), *n.* One who lodges; especially, one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another.

Call at thou me host?
Now, by this hand, I swear, I scorn the term;
Nor shall my Nell keep *lodgers*.

Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1. 33.

Lodger franchise, in *Eng. law*, a right to vote conferred by statute in 1867 upon persons occupying lodgings in boroughs of an annual rental value of at least £10: extended to counties and assimilated to the household franchise in 1884.

lodging (loj'ing), *n.* [< ME. *loggyng*, *logyng*, *luggyng*; verbal *n.* of *lodge*, *v.*] 1. A place of temporary residence; especially, a room or rooms hired for residence in the house of another: often used in this sense in the plural with a singular meaning. In Great Britain persons "in lodgings" are charged for rooms and attendance, and sometimes purchase their own provisions, but far more frequently are served by the landlady in their own rooms with provisions purchased and cooked on their order.

And fourth withall to *her loggyng* they went,
The best that they cowde fynde to their entent.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 687.

I pray, as we walk, tell me freely, how do you like your *lodging*, and my hoat and the company?

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 61.

Life in lodgings, at the best of times, is not a peculiarly exhilarating state of existence.

Mrs. J. H. Riddell, City and Suburb, xxii.

2. Place of abode; harbor; cover.

Fayre bosome! fraught with vertues richest trespure,
The neast of love, the *lodging* of delight.

Spenser, Sonnets, lxxvi.

3. Place of rest. [Rare.]

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm *lodging*.

Ray, Works of Creation.

lodging-car (loj'ing-kär), *n.* On a railroad, a car fitted with bunks, used as a sleeping- or dwelling-place for employees. [U. S.]

lodging-house (loj'ing-hous), *n.* A house in which lodgings are let; generally, a place other than an inn or hotel where travelers lodge.

lodging-knee (loj'ing-nē), *n.* See *knee*, 3 (a).

lodgment, lodgement (loj'ment), *n.* [< *lodge* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of lodging, or the state of being lodged: as, the *lodgment* of money in a bank; the *lodgment* of grass or grain by a storm.

There is a great *lodgment* of civilized men on this continent.

Everett, Orations, I. 218.

It would have been a worthy exploit indeed, if the arms of Venice, by that time a great Italian power, had driven out the Turk from his first *lodgement* on Italian soil.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 319.

2. A deposit, as of an accumulated mass; a settling: as, the *lodgment* of mud in a tank.

3t. A place where persons or things are lodged; a lodging.

Certain publick *Lodgments* founded in Charity for the use of Travellers.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 2.

4. *Milit.*, a position or foothold gained from and held against an enemy, as by an invading or a besieging army: as, to effect a *lodgment* on the enemy's coast, or within the enemy's lines.

lodh-bark (lōd'bärk), *n.* The bark of an East Indian shrub or tree, *Symplocos racemosa*, used in dyeing.

lodicle (lod'ī-kl), *n.* Same as *lodicule*.

lodricula (lō-dik'ū-lī), *n.* Same as *lodicule*.

lodicule (lod'ī-kūl), *n.* [< L. *lodricula*, dim. of *lodix* (*lodice*), a coverlet.] In bot., one of the scales which occur in the flowers of some grasses, inserted on the receptacle just outside the stamens. Also called *squamula* and *palcola*.

Lodoicea (lō-dō'is'ē-ā), *n.* [NL. (J. J. La Billardière, 1807), corruptly for *Laodicea*, named after *Laodice*, a daughter of Priam, king of Troy.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Borasseae*. It is distinguished by numerous stamens and many flowers in each cavity of the spadix or fleshy spike. There is but one species, *L. Sechellarum*, a native of the Seychelles Islands, a magnificent palm, growing to a height of nearly 100 feet, and bearing at the summit a crown of fan-shaped leaves some of which are 20 feet long and 12 feet broad. At the age of 30 years the palm bears its first fruit, which reaches maturity 10 years later. See *double cocconut*, under *cocconut*.

lodomy, *n.* [A corruption of *lodianum*, *laudanum*.] Laudanum.

A pox upo' their *lodomy*

On me had sic a way;

Four o' their men, the bravest four,

They bore my blade away.

Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 277).

loellingite (lō'elling-īt), *n.* [< *Lölling* (in Carinthia) + *-ite*.] A native arsenide of iron, FeAs₂; a mineral closely related to arsenopyrite or mispickel.

loemography (lō-mog'ra-fī), *n.* See *loimography*.

loess (lēs or lō'es), *n.* [< G. *löss*, *loess*.] In *geol.*, originally, a certain loamy deposit in the valley of the Rhine; now, by extension, any detrital accumulation more or less resembling the original loess occurring in other parts of the world. The loess is a very fine loam, very homogeneous in character, showing hardly any indication of stratification, and containing in numerous localities large quantities of land and fresh-water shells, as well as bones of land-animals. In northern China it covers a vast area and is developed to a great thickness, and, being deeply eroded by the rivers, has given rise to a very remarkable topography. In the regions where the loess occurs it is the most recent of the formations. The theories of its origin are numerous, and the subject is one of great complexity, so that "some skilful geologists, peculiarly well acquainted with the physical geography of Europe, have styled the loess the most difficult geological problem." (*Lypell*.) Much that is called loess by some geologists is certainly river-mud deposited in the ordinary manner. *Lypell* connects the loess of the Rhine valley with glacial action; and *Richthofen* considers it as beyond dispute that the loess of China is a subaërial deposit, borne by the wind to its present resting-place.

loffer, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *laugh*.

loft (lōft), *n.* [< ME. *loft*, the air (esp. in the phr. a *loft*, on *loft*), an upper room, < Icel. *loft*, now spelled *loft*, the air, sky, an upper room, = Sw. *Dan.* *loft*, ceiling, loft, garret, = AS. *lyft*, the air: see *lift*. Cf. *aloft*.] 1t. The air; the sky: same as *lift*¹. See on *loft* (below), *aloft*.

Lyuond in the *lofte* with fordrshps in heyn.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3719.

2. A room or space between a ceiling or flooring and the roof immediately above it; the space below and between the rafters; a garret.

ge schal lenge in your *lofte*, & lyge in your ese.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1096.

3. A floor or room above another or others; an upper story; especially, in the United States, one of the upper stories of a warehouse or other mercantile building, or of a factory.

And hym she roggeth and awaketh softe,
And at the wyndow lep he fro the *lofte*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2709.

Entychus . . . fell down from the third *loft* and was taken up dead.

Acts xx. 9.

4. A gallery or an elevated apartment within a larger apartment, as in a church, hall, barn, etc.: as, an organ-loft; a hay-loft.

I also to the ball, and with much ado got up to the *loft*, where with much trouble I could see very well.

Pepys, Diary, Nov. 15, 1666.

Cock of the loft. See *cock of the walk*, under *cock*¹. — **On loft**, on high; aloft. See *aloft*.

If thou be in place where good ale is on *lofte*, . . .
Mesurabi thou take ther-of.

Babea Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

loft (lōft), *v. t.* [< *loft*, *n.*] To furnish with a loft.

I have a mill which was *lofted* with Scotch fir.

Sci. Amer., LVI. 17.

Lofted house, a house of more than one story. [Scotch.] A high rude-looking square tower, with the addition of a *lofted house*—that is, a building of two stories.

Scott, Waverley, ix.

loftily (lōf'ti-li), *adv.* 1. In a lofty manner or position; in an elevated place; on high.—2. In a lofty spirit; with elevated feeling or purpose; eminently; arrogantly; haughtily.

loftiness (lōf'ti-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being lofty or high; remarkable height or elevation.—2. Elevation of character, sentiment, or feeling; the state of being elevated, as by high thought, or puffed up, as by pride or vanity; grandeur; sublimity; haughtiness; arrogance.

We have heard the pride of Moab, . . . his *loftiness*, and his arrogance.

Jer. xlviii. 29.

Three poets in three distant ages born: . . .

The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd;

The next in majesty; in both the last.

Dryden, Lines under Milton's Picture in P. L. (fol. 1688).
There may be a *Loftiness* in Sentiments where there is no Passion.

Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

= *Syn. 2. Pride, Presumption, etc.* See *arrogance*.

lofting (lōf'ting), *n.* [< *loft* + *-ing*¹.] Upper part; ceiling.

As he is awakening him, the timber passage and *lofting* of the chamber hastily takes fire.

Quoted in Child's Ballads, VI. 175.

lofty (lōf'ti), *a.* [< *loft* + *-y*¹. Cf. G. *höftig*, aërial.] 1. Raised in space or dimensions; lifted high up; elevated; very high.

Cities of men with *lofty* gates and towers.

Milton, P. L., xi. 640.

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance.

Pope, Messiah, l. 25.

2. Elevated in condition, character, or quality; raised above the common level; characterized by eminence, dignity, sublimity, etc.; exalted; impressive.

Thus saith the high and *lofty* One that inhabiteth eternity.

Isa. lviii. 15.

He knew
Himself to sing, and build the *lofty* rhyme.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 11.

A stern and *lofty* duty.

Whittier, Lines on the Death of S. O. Torrey.

3. Elevated in conceit; manifesting pride or arrogance; haughty; ostentatious.

The *lofty* looks of man shall be humbled.

Isa. ii. 11.

Lofty and sour to them that loved him not.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 53.

= *Syn. 1. High, etc.* See *tall*.—2. Sublime, exalted, stately, majestic. See *grand*.—3. Arrogant, magisterial.

log¹ (log), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **log* (not found), < Icel. *lög*, a felled tree, a log (= Sw. dial. *laga*, a felled tree, a tree blown down), lit. a tree that 'lies' prostrate, < *luggja* = Sw. *lugga*, lie: see *lie*¹. Cf. D. *log*, heavy, unwieldy (see *loggy*, *loggy*); E. *log*² (< Sw. *logg*), a ship's log, and *law*¹ (AS. *lagu*, Icel. *lög*), from the same ult. source.] 1. *n.* 1. A bulky piece or stick of unwhewn timber; a length of wood as cut from the trunk or a large limb of a tree; specifically, an unsplit stick of timber with butted ends ready for sawing.

So was he brought forth into the grene beside the chappell w'th the tower, & his head laid down upon a long *log* of timbre, and there stricken of.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 54.

2. Figuratively, a dull, heavy, stolid, or stupid person.

What a *log* is this,
To sleep such music out!

Beau. and Fl., Captain, li. 2.

Christmas log. See *Christmas*.

II. a. Constructed of logs; consisting of logs: as, a *log cabin*; a *log fort* or bridge.—**Log cabin**, a cabin or hut built of logs, unhewn or hewn, notched near the ends and laid one upon another, and having the interstices filled with mud or plaster. Log cabins are often used as dwellings in poor or thinly settled regions where timber abounds.—**Log-cabin campaign**, in U. S. hist., the electoral canvass for the presidency in 1840, in which representations of log cabins and barrels of hard cider were carried in the processions of the partisans of William Henry Harrison. One of his opponents, wrongly attributing to him a humble origin, had spoken of him as one who had lived in a log cabin and drunk hard cider, and the expression was caught up by his adherents and made a party cry.—**Log-cabin quilt**, a patchwork quilt of a particular design. [U. S.]



Log Cabin.

Reluctantly she slipped her book under the *log-cabin quilt*, and said "Come in." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 36.

Log canoe, a canoe hollowed out of a single log.—**Log house**, a house built of logs fitted together, and smoothed on the inside, or on both sides. Log houses in new or thickly wooded regions of North America are often of considerable size and well finished.

log¹ (log), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *logged*, ppr. *logging*. [*< log², n.*] **I. t. trans.** To cut into logs.

When a Tree is so thick that after it is *log'd* it remains still too great a Burthen for one Man, we blow it up with Gunpowder. *Danprier, Voyages*, II. II. 80.

II. intrans. To cut down trees and get out logs from the forest for sawing into boards, etc.: as, to engage in *logging*.

log² (log), *n.* [= D. G. *log*, *< Sw. logg* = Dan. *log*, a ship's log, a piece of wood that 'lies' in the water; diff. from Icel. *lög*, a felled tree (*> E. log¹*), but from the same ult. source, namely Icel. *liggja* = Sw. *ligga* = Dan. *ligge*, etc., lie; see *lie¹*.] **1. Naut.**, an apparatus for measuring the rapidity of a ship's motion.



Log and Reel.

The most common form consists of a log-chip, or thin quadrant of wood, of about five inches radius, fastened to a line wound on a reel. When the log-chip is thrown overboard, its motion is retarded on striking the water, and its distance from the ship, measured after a certain time on the line (which is allowed to run out), gives approximately the speed of the ship. The chip is loaded with lead on the arc side to make it float upright. At 12 or 15 fathoms from the ship a white rag marks off the stray-line, a quantity sufficient to let the log-chip get clear of the vessel before time is marked. The rest of the line, which is from 150 to 200 fathoms long, is divided into equal parts by bits of string stuck through the strands and distinguished by the number of knots made in each, or in some stillar way, as by colored rags; hence these divisions are called *knots*. The length of a knot must bear the same proportion to the length of a nautical mile (see *mile*) that the time during which the line is allowed to run out bears to one hour. Thus, using a twenty-eight second glass, 28 : 3600 :: 47.3 feet (the usual length of a knot) : 6980 feet (the usually received length of a sea-mile). Many other devices have been invented to perform the functions of the log, which generally include a brass fly or rotator connected with mechanism acting as an index. In some cases the whole machine is towed astern of the ship, and must be hauled in to be examined; with the *taffrail-log*, the register is fastened to the taffrail and the fly is towed astern.

Hence—**2.** The record of a ship's progress, or a tabulated summary of the performance of the engines and boilers, etc.: a *log-book*.—**Electric log**, an apparatus devised for measuring the speed of water-currents, or the speed and distance traveled by ships at sea, with the aid of electricity. With the second kind mentioned under *electric*, the distance run is indicated by a pointer on a dial, which shows the number of turns made by a screw towed behind the vessel. Electrical conductors are incased in the tow-line, and the circuit is closed at intervals of a stated number of turns, thus operating an indicator on deck. Electric logs have not come into practical use.—**Ground-log**, a form of log adapted for showing the direction and speed of passage of a vessel over the ground in shoal water. It consists of an ordinary log-line, with a hand-lead of 7 or 9 pounds substituted for the log-chip. When used, the lead remains fixed at the bottom, and the line shows the path and speed of the ship and the effect of any current which may exist.—**Rough log**, in the United States navy, the original manuscript of a ship's log.—**To heave the log**. See *heave*.

log² (log), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *logged*, ppr. *logging*. [*< log², n.*] **1.** To record or enter in the log-book.—**2.** To exhibit by the indication of the log, as a rate of speed by the hour: as, the ship *logs* ten knots.

log³ (log), *v. t.* [The appar. orig. of the freq. form *logger³*, *q. v.* Cf. also *loggan*.] To move to and fro; rock. See *logging-rock*.

log⁴ (log), *n.* [Heb. *lôgh*.] A Hebrew liquid measure, the seventy-second part of a bath, or about a pint. It seems to have been of Babylonian origin, being one sixtieth of a maxis.

He shall take . . . three tenth deals of fine flour for a meat offering, mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil. *Lev. xiv. 10.*

log. The abbreviation of *logarithm*. Thus, *log. 3 = 0.4771213* is an equation giving the value of the logarithm of 3.

logan, *n.* See *loggan*.

Loganiaceæ (lô-gâ-ni-â-'sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Eudlicher, 1836), *< Logania*, the typical genus, + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous exogens, characterized by opposite, usually entire leaves, with stipules which adhere to the leaf-stalks or are combined in the form of interpetiolar sheaths. The flowers usually grow in terminal or axillary cymes, and are four- or five-parted, with an inferior calyx, the stamens inserted on the corolla-tube, and a fruit which is capsular, drupaceous, or a berry. The order includes 30 genera and about 350 species, either herbs, shrubs, or trees, which are dispersed throughout tropical and subtropical regions. The plants are bitter and highly poisonous; the poison-nut, *Strychnos nux-vomica*, belongs to this order, and several other species are used in medicine. Besides *Logania*, an Australian genus and type of the order, it includes *Gelsemium*, the yellow jessamine of the southern United States, and *Spigelia*, the pinkroot or worm-grass.

logædic (log-â-'ê-'dik), *a. and n.* [*< LL. logædicus*, *< LGr. λογαιδικός*, logædic, *< Gr. λόγος*, speech, prose (see *Logos*), + *αἰδῖς*, song; see *ode*.] **I. a.** Literally, prose-poetic; in *anc. pros.*, noting a variety of trocheic or iambic verse in which dactyls are combined with trochees or anapests with iambs: so called because this apparent irregularity seems to approach the non-observance of metrical laws characteristic of prose. These dactyls and anapests are not, however, full dactyls or anapests of four times or more, but cyclic dactyls or anapests of only three times, equivalent therefore in measure to trochees or iambs. A single long syllable is also used in some places in several forms of logædic verse to represent a complete foot. This long is equal not to two but to three shorts, and is therefore equivalent to a trochee. Irrational longa—and its, long reduced to the value of a short—also occur in the thesæ. A basis sometimes precedes the series. Recent metricians use the epithet *logædic* of mixed meters (see *mixed*) in general. Ancient writers classed many logædic meters as Ionic, eponic, choriambic, epichoriambic, or antispastic. Among the more familiar logædic meters are the Glyconic, Pherecratic, Asclepiadic, Sapphic, and Alcaic. See *basis*, 9, and *cyclic*, 3.

II. n. A verse of the character defined above.

logarithm (log-'a-rithm or -rithm), *n.* [Cf. F. *logarithme* = Sp. *logaritmo* = Pg. *logarithmo* = It. *logaritmo* = D. G. *Logarithme* = Dan. *logaritme* = Sw. *logarithm* (*< E.*); *< NL. logarithmus* (NGr. *λογαριθμός*), *< Gr. λόγος*, proportion, ratio (see *Logos*), + *ἀριθμός*, a number; see *arithmetical*.] **(a)** An artificial number, or number used in computation, belonging to a series (or system of logarithms) having the following properties: First, every natural or ordinary number, integral or fractional, has a logarithm in each system of logarithms; and conversely, every logarithm belongs to a natural number, called its *antilogarithm*. Second, in each system of logarithms, the logarithms corresponding to any geometrical progression of natural numbers are in arithmetical progression; that is, if each natural number of the series is obtained from the preceding one by multiplying a constant factor into this preceding one, then each logarithm may be obtained from the preceding one by adding a constant increment or subtracting a constant decrement. This is shown, for the system of Napier's logarithms, in the following table. It must be said that logarithms are, in general, irrational numbers, and their values can only be expressed approximately, being carried to some finite number of decimal places. Owing to the neglected places, it will often happen that the difference between two logarithms, obtained by subtracting the approximate value of one from that of the other, is in error by 1 in the last decimal place.

Natural numbers.	Napier's logarithms.	Successive differences.
0.1	123025851	23025851
1	100000000	23025851
10	76974149	23025851
100	53043298	23025851
1000	30922447	23025851
10000	17905596	23025851
100000	-15129255	

It will thus be seen that if four numbers, A, B, C, D, are in proportion, so that A : B = C : D, then their four logarithms satisfy the equation, *log A - log B = log C - log D*; so that, to work the rule of three with logarithms, we simply substitute for each number its logarithm and proceed as usual, only that in every case we perform addition instead of multiplication and subtraction instead of division; and the result is the logarithm of the answer. **(b)** As now understood, a system of logarithms, besides the two essential characters set forth above, has a third, namely that the logarithm of 1 is 0. This being admitted, a simpler definition can be given of the logarithm, viz.: a logarithm is the exponent of the power to which a number constant for each system, and called the *base* of the system, must

be raised in order to produce the natural number, or antilogarithm. Thus $(base)^{log x} = x$. At the time logarithms were invented fractional exponents had not been thought of, and even decimals, as we conceive them, were little used, the decimal point not having yet appeared; consequently, the last definition of the logarithm, which is now the usual one, was not at first possible. With logarithms in the modern sense, the rule for solving proportions still holds, but is secondary to the following fundamental rule: The sum of the logarithms of several numbers is the logarithm of the continued product of those numbers. For example, let it be required to determine the circumference of the earth in inches, knowing that its radius is 3958 miles. We take out from a table of logarithms the logarithms of all the numbers which have to be multiplied together, as follows:

Names of quantities.	Natural numbers.	Common logarithms.
Radius of the earth in miles	3958	3.5974858
Ratio of diameter to radius	2	0.3010300
Ratio of circumference to diameter	3.1415927	0.4971499
One mile in feet	5280	3.7226359
One foot in inches	12	1.0791312

The sum of these logarithms is 9.1974808, which we find by the table to be the logarithm of a number comprised between 1575690000 and 1575691000. To obtain a closer approximation, we should have to carry the logarithms to more places of decimals; but this would be useless, since the radius of the earth is only given to the nearest mile. From this fundamental rule several subsidiary rules follow as corollaries. Thus, to divide one number by another, subtract the logarithm of the divisor from that of the dividend, and the antilogarithm of the remainder is the quotient; to take the reciprocal of a number, change the sign of the logarithm, and the antilogarithm of the result is the reciprocal; to raise a number to any power, multiply the logarithm of the base by the exponent of the power, and the antilogarithm of the product is the power sought; to extract any root of a number, divide the logarithm of that number by the index of the root, and the antilogarithm of the quotient is the root sought. For example, what is the amount of \$1 at interest at 6 per cent. compounding yearly for 1,000 years? We must here raise 1.06 to the thousandth power. The common logarithm of 1.06 is 0.0253058653; 1,000 times this is 25.3058653, which is the logarithm of 202284 followed by 19 ciphers, or say 20 quadrillions 22840 trillions. In the English numeration. To give an idea of the advantage of logarithms in trigonometrical calculations, it may be mentioned that to find the altitude of the sun from its hour-angle and declination with logarithms requires seven numbers to be taken out of the tables and two additions to be performed, while the solution of the same problem with a table of natural sines requires, as before, the taking out of seven numbers from the tables, and besides eight additions and two halvings. There are two systems of logarithms in common use, the *hyperbolic*, *natural*, or *Napierian* or *Napierian* (not Napier's own) *logarithms* in analysis, and *common*, *decimal*, or *Briggsian* *logarithms* in ordinary computations. The base of the system of hyperbolic logarithms is 2.718281828459. This kind of logarithm derives its name from its measuring the area between the equilateral hyperbola, an ordinate, and the axes of coordinates when these are the asymptotes; but the chief characteristic of the system is that, *x* being any number less than unity,

$$\log(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \text{etc.}$$

Thus, the hyperbolic logarithm of 1.1 is calculated as follows:

x	0.100000000	$\frac{1}{2}x^2$	0.005000000
$\frac{1}{3}x^3$	0.000333333	$\frac{1}{4}x^4$	0.000025000
$\frac{1}{5}x^5$	0.000020000	$\frac{1}{6}x^6$	0.000001667
$\frac{1}{7}x^7$	0.000000014	$\frac{1}{8}x^8$	0.000000001
	0.100385847		0.005025108
	0.005025168		
log 1.1	0.095310179		

By the skilful application of this principle, with some others of subsidiary importance, the whole table of natural logarithms has been calculated. The logarithms of any other system, in the modern sense, are simply the products of the hyperbolic logarithms into a factor constant for that system, called the *modulus* of the system of logarithms; and each system in the old sense is derivable from a system in the modern sense by adding a constant to every logarithm. The base of the common system of logarithms is 10, and its modulus is 0.4342944819. A common logarithm consists of an integer part and a decimal; the former is called the *index* or *characteristic*, the latter the *mantissa*. The characteristic depends only upon the position of the decimal point, and not at all upon the succession of significant figures; the mantissa depends entirely upon the succession of figures, and not at all upon the position of the decimal point. Thus,

log 12345	4.0914911
log 1234.5	3.0914911
log 123.45	2.0914911

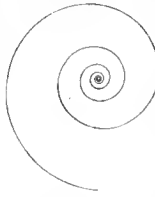
The characteristic of a logarithm is equal to the number of places between the decimal point and the first significant figure. Logarithms of numbers less than unity are negative; but, negative numbers not being convenient in computation, such logarithms are usually written in one or other of two ways, as follows: The first and perhaps the best way is to make the mantissa positive and take the characteristic only as negative, increasing, for this purpose, its absolute value by 1, and writing the minus sign over it. Thus, in place of writing -0.3010300 , which is the logarithm of $\frac{1}{2}$, we may write 1.6989700. The second and most usual way is to augment the logarithm by 10 or by 100, thus forming a logarithm in the original sense of the word. Thus, -0.3010300 would be written 9.6989700, the characteristic in this case being 9 less the number of places between the decimal point and the first significant figure. Logarithms were invented and a table published in 1614 by John Napier of Scotland; but the kind now chiefly in use were proposed by his contemporary Henry Briggs, professor of geometry in Gresham College in London. The first extended table

of common logarithms, by Adrian Vlacq, 1628, has been the basis of every one since published. Abbreviated *l.* or *log.*—**Arithmetical complement of a logarithm.** See *arithmetical*.—**Binary logarithms.** See *binary*.—**Briggsian, common, or decimal logarithm.** See above.—**Circular logarithm, an imaginary logarithm.**—**Division by logarithms.** See *division*.—**Gaussian logarithms.** See *Gaussian*.—**Logistic logarithm,** the logarithm of a number of seconds subtracted from the logarithm of 3600, the number of seconds in an hour.—**Natural, hyperbolic, Neperian, or Napierian logarithm.** See above.—**Negative index of a logarithm,** one that is affected with the negative sign. Such are the indices of the logarithms of all numbers less than unity.—**Parabolic logarithm,** a real logarithm.—**Quadratic logarithm,** the exponent of a power of 2 which power of 2 is itself the exponent of a power of the decimal anti-logarithm of 2—10, the power being the number of which the first exponent is the quadratic logarithm. That is, if $a = 10^x - 10$ and $a^x = N$, then x is the quadratic logarithm of N , written LqN .

logarithmic (log'a-rith-met'ik), *a.* [*< logarithm + -etic, after arithmetic.*] Same as *logarithmic*. [Rare.]

logarithmical (log'a-rith-met'i-kal), *a.* [*< logarithmic + -al.*] Same as *logarithmic*.

logarithmic (log'a-rith'mik), *a.* [*< logarithm + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.—**Logarithmic curvature,** the ratio of the distances from the points of contact of two infinitely neighboring tangents to their point of intersection. This ratio is unity at an ordinary point, and on an algebraic curve is always rational.—**Logarithmic curve.** See *logistic curve*, under *logistic*.—**Logarithmic ellipse, hyperbola, etc.** See the nouns.—**Logarithmic plus and minus,** two algebraic signs, \perp and T , such that $a = \beta \perp \gamma$ and $a = \beta \text{T} \gamma$ signify that $\log \tan (\frac{1}{2}a + 45^\circ) = \log \tan (\frac{1}{2}\beta + 45^\circ) \pm \log \tan (\frac{1}{2}\gamma + 45^\circ)$, the upper sign for \perp , and the lower for T .—**Logarithmic spiral,** a curve-line somewhat analogous to the common logarithmic curve. It intersects all its radiants at the same angle, and the tangent of this angle is the modulus of the system of logarithms which the particular spiral represents. Its involute and evolute are also logarithmic spirals. Also called *logistic spiral*.



Logarithmic Spiral.

logarithmical (log-a-rith'-mi-kal), *a.* [*< logarithmic + -al.*] Same as *logarithmic*.

logarithmically (log-a-rith'-mi-kal-i), *adv.* By the use or aid of logarithms.

logarithmotechny (log-a-rith'mō-tek-ni), *n.* [*< E. logarithm (NGr. λογαριθμος) + Gr. τέχνη, art.*] The art of calculating logarithms.

logat, *n.* See *logget*.

log-beam (log'bēm), *n.* In a sawmill, the traveling frame which supports the log and feeds it to the saws.

log-board (log'bōrd), *n.* [*< log² + board.*] A pair of boards shutting together like a book, formerly used instead of a log-slate.

log-book (log'būk), *n.* [= Sw. *logbok* = Dan. *logbog*; as *log² + book.*] 1. The official record of proceedings on board ship; so called from the register which it includes of the indications of the log. It is a journal of all important items happening on shipboard, contains the data from which the navigator determines his position by dead-reckoning (which see), and is, when properly kept, a complete meteorological journal. On board merchant ships the log is kept by the first officer; on board men-of-war, by the navigator.

2. In the board schools of Great Britain, a book for memoranda kept by the principal of the school, in accordance with the requirements of the Education Act.

log-butter (log'but'ēr), *n.* A heavy drag-saw used in squaring or butting the ends of logs.

log-cabin (log'kab'in), *n.* See *log cabin*, under *log¹, a.*

log-chip (log'chip), *n.* The board, in the form of a quadrant, attached to a log-line. See *log²*. Also, erroneously, *log-ship*.

log-cock (log'kok), *n.* The pileated woodpecker of North America, *Hylotomus* or *Ceophlaeus pileatus*, more fully called *black log-cock*.

loger, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lodge*.

log-fish (log'fish), *n.* The barrel-fish, *Lirus perciformis*. Also called *rudder-fish*.

log-frame (log'frām), *n.* A sawmill machine for cutting timber into planks; a deal-frame.

loggan (log'an), *n.* [Also *logan*; *< log³*.] A logging-rock or roeking-stone.

loggat, *n.* See *logget*.

logget, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lodge*.

logger (log'ēr), *n.* [*< log¹ + -er.*] A man employed in getting out logs or timber from the forest, and sometimes in getting them down rivers to market. [U. S. and Canada.]

There were a couple of loggers on board, in red flannel shirts, and with rifles. *Lovell, Fireside Travels*, p. 110.

logger² (log'ēr), *a.* [*< log¹ + -er*, here used adjectively. Cf. *loggy, logy.*] Heavy; stupid. Compare *loggerhead*.

My head too heavy was and logger
Even to make a Pettifogger.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque.

logger³ (log'ēr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *log³*. Cf. Dan. *logre*, wag the tail.] To move irregularly, as a wheel that is loose on its axle. [Prov. Eng.]

loggerhead (log'ēr-hed), *n.* [*< logger² + head.*]
1. A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a thickskull.

Now was he to you, loggerheads,
That dwell near Castlecary,
To let awa' sic a bonny lass,
A Highlandm'n to marry.
Lizae Bailie (Child's Ballads, IV. 75).

You in the mean time, you silly Logerhead, deserve to have your Bones well-thrash'd with a Fool's staff, for thinking to stir up Kings and Princes to War by such Childish Arguments. *Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, Pref., p. 17.*

2. A spherical mass of iron with a long handle, used after being heated for various purposes, as to liquefy tar, to ignite the priming of a cannon, etc. Also called *loggerheat*.

Here dozed a fire of beechen logs, that bred
Strange fancies in its embers golden-red,
And nursed the loggerhead whose hissing dip,
Timed by nice instinct, creamed the mug of flip.
Lovell, Fitz Adam's Story.

3. A post in the stern of a whale-boat, with a bell-shaped head, around which the harpoon-line passes; a snubbing-post.—4. The hawk-billed turtle, a marine species of the genus *Thalassochelys*, as the American loggerhead, *T. caouana* or *caretta*, or the Indian, *T. olivacea*; also, the alligator-turtle of the southern United States, *Macrochelys lacertina*.—5. The small gray or Carolinian shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus*, a bird of the family *Laniidae*, resident and abundant in the southern parts of the United States, and sometimes as far north as New England. It is about 8½ inches long (the wing and tail each 4 inches), slate-colored above and white below, with the wings and tail black and white, the scapulars and upper tail-coverts bleached a little, and each side of the head marked by a black bar, the two bars meeting on the forehead. The bird is a geographical race of the common white-rumped shrike, *L. excubitorides*, and its habits are the same as those of other butcher-birds.

6. A flycatcher. [West Indies.]—7. The chub, [Local, Eng.]—8. A kind of sponge found in Florida.—9. *pl.* The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*; also, the blue-bottle, *C. cyanus*.—**At loggerheads,** engaged in bickerings or disputes; contending about differences of opinion or the like.

At last the divine and the poet, traditionally at loggerheads, have a common bond of suffering. *Stedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 13.

To fall or go to loggerheads, to come to blows.
loggerheaded (log'ēr-hed'ed), *a.* [*< loggerhead + -ed.*] Dull; stupid; doltish.

You logger-headed and unpollish'd grooms!
What, no attendance? *Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 128.*

loggerheat (log'ēr-hēt), *n.* Same as *loggerhead*, 2.

loggett, *n.* [Also *loggat, logat*; dim. of *log¹*.] 1. A small log or piece of wood.

Now are they tossing of his legs and arms,
Like loggets at a pear-tree.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 5.

2. *pl.* An old English game, played by fixing a stake in the ground and pitching small pieces of wood at it, the nearest thrower winning; skittle-pins. It was at one time prohibited by statute, under Henry VIII.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at loggets with them? *Shak., Hsmlt, v. 1. 100.*

[I have seen it (loggets) played in different counties, at their sheep-shearing feasts, where the winner was entitled to a black fleece, which he afterwards presented to the maid to spin, for the purpose of making a petticoat, and on condition that she knelt down on the fleece to be kissed by all the rustics present. *Steevens, note on the above passage.*]

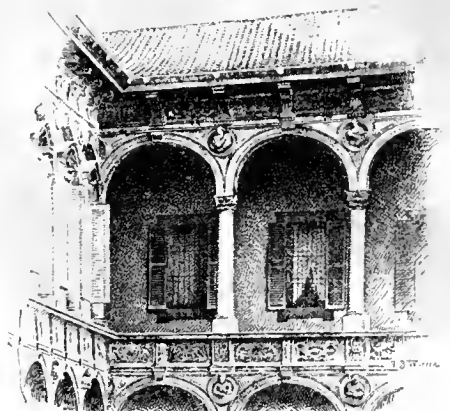
loggia (loj'jā), *n.*; *pl. loggie* (-e). [It. = E. *lodge*, *q. v.*] In *Italian arch.*: (a) A gallery or arcade in a building, properly at the height of one or more stories, running along the front or part of the front of the building, and open on at least one side to the air, on which side is a series of pillars or slender piers. Such galleries afford an airy and sheltered resting-place or outlook, and are very characteristic of Italian palaces. Among famous loggie are those of the Vatican, decorated by Raphael and his scholars. Compare *belvedere*. See cut in next column. (b) A large ornamental window in the middle of the chief story of a building, often projecting from the wall, as seen in old Venetian palaces.

logging (log'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *log¹, v.*] The business of cutting and getting out logs or timber from a forest. [U. S. and Canada.]

logging², *n.* A Middle English form of *lodging*.

logging-ax (log'ing-aks), *n.* A heavy ax used in cutting off logs.

logging-bee (log'ing-bē), *n.* Same as *log-roll-ing*, 1.



Loggia, Ospedale Maggiore, Milan.

A logging-bee followed the burning of the fallow, as a matter of course. In the bush (Canada) where hands are few . . . these gatherings are considered indispensable [1832]. *Susanna Moodie, Roughing it in the Bush, II. 58.*

logging-camp (log'ing-kamp), *n.* An encampment of loggers or persons engaged in logging during winter. [U. S. and Canada.]

logging-head (log'ing-hed), *n.* In a steam-engine, the working-beam. *E. H. Knight.*

logging-rock (log'ing-rok), *n.* A rock so balanced on its base that it logs or rocks to and fro very easily, as by the force of the wind.

log-glass (log'glās), *n.* A fourteen- or twenty-eight-second sand-glass, used with the log-line to ascertain the speed of a ship. See *log²*.

loght, *n.* An obsolete form of *loch¹* or *lough¹*, and of *low³*.

loghead (log'hed), *n.* A thick-headed or stupid person; a loggerhead. [Rare.]

Not being born purely a Loghead (Dummkopf), thou hadst no other outlook. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, p. 113.

log-headed (log'hed'ed), *a.* Stupid. *Davies.*
For well I knewe it was some mad-headed chylde
That invented this name, that the log-headed knave might
be begilde. *R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.*

log-house (log'hous'), *n.* See *log house*, under *log¹, a.*

logic (loj'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *logick, logique*, *< ME. logike, < OF. (and F.) logique = Sp. lógica = Pg. It. logica, < L. logica, logic, < Gr. λογική* (occurring first in Cicero), *logie*; properly fem. of *λογικός* (*> L. logicus*), of or pertaining to speech or reason or reasoning, rational, reasonable, *< λόγος*, speech, reason; see *Logos*.] 1. *n.* 1. The science of the distinction of true from false reasoning, with whatever is naturally treated in connection therewith. See the phrases below. The definition of logic has been much disputed, and many definitions of the word have been given. There was much discussion in ancient and medieval times of the questions whether logic was a mode of knowing, or an instrument of science, or an art, or a practical science, or a speculative science. There was also a great diversity of opinion as to the subject-matter of logic, some holding that it had to do with words, others that it treated of the *ens rationis*, or that which has its existence in thought, and still others that it related to argumentations or some instrument of knowing. In modern times, especially since Kant, the real divergence of conception has been very much greater, one party holding that the main business of logic consists in developing the true theory of the process of cognition, and a second that its chief work is to separate inferences into classes distinguished by their form, while a third maintains that the form and the matter of thought have to be evolved together.

Logic hath eke in his degree
Betwene the trouth and the falshe
The playne wordes for to shede.
Gower, Conf. Amant, vii.

He that knoweth reason to be in man, and the same given by the great might of God, must needs confesse the *Logique* also is in man, and that only by God. For there is none other difference betwixt the one and thother but that *Logique* is a Greke worde and Reason is an English worde. . . . *Logique* is an arte to reason probably on bothe partes of al matters that be putte fourth, so ferre as the nature of every thing can beare.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1552).

[*Dialectic* and *organon* are generally synonyms of *logic*, though they have been variously distinguished at different times.]

2. Reasoning, or power of reasoning; ratiocination; argumentation; used absolutely, reason; sound sense.

Ignorance in stilts,
His cap well lined with logic not his own,
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part.
Cowper, Task, II. 737.

Abstract logic, the general theory of logic (also called *logica docens, general and theoretical logic*); opposed to *concrete logic*, or logic as an element of active thought in the prosecution of science (also called *logica utens, special and practical logic*). The terms *logica utens* and *docens*

are derived from *logicus utens*, he who draws conclusions, and *logicus docens*, he who frames demonstrations. But the corresponding distinction of the branches of science is not very clear, and the terms are often used vaguely and incorrectly.—**Acquired logic**, or **logica docens**, the correct knowledge or strictly scientific part of the rules of reasoning, as opposed to *logica utens*, or the natural faculty of reasoning.—**Applied logic**, rules for the direction of the understanding under the psychological conditions to which it is subjected; that part of logic which shows how to avoid prejudice, how to escape various erroneous tendencies, etc.—**Aristotelian logic**.—**Artificial logic**.—**Artificial logic**, (a) The acquired habit of distinguishing truth from falsehood; the science, art, or organon of logic; also called *acquired logic*; opposed to *natural logic* (a). (b) The science of the necessary rules of thought; also called *scientific logic*; opposed to *natural logic* (c).—**Calculus of logic**. See *calculus*.—**Concrete logic**. See *abstract logic*.—**Deductive logic**, that branch of logic which takes no account of probability or other quantitative considerations.—**Formal logic**. See *formal*.—**Habitual logic**. See *habitual*.—**Inductive logic**, the logic of scientific reasoning.—**Material logic**, the logic which takes into account either the laws of the process of human cognition or the matter to which the thought is directed.—**Natural logic**. (a) The natural faculty of distinguishing truth from falsity; also called *native logic*. (b) The logical doctrine applicable to natural things; opposed to the *logic of faith*, which is applicable to supernatural things (a distinction used in discussions on the Trinity). (c) An anthropological science which treats of the rules of the natural use of the understanding.—**Objective logic**. (a) The body of doctrines of which logic is built up; also called *systematic logic*; opposed to *habitual logic*, which is any individual's knowledge of those doctrines. (b) The logic of objective thought, or thought as it exists in the external world. (c) The science which expounds the laws by which our scientific procedure should be governed, so far as these lie in the contents, materials, or objects about which our knowledge is conversant. Also called *material logic*.—**Particular logic**. See *universal logic*.—**Pure logic**, the general laws of thought; opposed to *applied or modified logic*, the laws of logic applicable to this or that kind of mind as shown in empirical anthropology, such as the doctrine of Bacon concerning idols.—**Scientific logic**. Same as *artificial logic* (b).—**Subjective logic**, the opposite of *objective logic* in any sense.—**Subjectivist logic**, or **subjectivistically formal logic**, a system of logic whose only aim is to give thought a subjective agreement with itself, such, for example, as the system of Mansell; opposed to *objectivistic logic*, which aims at rules for making or aiding thought to agree with the reality.—**To chop logic**. See *chop*.—**Universal logic**, the general logical doctrine applicable to all matter; opposed to *particular logic*, the doctrine of the application of the formulas of logic to particular cases— for example, to necessary, contingent, probable, and impossible matter.

II. a. Pertaining to God the Son as the Logos or Word of God. [Rare.]

The Fathers, rejecting all savour of a bloody sacrifice, have no scruple of speaking about the Eucharist as a sacrifice in the other sense; they call it a "logic sacrifice" (*θεία λογική*), for the Logos is the Word of God, Jesus Christ. *Baring-Gould, Our Inheritance*, p. 382.

logical (loj'i-kal), a. and n. [*logic* + *-al*.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to logic; used or taught in logic: as, *logical subtleties*.

They are put off by the names of virtues, and natures, and actions, and passions, and such other *logical* words. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 98.

2. According to the principles of logic; so stated or conceived, as an argument, that the form guarantees its validity; unobjectionable from the point of view of logic; consistent: as, *logical reasoning*; a *logical division* of a subject; a *logical definition*.—3. Skilled in logic; furnished with logic; given to considering the processes of reason as to their forms or genera, and critically as to their validity and eogeny; applied especially to an analytical mind or a methodical habit.—**Logical abecedarium**. See *abecedarium*.—**Logical abstraction**. See *abstraction*.—**Logical actuality**, the satisfying of the principle of sufficient reason.—**Logical addition**. See *addition*. I.—**Logical algebra**. See *algebra*.—**Logical conviction**, intellectual conviction; the settlement of individual belief by reason.—**Logical distinctness**, the accurate logical analysis of a conception.—**Logical division**. (a) See *division*. (b) The division of a genus into species.—**Logical induction**. See *induction*. 5.—**Logical machine**. See *machine*.—**Logical medicine**, dogmatic or methodic medicine; opposed to *empiric medicine*.—**Logical momenta** of judgments, the different modes of uniting representations into one consciousness.—**Logical necessity**. See *necessity*.—**Logical part**, a species considered relatively to its genus.—**Logical perfection**, the perspicuity, harmony, and completeness of a science; opposed to *material perfection*.—**Logical possibility**, the possibility of that which does not involve contradiction.—**Logical presumption**, ampliative inference; a scientific induction or hypothesis.—**Logical privation**, the absence of a form that ought to be in a subject; opposed to *physical privation*, or the absence of a form that is sometimes in a subject.—**Logical reflection**, the comparison of concepts.—**Logical truth**. (a) The truth of a proposition; the agreement of a judgment with the reality. (b) Self-consistency.—**Logical whole**, a genus considered as having its species as parts.—**Syn. 1.** Dialectic.—**2.** Coherent, consistent.—**3.** Analytical, methodical.

II. n. Used only in the phrase *little (small) logicals*. These are the logical doctrines of supposition, ampliation, restriction, distribution, the exponentials, consequences, obligations, insolubles, etc.

They [the Utopians] have not devised one of all those rules of restrictions, amplifications, very wittily invented in the small *logicals* which here our children in every place do learn. *Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), it. 7.

logicality (loj-i-kal'i-ti), n. [*logical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being logical; correctness or consistency of reasoning; logicalness.

logicalization (loj'i-kal-i-zā'shon), n. [*logicalize* + *-ation*.] The act of logicalizing or making logical. [Rare.]

The mere act of writing tends in a great measure to the logicalization of thought. *Poe, Marginalia*, xvi.

logicalize (loj'i-kal-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *logicalized*, ppr. *logicalizing*. [*logical* + *-ize*.] To make logical. [Rare.]

Thought is *logicalized* by the effort at . . . expression. *Poe, Marginalia*, xvi.

logically (loj'i-kal-i), adv. According to logical principles, or by formally valid inference: as, to argue *logically*.

logicalness (loj'i-kal-nes), n. The quality of being logical.

logic-chopping (loj'ik-chop'ing), n. Quibbling or sophistical reasoning. See *chop logic*, under *chop*, v. t.

logic-fisted, a. Close-fisted. [Rare.]

One with an open-handed freedom spends all he lays his fingers on; another with a *logic-fisted* grippiness catches at and grasps all he can come within the reach of. *Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly*, p. 87.

logician (lō-jish'an), n. [*logic* + *-ian*.] 1. One who is skilled in logic or in argument; a teacher or professor of logic.

First, like a right cunning and sturdy *logician*, he denies my argument, not mattering whether in the major or minor. *Milton, Colasterion*.

Aristotle, who was the best Critick, was also one of the best *Logicians* that ever appeared in the World. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 291.

2. In medieval universities, a student of arts in the second class or lecture; one who was preparing for the baccalaureate, being above the summatists and below the physicians.

logicianeri (lō-jish'an-er), n. [*logician* + *-eri*.] Same as *logician*, 1.

There is no good *logicianer* but would think, I think, that a syllogism thus formed of such a thieving major, a runaway minor, and a traiterous consequent must needs prove at the weakest to such a hanging argument. *Patten (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 137)*.

logicize (loj'i-siz), v. i.; pret. and pp. *logicized*, ppr. *logicizing*. [*logic* + *-ize*.] To exercise one's logical powers; argue. Also spelled *logicise*. [Rare.]

Intellect is not speaking and *logicizing*; it is seeing and ascertaining. *Carlyle*.

logics (loj'iks), n. [Pl. of *logic*: see *-ics*.] The science or principles of logic.

logie (lō'gi), n. [Origin obscure. Cf. *logy*.] A bit of hollowed-out pewter polished in various concavities and used as theatrical jewelry. [Theatrical slang.]

logist (lō'jist), n. [*L.L. logista*, < Gr. *λογιστής*, a reckoner, an accountant, < *λογίζεσθαι*, reckon, < *λόγος*, an account; see *Logos*.] An expert accountant. *Bailey, 1731*.

logistic (lō-jis'tik), a. and n. [= F. *logistique*, < Gr. *λογιστικός*, skilled in calculating (fem. *λογιστική*, the art of calculation), < *λογιστής*, a calculator, < *λογίζεσθαι*, compute, < *λόγος*, calculation, proportion; see *logic*, *Logos*.] I. a. 1. Logical. *Berkeley*.—2. Skilled in or pertaining to computation and calculation.

Plato's dislike of the Sophists extended to the subjects which they taught, and he is on many occasions careful to distinguish the vulgar *logistic* from the philosophical arithmetic. *J. Gow, Hist. Greek Mathematics*.

3. Proportional; pertaining to proportions.

—**Logistic arithmetic**. See II.—**Logistic line or curve**, a curve whose ordinates increase arithmetically while its abscissas increase geometrically. Also called *logarithmic curve*. See the figure.—**Logistic logarithm**. See *logarithm*.—**Logistic spiral**. Same as *logarithmic spiral*. See *logarithmic*.

II. n. (a) The art of calculation, with the fingers, with an abacus, with characters, or otherwise; practical or vulgar arithmetic. (b) Sexagesimal arithmetic.—**Spectious logistic**, the art of calculating by means of geometrical constructions.

logistical (lō-jis'ti-kal), a. [*logistic* + *-al*.] Same as *logistic*.

logistics (lō-jis'tiks), n. [Pl. of *logistic*: see *-ics*.] 1. Same as *logistic*, especially in sense (b).—2. That branch of military science which relates to the movement and supplying of armies, and all arrangements necessary for and matters connected with the carrying on of campaigns, including the study of present or possible fields of war in their topographical and other relations; according to some, the science of strategy and arms in general.

log-line (log'lin), n. [= Sw. *loglina* = Dan. *log-line*; as *log² + line²*.] *Naut.*, a line or cord, from 150 to 200 fathoms in length, fastened to the log-chip by means of three legs of cord, and wound on a reel, called the *log-reel*. See *log²*.

logman (log'man), n.; pl. *logmen* (-men). 1. A man who carries logs.

The very instant that I saw you, did My heart fly to your service: . . . for your sake Ato I this patient *log-man*. *Shak., Tempest*, iii. 1. 67.

2. One employed in cutting and conveying logs to a mill. [Local, U. S.]

log-measurer (log'mezh'ūr-ēr), n. An instrument for gaging logs and reducing the measure in the rough to board-measure, in running feet, after making due allowance for losses in squaring, etc.

logocracy (log-ok'rā-si), n. [*Gr. λόγος*, word (see *Logos*), + *κρατία*, govern, < *κράτος*, strength.] Government by the power of words. [Rare.]

In this country every man adopts some particular slang-whanger as the standard of his judgment, and reads everything he writes, if he reads nothing else: which is doubtless the reason why the people of this *logocracy* are so marvelously enlightened. *Iring, Salmagundi*, xiv.

logocyclic (log-ō-sik'lik), a. [*Gr. λόγος*, ratio, proportion, + *κύκλος*, circle.] An epithet occurring only in the phrase *logocyclic curve*, a

crunodal circular cubic. It may be constructed by increasing and diminishing the radius vector of a variable point on a straight line by the distance of that point from the point of the line nearest to the origin. The equation of the curve is

$$(x^2 + y^2)(2a - x) = a^2x.$$

It resembles the folium of Descartes, but has a rounder loop.

logodædaly (log-ō-ded'al-i), n. [*L.L. togodædalia*, < *L.Gr. λογοδαΐδάλια*, < *Gr. λογοδαΐδαλος*, skilled in tricking out a speech, < *λόγος*, word, + *δαΐδαλος*, cunningly wrought; see *dedal*.] Verbal legerdemain; a playing with words, as by passing from one meaning of them to another. [Rare.]

For one instance of mere logomachy, I could bring ten instances of *logodædaly* or verbal legerdemain. *Coleridge*.

logogram (log'ō-gram), n. [*Gr. λόγος*, word, + *γράμμα*, a letter; see *grammar*.] 1. A word-sign; a single written character, or a combination of characters regarded as a unit, representing a whole word. A logogram may be pictorial—that is, it may be an ideogram, such as the astronomical signs ☉ for the sun and ☾ for the moon; or it may be phonetic in its immediate origin—that is, it may be a single letter or set of letters standing for an abbreviation for the complete word, as *c.* for *cent*, *s.* for *skilling*; or, lastly, it may be such a letter or set of letters transferred from one language to another, losing its phonetic value, but still representing the same idea, as *£* or *lb.* for the Latin *libra*, signifying and pronounced *pound*.

2. A versified puzzle containing synonyms of a number of words derived from a single word by recombining its letters, the solution depending upon the guessing of the derived words from the synonyms, and the discovery from the former of the original word. Thus, from *curtain* may be derived *curt*, *curt*, *nut*, etc., for which may be used in the puzzle *dog*, *short*, *shell*, *fruit*, etc.

logograph (log'ō-graf), n. [*Gr. λόγος*, word, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A written word, a character or series of characters representing a word. See *logographic*, 1, and *logography*, 1.—2. A word-writer; an instrument for recording spoken sounds.

Barlow has constructed an apparatus for recording the sounds of the human voice, which he calls a *logograph*. *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 251.

logographer (lō-gog'ra-fēr), n. [*logography* + *-er*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. lit.*, a prose-writer; especially, a historian. Under the name of logographers are commonly classed the early Greek historians before Herodotus. This school of writers began with Cadmus of Miletus, about 550 B. C., and continued for over a century. They wrote in the Ionic dialect, and most of them were Ionians by birth.

2. One who is skilled in logography.
logographic (log-ō-graf'ik), a. [*Gr. λογογραφικός*, concerning the writing of speeches, < *λογος*, speech, a writer of speeches; see *logography*.] 1. Pertaining to written words; consisting of characters or signs each of which singly represents a complete word.

English is, like Chinese, not alphabetic in its dress, but *logographic*; and there is no man living, in England or America, who has learned or can learn to read it: that is, to pronounce anything and everything written in it. *T. Hill, True Order of Studies*, p. 106.

2. Pertaining to logography.
logographical (log-ō-graf'i-kal), a. [*logographic* + *-al*.] Same as *logographic*.

logographically (log-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a logographic manner; by means of logography.

The Times is usually dated from the 1st of January 1783, but was really commenced on the 18th January 1788, under the title of The London Daily Universal Register, printed *logographically*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 417.

logography (lō-gog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *logographie*, < Gr. *λογγραφία*, a writing of speeches, prose or historical writing, < *λογγράφος*, a writer of speeches, a historian or prose-writer, later a secretary or accountant, < *λόγος*, a speech, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A method of printing in which short words of frequent occurrence, roots, prefixes, suffixes, etc., are cast on single types, called logotypes. It was this system (then patented) that was originally used (from 1785) in printing the newspaper which afterward became the London "Times." Logography was soon abandoned, but there have been attempts to revive it.

2. A method of reporting speeches word for word without the use of stenography, tried in the French National Assembly for two years, 1790-92. It required the employment of twelve or fourteen reporters, each in succession taking down a few words on paper so marked as to show the proper sequence. It was abandoned as cumbersome and liable to great error.

logograph (log'ō-grif), *n.* [Also *logographe*, and erroneously *logogryph*; = F. *logographe* = Sp. It. *logogrifo* = Pg. *logogripho*, < Gr. *λόγος*, word, + *γράφος*, a fishing-basket, a riddle.] A riddle; specifically, a riddle formed by the arbitrary or confused mingling of parts or elements, which have to be recombed in proper order for the answer.

The charade is of recent birth, and I cannot discover the origin of this species of *logographies*.

L. D'Israeli, *Curios. of Lit.*, I. 389.

logomachist (lō-gom'ā-kist), *n.* [*logomachy* + *-ist*.] One who contends about words, or who uses words merely as weapons or instruments of contention.

Nor . . . was Protagoras a shallow *logomachist*, asserting the difficulties of human knowledge without a profound investigation. *J. Owen*, *Evenings with Skeptics*, I. 157.

logomachy (lō-gom'ā-ki), *n.* [= F. *logomachie* = Sp. *logomaquia* = It. *logomachia*, < LGr. *λογομαχία*, war about words, < *λογομαχος*, a fighter about words, < Gr. *λόγος*, word (see *Logos*), + *μάχεσθαι*, fight, μάχη, a fight.] 1. Contention in words merely, or a contention about words; a war of words.

What terrible battles yclep'd *logomachies* have they occasioned and perpetuated with so much gall and ink-shed. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, II. 2.

2. A game played with cards each bearing one letter, with which words are formed.

logomania (log-ō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόγος*, word (see *Logos*), + *μανία*, madness; see *mania*.] Aphasia in its most general sense.

logometer¹ (lō-gom'ē-tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόγος*, ratio, proportion (see *Logos*), + *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*².] 1. A logarithmic scale. The natural numbers, generally from one power of 10 to another, are laid down at distances along the scale from a fixed point proportional to their logarithms. In Palmer's computing scale, made about 1845, there was a circle turning in its plane in a fixed circle, and the limbs of both were divided logarithmically, the numbers from 10 to 1000 occupying the circumference. It was a very useful instrument. Nystrom's calculator had curves engraved upon a metallic disk, and an arm with graduations on its edge turned about the center of the disk. The "magic square" sold in New York about 1883 was a square divided into square compartments, and was equivalent to a long scale cut up into many equal pieces placed side by side; and the measurement was made by the two edges of a square card or bit of paper. It was cheap and useful.

2. A scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

logometer² (log-om'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < *log*² + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*².] A patent log for ships.

logometric (log-ō-met'rik), *a.* [As *logometer*¹ + *-ic*; cf. *metric*.] Of or pertaining to a logometric used in ascertaining or measuring chemical equivalents: as, a *logometric* scale.

logometrical (log-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*logometric* + *-al*.] Same as *logometric*.

Logos (log'os), *n.* [*L. logos*, < Gr. *λόγος*, that which is said or spoken, a word, saying, speech, also the power of the mind manifested in speech, reason, account, reference, analogy, proportion, ratio, condition, etc., in N. T. *ὁ λόγος*, the Reason or Word (as a person) (see def.), < *λέγειν*, speak, say, tell, = *L. legere*, read: see *legend*, *lecture*. Hence *logic*, etc.] 1. In *theol.*, the Divine Word; the transcendent Divine Reason as expressed in a distinct personality; the Second Person in the Trinity, both before and after the incarnation: so called as expressing God both to God himself and to his creatures, as language expresses reason and as reason is expressed by language. The word *Logos* (*λόγος*) is used by Plato as a manifestation of or emanation from the Supreme

Being. Philo Judæus, using ideas and language partly Platonic and partly scriptural, derived especially from the Sapiential books, developed these in a form that suggests the Christian doctrine of the Logos. St. John, especially in the first chapter of his Gospel, first distinctly gives the Christian doctrine, assigning distinct personality to the Logos. Some early Christian writers distinguish between the Logos as Immanent (*λόγος ἐνθάτος*), or the Divine Reason still remaining in the bosom of the Father, and the Logos as uttered (*λόγος προφορικός*), or the Word sent forth to the world.

2. In the philosophy of Heraclitus and the Stoics, the rational principle that governs and develops the universe.

Taken broadly, the doctrine of the *Logos* may be said to have run in two parallel courses—the one philosophical, the other theological; the one the development of the *Logos* as reason, the other the development of the *Logos* as word; the one Hellenic, the other Hebrew. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 803.

Spermatic logos, in the *Stoic philos.*, a principle of generation resident in matter.

logothete (log'ō-thēt), *n.* [*MGr. λογοθέτης*, one who audits accounts, < Gr. *λόγος*, account (see *Logos*), + *θετός*, verbal adj. of *τίθειναι*, put: see *thesis*.] 1. Properly, an accountant; hence, an officer of the Byzantine empire, who might be (a) the public treasurer, (b) the head of any administrative department, or (c) the chancellor of the empire.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the chancellor or keeper of the patriarchal seal of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

logotype (log'ō-tip), *n.* [*Gr. λόγος*, word (see *Logos*), + *τύπος*, an impression: see *type*.] A type on which are cast the letters of a word or syllable; a single type used in place of several types. See *logography*, 1.

log-perch (log'pērĉ), *n.* A percoid fish, *Percina caprodes*, the largest of the fresh-water fishes known in the United States as darters (*Etheostominae*). It attains a length of from 6 to 8 inches, and is common in the Great Lakes and southwestern streams. Also called *hogfish*, *hog-molly*, and *rockfish*.

log-reel (log'rēl), *n.* *Naut.*, a reel on which the log-line is wound. See *log*².

logroll (log'rōl), *v. i.* [*log-roll-er*, *log-roll-ing*.] To engage in log-rolling in the political sense.

In the Greek epic, the gods are partisans, they hold caucuses, they lobby and *log-roll* for their candidates. *Lovell*, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 98.

log-roller (log'rō'lēr), *n.* 1. In a sawmill, a steam-power machine for loading logs upon the saw-carriage.—2. One of a number of politicians in a legislative body, united by an agreement, implied or expressed, to further each the other's schemes in consideration of a return in kind; a person habitually addicted to political log-rolling. [U. S.]

log-rolling (log'rō'ling), *n.* 1. A joining of forces for the purpose of handling logs: (a) For rolling the logs into heaps for burning after the trees have been felled to clear the land. Sometimes many neighbors were invited to assist, and a merry-making followed. (b) In lumbering, for rolling logs into a stream, where they are bound together and floated down to the mills. (c) For collecting logs for building purposes. [U. S. and Canada.]

Other rude pleasures were more truly characteristic of their [Kentuckians'] local environments—the *log-rolling* and the quilting, the social frolic of the harvesting, the merry parties of flax-pullers, and the corn-husking at night-fall. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 554.

Hence—2. Mutual aid given by persons to one another in carrying out their several schemes or gaining their individual ends: used especially of politicians and legislators. [U. S.]

As will be seen subsequently, I do not think that corruption, in its grosser forms, is rife at Washington. When it appears, it appears chiefly in the milder form of reciprocal jobbing or (as it is called) *log-rolling*.

J. Bryce, *American Commonwealth*, I. 156.

Another general delusion is the belief in *log-rolling*. The topic is well worn and needs few remarks. If by *log-rolling* is meant that reviewers praise people in hopes of being praised in turn, then the taunt is empty. Few people are quite so very mean or so ignorant of human nature as to *log-roll* in that sense. *The American*, XVII. 350.

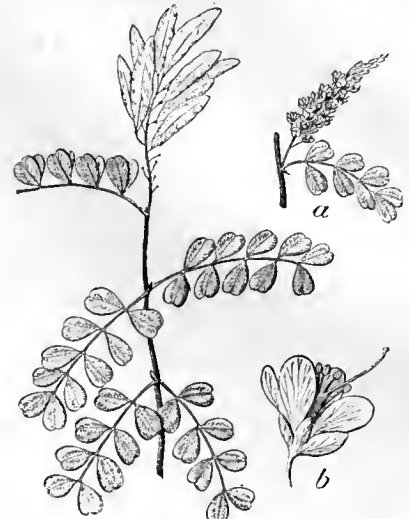
log-scale (log'skāl), *n.* A table showing the quantity of lumber one inch thick, board-measure, obtainable from a round log, the length and the diameter beneath the bark being given. *E. H. Knight*.

log-slate (log'slāt), *n.* *Naut.*, a double slate, marked and ruled on its inner side, like a log-book, on which the log is first recorded. The entries are daily copied from the slate into the log-book. In the United States navy the slate has been replaced by a paper book, so as to preserve the original record.

log-turner (log'tēr'nēr), *n.* In a sawmill, a machine for moving a log sidewise upon the saw-carriage. It consists of a steam-cylinder with a long piston-rod, the end of which engages and turns the logs.

logwood (log'wūd), *n.* [*log*¹ + *wood*¹: so called because imported in logs. Cf. *barwood*.] 1. A tree, *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, found

in many parts of the West Indies, where it has been introduced from the adjoining continent, especially from Honduras, on which account it has been called *Campeachy wood*. It belongs to the natural order *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Cæsalpiniceæ*. This



Branch with Fruits of Logwood (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*). a, inflorescence; b, flower.

tree has a crooked, deformed stem, growing to the height of from 20 to 40 feet, with crooked, irregular branches armed with strong thorns.

2. The wood of this tree. It is of a firm texture and a red color, whence the name *bloodwood*, and so heavy as to sink in water. It is much used in dyeing, and its coloring matter is derived from a principle called *hæmatoxylin*. Logwood contains, besides, resin, oil, acetic acid, salts of potash, a little sulphate of lime, alumina, peroxid of iron, and manganese. It is employed in calico-printing to give a black or brown color, and also in the preparation of some lakes. An extract of logwood is used in medicine as an astringent.

3. The bluewood, *Condalia obovata*. [Texas.] — **Bastard logwood**, *Acacia Berteriana*, a tree of Jamaica.

— **Campeachy logwood**. See def. 1. — **Logwood-black**. See *black*. — **Logwood-blue**, a color produced by logwood-extract on wool mordanted with alum and cream of tartar. It is similar in tone to indigo-blue. The same color is produced on cotton mordanted with acetate of copper, but is now seldom used, on account of its fugitive character.

logy (lō'gi), *a.* [Prob. < D. *log*, heavy, unwieldy, slow, stupid, akin to E. *log*¹. Cf. equiv. *loggy*.] Heavy; slow; stupid. *Bartlett*. [Local, U. S.]

lohoch (lō'hok), *n.* Same as *loch*².

loignet, *n.* [OF., var. of *ligne*, line: see *line*².] A line, cord, or tether; specifically, in *falconry*, a strip of leather attached to the foot of a bird-of-prey when not secure in its perch.

The loigne it is so longe
Of Bialacoil herles to lure.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 3385.

loimic (loi'mik), *a.* [Prop. **læmie*, < Gr. *λοιμικός*, pestilential, < *λοιμός*, plague.] Pertaining to the plague or to pestilential diseases. *Thomas*.

loimography (loi-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [Prop. *læmograpthy*, < Gr. *λοιμός*, plague, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description or history of the plague or of pestilential diseases. *Dunglison*; *Thomas*.

loimology (loi-mol'ō-jī), *n.* [Prop. *læmology*, < Gr. *λοιμός*, plague, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of human knowledge concerning the plague or concerning plagues or pestilential diseases. *Dunglison*; *Thomas*.

loin (loin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *loyne*, Sc. *lungie*, *lunyie*; < ME. *loine*, < OF. *logne*, *longe*, *loin*, F. *longe*, a loin, as of veal, < LL. **lumbea*, fem. (or neut. pl. ?) of **lumbeus*, adj., < L. *lumbus* (> It. *lombo* = Sp. *lomo* = Pg. *lombo* = F. *lombes*, pl.), loin; perhaps = AS. *lenden*, etc., loin: see *lende*¹.] The part of an animal which lies between the lowest of the false ribs on each side and the upper part of the ilium or haunch-bone; one of the lateral parts of the lumbar region: commonly used in the plural (often figuratively, with reference to this part of the body being the seat of the generative faculty and a symbol of strength), except as the name of a piece of meat from the lumbar region of an animal, as a *loin* of veal.

My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins.
... My father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions. 1 Ki. xii. 10, 11.

Brave son, derived from honourable loins!
Shak., *J. C.*, II. 1. 322.

loin-cloth (loin'klōth), *n.* A piece of stuff, skin, or other material worn as clothing about the loins, or more exactly about the hips.

and treacle, usually with the addition of butter and flour; taffy. [Eng.]

The pallid countenance . . . indicated too surely the irrefragable and hopeless votary of lollypop—the opium-eater of school-boys. Disraeli, Coningsby, ix.

I would . . . never give those children lollypop, nor popgot, . . . nor the theatre characters, nor the paint-box to illuminate the same. Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, i.

2. pl. Sweets; bonbons; candies. [Eng.]

“Hard-bake,” “almond toffy,” “halfpenny lollypops,” “black balls,” the cheaper “bulls’ eyes,” and “squibs” are all made of treacle. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 215.

Perambulating vendors of lollypops and drinks jostled against each other, while gypsies were wending their way in and out telling fortunes. T. C. Crauford, English Life, p. 163.

loma (lō'mā), n.; pl. lomata (-mā-tā). [NL., < LGr. λῶμα, hem, fringe.] In ornith., a lobe, flap, margin, or fringe bordering the toe of a bird. This membranous bordering may be continuous, constituting the loma continuum, or lobed or scalloped, the loma lobatum. A toe furnished with lomata is called digitus lomatinus.

Lomandra (lō-man'drā), n. [NL. (Labillardière, 1804), so called in allusion to the margins of the circular anthers; < LGr. λῶμα, hem, fringe, + Gr. ἀνθή (ανθρ-), a male (mod. bot. a stamen).] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order Liliaceae, the type of the tribe Lomandreae. It is characterized by a very short or creeping rootstock, leafy stems, often branched, and dioecious flowers in paniculate heads or dense spikes, the pistillate with a three-celled ovary containing three ovules. There are 29 species, growing in Australia, one of which has been reported from New Caledonia; all are rush-like herbs, with rigid linear leaves and small flowers. The genus has long been known by the name Xerotes given to it by Robert Brown in 1810, which has to give way under the rule of priority.

Lomandreae (lō-man'drē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Labillardière, 1804), < Lomandra + -ae.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order Liliaceae. It is characterized by having the segments of the perianth glume-like or membranous, or the inner set small and petaloid, and versatile anthers attached at the back. The tribe includes 4 genera, of which Lomandra is the type, and 43 species, all but one confined to Australia. This group has been generally placed in the natural order Junceaceae, as allied to the rushes, but the latest revisions indicate a closer affinity with the lily family.

Lomaria (lō-mā'ri-ā), n. [NL. (Willdenow, 1809), < LGr. λῶμα, hem, fringe, + -aria.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, having the sori linear in a continuous band next the midrib of the pinnae in the fertile frond, the indusium formed of the revolute margin of the frond, and the fronds dimorphous. About 45 species are known, mostly natives of the south temperate zone. L. Spicans, the hard-fern, is the only North American species. See hard-fern.

lomarioid (lō-mā'ri-oid), a. [*Lomaria* + -oid.] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Lomaria*.

lomastome (lō'mā-stōm), n. and a. [*LGr.* λῶμα, hem, fringe, + στόμα, mouth.] I. n. In conch., a member of any one of several different groups of *Helicidae*, as *Helix carascalensis*, *H. metaformis*, etc., having the peristome reflected.

II. a. Having a reflected lip or border of the peristome, as a snail.

lomata, n. Plural of *loma*.

lomatine (lō'mā-tin), a. [*LGr.* λῶμα, hem, fringe; see *loma*.] Margined, fringed, or lobate, as the toes of a bird. See *loma*. *Coues*.

Lombard¹ (lōm'bārd, formerly lum'bārd), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also *Lumbard*; < ME. *Lombard*, *Lumbard*, < OF. *Lombard*, *Lombart*, F. *Lombard* = Sp. Pg. It. *Lombardo* (ML. *Lombardus*, after Rom.), a Lombard (in OF. and ME. usually a Lombard or any Italian trading in France or England), < L. *Longobardus*, *Langobardus*, usually in pl. *Longobardi*, *Langobardi*, Gr. Λαγγοβαρδοί, Λαγγίβαρδοί, Λογγίβαρδοί, a people of northern Germany west of the Elbe, who are mentioned by Tacitus, and who in later times established themselves in the northern part of Italy, called thence *Lombardy*; appar. 'Long-beards' (AS. *Langbeardas*, Icel. *Langbardhar*), < O'Leut. (OHG.) *lang*, = E. *long*, + *bart* = E. *beard*. Some take the second element to be MHG. *barte*, an ax (the same as the second element of *halberd*, q. v.). See also quot. from Smith's Class. Diet. Hence *Lombard*².] I. n. A native or an inhabitant of Lombardy in Italy; more specifically, a member of the Germanic tribe (Longobards) who about A. D. 568, under Alboin, conquered the part of northern Italy still called Lombardy, and founded the kingdom of that name, which was afterward extended over a much larger territory, and was finally overthrown by Charlemagne in 774.

Paulus Diaconus, who was a Lombard by birth, derives their name of *Longobardi* from their long beards; but modern critics reject this etymology, and suppose the name to have reference to their dwelling on the banks of the Elbe, inasmuch as *Börde* signifies in Low German a fertile plain on the bank of a river, and there is still a district in Magdeburg called the *lange Börde*. Smith's Class. Diet.

II. a. Of or pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards.

And attern and sad (so rare the smiles Of sunlight) look'd the Lombard piles. Tennyson, The Daisy.

Lombard as applied to any art is an absolute misnomer, if supposed to be derived from the barbarous tribes who crossed the Alps under Alboin, . . . since they, like the Goths, were ignorant and unlettered. It was not because the new style of architecture, which sprang up in Italy during their dominion, originated with them, that the name of Lombard was applied to the manner of building then prevalent, but because the greater part of the southern as well as the northern Italian provinces were comprehended under the name of Lombardy. C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. x.

Lombard architecture, the local form which the Romanesque style of architecture assumed in the north of Italy, characteristic of the buildings erected from the end of the sixth to the beginning of the thirteenth century, and constituting a connecting-link between the Roman architecture of Italy and the medieval styles of more northern countries. The style was molded particularly by Byzantine influences, but was not unmodified by the northern intellectual element brought in by the Lombardic conquerors. A feature of the early Lombard architecture is the artistic development of the vault, that constructive member which was destined to become the formative principle of medieval styles in general. In Lombard monuments, pillars consisting of several shafts arranged round a central mass, and buttresses of small projection, appear to have been employed very early. The use of the dome to surmount the junction of the choir, nave, and transepts is frequent.

Lombard² (lōm'bārd, formerly lum'bārd), n. [Early mod. E. also *Lumbard* (> *lumber*³, q. v.); < ME. *lombard* = OD. *lombaerd*, a broker, *lombaerde*, a broker's shop, < OF. *lombard*, a broker, *lombarde*, a broker's shop; so called from the numerous Lombards or Italians in England who were engaged in money-lending; see *Lombard*¹. Cf. *lumber*³.] 1†. A banker or money-broker or lender. The Lombards were the original occupants of Lombard Street, now the financial center of London, the name of which is used to signify in general the London money-market. The bankers of London who were Lombards or Italians by race continued to be recruited by immigration till the time of Queen Elizabeth, when most of them returned to Italy.

This marchant, which that was ful war and wys, Creanced hath and payd eek in Parys To certain *Lumbardes* redy in hir bond The somme of gold, and hadde of hem his bond. Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 367.

At an early period the leadership of the Lombards was for a while assumed by the Corsini, a noble family of Florence. F. Martin, Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 21.

2†. [l. c.] A bank for loans; a broker's shop; a pawnbroker's shop. See *lumber*³.

A Lombard unto this day signifying a bank for usury or pawns. Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. v. 10. (Davies.)

The royal treasure he exhausts in pride and riot; the jewels of the Crown are in the Lombard. E. Fannant, Hist. Edw. II., p. 27.

This suit was made up for a noble lord on the last birthday, and conveyed thither (to a Lombard) the very next morning after it had appeared at court. The Connoisseur, No. 117.

Hence—3. [l. c.] A public institution for lending money to the poor at a moderate interest on articles deposited and pledged; a monte-piété.—Lombard Street to a China orange, very long odds, as in a wager.

"It is Lombard-Street to a China Orange," quoth Uncle Jack. "Are the odds in favour of fame against failure really so great?" . . . answered my father. Bulwer, Caxtons, iv. 3.

Lombard³†, n. [ML. *lumbardus*, prob. so called with reference to Lombardy (see *Lombard*¹). It could be a "corruption" of *bombard* only by misprint.] *Milit.*, a cannon of heavy caliber in the later middle ages and in the sixteenth century; probably derived from northern Italy.

Lombardeert (lōm-bār-dēr'), n. [*Lombard*² + -eer.] A Lombard or broker.

They are tolerated for advantage of Commerce, wherein the Jews are wonderful dexterous, tho' most of them be only Brokers and Lombarders. Howell, Letters, I. i. 38.

Lombard-house† (lōm'bārd-hous), n. Same as *lombard*², 3.

Lombardic (lōm-bār'dik), a. and n. [= F. *Lombardique* = Sp. *Lombardico* = Pg. It. *Lombardico*, < ML. *Lombardicus*, < *Lombardus*, Lombard; see *Lombard*¹.] I. a. Pertaining to or characteristic of Lombardy or of the Lombards; in art, of or pertaining to the school of Lombardy.

Correggio, uniting the sensual element of the Greek schools with their gloom, and their light with their beauty, and all these with the Lombardic colour, became . . . the captain of the painter's art as such. Ruskin, Lectures on Art.

Lombard architecture. See *Lombard architecture*, under *Lombard*¹, a.—Lombardic school, in painting, the school including the kindred styles of the cities of Lombardy, and chiefly of Milan, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The manner of the Lombard painters was, in general, somewhat cold; but they displayed great facility and much fertility and grace. The greatest names of the school are those of Andrea Mantegna (1431–1506), early established at Mantua, and Leonardo da Vinci (about 1465–1540), the universal genius; while Bernardino Luini (about 1465–1540), the delightful artist and follower of Leonardo, must not be forgotten. The famous Correggio (1494–1534) of Parma had not so wide a reputation during his lifetime, and may be regarded in some respects as an isolated genius.—Lombardic script. See II.

II. n. A particular type of writing derived from the Roman cursive, and retaining many of the features of the older majuscule and uncial. It is characteristic of the greater number of Italian manuscripts dating from the seventh to the thirteenth century.

Lombardy poplar. See *poplar*.

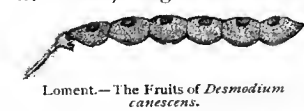
lome¹†, n. An obsolete form of *loom*¹. Palsgrave. lome²† (lōm), adv. [ME., < AS. *gelōme* = OHG. *gilōmo*, often. Cf. *loom*¹.] Frequently.

For in here liknesse our lorde lome hath be knowe; Witnesse in the Paske-woke when he zeede to Emuas. Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 121.

loment (lō'ment), n. [ME. *loment*, < L. *lomentum*, a mixture of bean-meal and rice used as a cosmetic, also a blue color (NL. a loment), < *lavare*, pp. *lavatus*, *lavatus*, wash; see *lave*².] 1†. A mash or mixture.

The wyne browne eschaungeth into white Yf that me putte in it *loment* of bene. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

2. In bot., a legume which at maturity breaks up by transverse articulations into one-seeded indehiscent joints. See *legume*, 2.



Loment.—The Fruits of *Desmodium caesescens*.

lomenta, n. Plural of *lomentum*.

Lomentaceae (lō-men-tā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1792), fem. pl. of *lomentaceus*; see *lomentaceus*.] A former suborder of *Cruciferae*, the siliqua of which resembles a lomentum in having each seed divided from its neighbor by a transverse dissepiment. The radish (*Raphanus*) and the sea-rocket (*Cakile*) belong to this suborder, and now typify the two tribes, *Raphaneae* and *Cakileae*, respectively, which modern authors adopt in its place.

lomentaceous (lō-men-tā'shi-us), a. [*L. lomentaceus*, resembling a loment, < *lomentum*, a loment; see *loment*.] Resembling or being a loment; bearing loment; belonging to the *Lomentacea*.

Lomentaria (lō-men-tā'ri-ā), n. [NL. (Lyngbye, 1819), < *lomentum*, a legume (with constricted joints), + *-aria*.] A small genus of red seaweeds, typical of the tribe *Lomentarieae*, having filamentous, branching, hollow fronds with constricted joints formed of one or more layers of roundish-angular cells, with a few longitudinal filaments in the center, tripartite tetraspores, and external sessile cystocarps.

Lomentariaceae (lō-men-tā'ri-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Payer, 1850), < *Lomentaria* + *-aceae*.] The same, or nearly the same, as *Lomentarieae*.

Lomentariæ (lō'men-tā-ri-ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Agardh, 1851), < *Lomentaria* + *-ae*.] A tribe of red seaweeds, placed by Farlow in the suborder *Rhodymenieae*, and typified by the genus *Lomentaria*. The boundaries of this tribe, as in nearly all the *Rhodymenieae*, are ill-defined, and further study is necessary. The fronds are tubular, and the cystocarps are provided with a basal placenta.

lomentum (lō-men'tum), n.; pl. lomenta (-tā). [NL.: see *loment*.] Same as *loment*, 2.

lomeret, v. i. Same as *lumber*¹.

lomi-lomi (lō'mi-lō-mi), n. [Hawaiian *lomi-lomi*, v., redupl. of *lomi*, rub with the hand.] The massage or shampooing process of the Sandwich Islanders.

lomonite (lō'mon-it), n. See *lavomantite*.

lompt, n. An obsolete form of *lump*¹.

lomper (lōm'pēr), v. i. [Cf. *lump*¹, *lumber*¹.] 1. To idle. [Prov. Eng.]-2. To walk heavily. [Prov. Eng.] *Hallivell*.

lompish†, a. An obsolete form of *lumpish*.

Lomvia (lōm'vi-ā), n. [NL., also *Lomvia*, from a Faroese form of *loom*³.] 1. A genus of three-toed web-footed swimming and diving birds of the auk family, *Alcidae*; the murre or foolish guillemots. There are several species; the best-known is *L. troile*, of which the spectacled guillemot, *L. rhingvia*, is a variety. The are or arrie is a thick-billed guillemot of the North Pacific, *L. arra*. The corresponding form of the North Atlantic is Brünnich's guillemot, *L. bruennichi*. See *Uria*.

2. [l. c.] A species of the genus *Lomvia*; a murre or guillemot.

lon. An abbreviation of *longitude*.

Lonchæa (long-kē'ā), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1820), < Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear-head, spear, lance; see *lanceol.*] The typical genus of *Lonchæidae*. They are small, thick, metallic flies, with a strongly protruding ovipositor in the female. The larvae feed under the bark of the stems and roots of small plants. More than 30 European and 6 North American species are known, *L. polita* being one of the latter.

Lonchæidæ (long-kē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Osten-Sækon, 1878), < *Lonchæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Diptera*, allied to *Ortaliidæ*, chiefly characterized by the wing-venation, and containing the genera *Lonchæa* and *Palloptera*.

Loncheres (long-kē'rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear, armed with a spear, < *λόγχη*, a spear (see *lanceol.*), + *ῥα*, fit; see *arm.*] A South American genus of hystricomorphic rodents of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomyiinae*, having the fur usually mixed with flattened spinos. The spiny rats. *L. cristata* and *L. picta*, are two prettily marked species, the former with a snowy crest and tail-tip.

Lonchitidæ (long-ki-tid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lonchitis* (*Lonchitid-*) + *-æ*.] A section of ferns proposed by Presl in 1836, typified by the genus *Lonchitis*. It is now abandoned, and the genus is placed in the tribe *Pteridæ*.

Lonchitis (long-ki'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *lonchitis*, a spear, < Gr. *λόγχη*, the tongue-shaped or lance-shaped stander-grass, < *λόγχη*, a spear, lance; see *lanceol.*] A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, typifying the section *Lonchitidæ* of Presl, and closely allied to the genus *Adiantum*. The fronds are strong, erect, deltoid, and tripinnatifid, and the sori are marginal and covered by an indusium as in *Adiantum*.

Lonchocarpæ (long-kō-kār'pē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lonchocarpus* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of leguminous plants, typified by the genus *Lonchocarpus*, belonging to the tribe *Dalbergiæ*, and distinguished by the generally opposite leaves and the transversely or laterally affixed, not pendulous, seeds. It embraces 9 genera of tropical trees and shrubs.

Lonchocarpus (long-kō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1823), < Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear, lance, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Dalbergiæ*, the type of the subtribe *Lonchocarpæ*. It is distinguished by having the wings adhering to the keel of the flowers, and by the flat membranaceous or coriaceous pod with the superior suture transversely nerved but not winged at the back. The species are about 55 in number, including trees and shrubs. Most of them are found in tropical America, a few in tropical Africa, and one in Australia. *L. latifolius* of the West Indies, etc., is called *bitchwood*. *L. Blackii*, a tall woody climber of Queensland and New South Wales, is called *lanepod*. Some species are ornamental.

Lonchoptera (long-kop'te-rā), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear, lance, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] The typical genus of *Lonchopteridæ*. They are small delicate flies of yellow-brown or gray color, characterized by the lanceolate and venation of the wings, abounding on stones along shady watercourses. About 20 European species are known, two of which are also found in North America.

Lonchopteridæ (long-kop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < *Lonchoptera* + *-idæ*.] A family of dichaetous dipterous insects, typified by the only genus, *Lonchoptera*, having the wings acutely pointed and without a median cross-vein.

Lonchopteris (long-kop'te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear, lance, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns found in the coal-measures of England and France.



Lonchopteris rugosa.

It is related to *Dictyopteris* and *Althopteris*, the pinnules having a very distinct median nerve and a reticulated lateral venation. It embraces about 30 species, found abundantly in the coal-measures of Europe, and occurring in those of Sydney, Cape Breton, and of China, but ranging upward to the Upper Cretaceous, and common in the Wealden of England and Belgium and in the Cretaceous of Westphalia. The older Mesozoic (Rhetic) beds of Virginia and North Carolina also contain it.

land, *n.* A Middle English form of *land*¹.

Londonoyst, *n.* [ME., < OF. (AF.) *Londennois*; as *London* + *-oest*, the form *Londonese* being also in recent use.] A Londoner; one born in London. *Chaucer*.

London board. See *board*.

London clay. A geological formation of importance in southeastern England, and especially at and near London, whence the name. It belongs to the lower division of the Eocene Tertiary, being separated from the Cretaceous by the Woolwich, Reading, and Thanet beds. The London clay has a maximum thickness of about 500 feet, and seems to have been laid down near the mouth of a large estuary of the sea, into which relics of the vegetation and fauna of the adjacent land were swept. The thickness of the clay under the city of London varies with the amount of erosion which has taken place in the scooping out of the valley of the Thames. The full thickness of the formation is preserved under the outliers of the Bagshot sand which occurs in various places near the city, especially at Hampstead and Highgate.

Londoner (lun'dun-ēr), *n.* [< ME. *Londonere* (?), < *London*, < AS. *Lunden*, also *Lundenburh* (*burh*, > E. *borough*), *Lundenecaster* (*ceaster*, > E. *chester*), *Lundenwic* (*wic*, > E. *wich*), < L. *Londinium*, of Celtic origin.] A native or citizen of London in England.

The King by Proclamation calls the *Londoners* to Westminster, and there causeth the Bishops of Worcester and Chichester to declare his Intentions.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 83.

Londonese (lun-dun-ēs' or -ēz'), *a. and n.* [< *London* + *-ese*. Cf. *Londonoys*. The AS. form was *Lundenisc*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to London in England, or to its peculiarities of speech; cockney.

II. n. English as spoken in London; especially, cockney speech.

Londonism (lun'dun-izm), *n.* [< *London* + *-ism*.] A mode of speaking, acting, or behaving peculiar to London.

Londonize (lun'dun-iz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *Londonized*, pp. *Londonizing*. [< *London* + *-ize*.]

I. trans. To invest with some attribute characteristic of London or the people of London.

II. intrans. To adopt or imitate the manners or the fashions of Londoners.

London paste. See *paste*.

London-pride (lun'dun-prīd), *n.* 1. A British plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, common in cottage-gardens. Also called *nonce-so-pretty* and *St. Patrick's cabbage*.—2. The sweet-william, *Dianthus barbatus*. Also called *London-tuft*. [Old or local.]

London purple. See *purple*.

London-rocket (lun'dun-rok'et), *n.* A plant, *Nisymbrium Iria*, which grows in waste places throughout Europe, and was formerly common in the neighborhood of London, first appearing just after the great fire of 1666.

London smoke, sprat, white, etc. See *smoke*, etc.

London-tuft (lun'dun-tuft), *n.* Same as *London-pride*, 2.

lonel¹ (lōn), *a.* [By aphoresis from *alone*, as *live*² from *alive*; *lonel*¹ and *live*² being used attributively, while the full form, orig. a prep. phr., is used in the predicate.] **1.** Being unaccompanied; apart from any other; solitary; lonely; isolated: as, a *lonel* traveler; a *lonel* house.

Enid, the pilot star of my *lonel* life. *Tennyson, Geraint*.

2. Single in state; living alone; unmated or unmarried.

A hundred mark is a long one for a poor *lonel* woman to bear. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., li. 1. 35.

3. Lonely; secluded; unfrequented. [Rare or poetical.]

In some *lonel* isle, or distant Northern land. *Pope, R. of the L.*, lv. 154.

Lone hand, in the game of euchre, one person playing against all the others, or against his opponents without aid from his own side.—**Lone star.** See *star*.

lonel² (lōn), *n.* [< ME. *lonc*, a var. of *lanc*: see *lanc*¹.] A lane. Also *loan*. [Prov. Eng.]

lonel³, *n.* A Middle English form of *loan*¹.

loneliness (lōn'li-nes), *n.* **1.** The condition of being lonely; solitariness; want of society or human interest: as, the *loneliness* of a hermit's cave.

There's nothing left to fancy's guess,
You see that all is *loneliness*.

Scott, Marmion, li., Int.

2. The sense of being alone or lonely; dejection from want of companionship or sympathy; forlornness.

Uphold me, Father, in my *loneliness*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

A feeling of oppressive *loneliness* comes over the spirit as the eye ranges across that voiceless wilderness.

O'Donovan, Merv, xx.

3†. Love of retirement; preference for solitude.

Now I see

The mystery of your *loneliness*.

Shak., All's Well, l. 3. 177.

=Syn. *Lonesomeness, Retirement*, etc. See *solitude*.

lonely (lōn'li), *a.* [< *lonel*¹ + *-ly*¹; strictly, by aphoresis from *alonely*.] **1.** Unfrequented by men; solitary; desolate: as, a *lonely* situation.

So *lonely* 'twas, that God himself

Scarce seemed there to be.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

2. Lacking association or companionship; solitary; standing apart physically or mentally.

Or let my lamp, at midnight hour,

Be seen in some high *lonely* tower.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 86.

3. Sad or dejected from want of companionship or sympathy; forsaken; forlorn.

I never saw a more forgettable face—pale, serious,

lonely. *Dr. J. Brown*, Itab and his Friends.

Why should I feel *lonely*? . . . What sort of space is that which separates a man from his fellows?

Thoreau, Walden, p. 144.

Right thro' his manful breast darted the pang

That makes a man, in the sweet face of her

Whom he loves most, *lonely* and miserable.

Tennyson, Geraint.

=Syn. **1.** *Lone*, unfrequented, secluded, dreary.—**2.** *Lonesome*, companionless.

loneness (lōn'nes), *n.* The state of being single or alone; seclusion; solitariness.

Fresh beauty, let me not be thought unkind,

Thus to be partner of your *loneness*.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, l. 2.

lonesome (lōn'sum), *a.* [< *lonel*¹ + *-some*.] **1.** Drearily solitary; secluded from society; dejected from want of company.

I have never felt *lonesome*, or in the least oppressed by a sense of solitude.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 143.

2. Expressing loneliness or dejection. [Rare.]

Neither shall we content ourselves in *lonesome* tunes,

and private soliloquies, to whisper out the divine praises.

Barron, Works, l. viii.

3. Secluded; unfrequented; lonely.

Like one that on a *lonesome* road

Doth walk in fear and dread.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

In November days,

When vapors rolling down the valleys made

A *lonely* scene more *lonesome*.

Wordsworth, Influence of Natural Objects.

lonesomely (lōn'sum-li), *adv.* In a lonesome manner.

lonesomeness (lōn'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being lonesome, in any sense of that word. =Syn. *Loneliness, Seclusion*, etc. See *solitude*.

long¹ (lōng), *a. and n.* [See *lang*; < ME. *lang*, *lang*, < AS. *lang*, *long* = OS. *lang*, *long* = OFries. *lang*, *long* = MD. *D. lang* = MLG. L.G. OHG. *lang*,

MHG. *lanc*, G. *lang* = Icel. *langr* = Dan. *lang*

= Sw. *lång* = Goth. *laggs*, *long*, = L. *longus*

(> It. *lungo* = Pg. *longo* = Pr. *long*, *long*, *loing*

= F. *long*), *long*; perhaps = OPers. *drāng*,

long, the *d* being in this case lost, and the *r*

changed to *l*, in L., etc. The L. word is not

the source of the Teut., but merely cognate.

From the AS. word are ult. E. *long*², *along*¹,

*along*², *belong*, *ling*¹, *linger*, *length*, etc.; from

the L. are ult. E. *elongate*, *longitude*, *longevity*,

oblong, *prolong*, *eloin*, *cloign*, *purlown*, *lunge*, etc.]

I. a. 1. Having great linear extent; not short;

having notable or unusual extent; relatively

much extended or drawn out: as, a *long* dis-

tance; *long* hair; a *long* arm.

The walks . . . are many, whereof some are very *long*,

and of a convenient breadth. *Coryat*, Crudities, l. 37.

His other parts besides,

Prone on the flood, extended *long* and large,

Lay floating many a rood. *Milton*, P. L., i. 195.

But she has wrote a *long* letter,

And sealed it with her hand.

Catherine Johnson (Child's Ballads, IV. 35).

2. Having linear or continuous extent in space; measured from end to end; viewed in the direction of the greatest distance (that is, the distance exceeding that of the width, or a line drawn at right angles to the width).

The measure thereof is *longer* than the earth, and broader than the sea.

Job xl. 9.

The Curuncen [a venomous snake], fifteen spans *long*,

which lieth on a tree to hunt his prey.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

3. Tall: as, *long* Tom Coffin. [Now only colloq. or humorous.]

Off Duke Nestor to deme, doughty in wret,

He was *long* & large, with lemy's full gree,

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3805.

4. Having duration or extent in time; lasting in continuance: following a term of measurement or reckoning, or used relatively: as, a discourse an hour *long*; the *longest* day of the year.

It cannot be *long* before we lie down in darkness, and have our light in ashes.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

5. Drawn out in duration; having unusual continuance; lasting; prolonged, as time, suc-

cession, etc.: as, *long* hours of labor; *long* illness; a *long* line of descendants; a *long* note.

When they make a *long* blast with the ram's horn, . . . all the people shall shout. Josh. vi. 5.

My Lord Chancellor Bacon is lately dead of a *long* languishing weakness. Howell, Letters, I. iv. 8.

Long health, *long* youth, *long* pleasure—and a friend. Pope, To Mrs. Martha Blount.

Specifically—(a) In *pros.*, greater in duration (technically called *quantity*) than the unit of time, or so regarded. Along vowel, or sometimes a vowel in a long syllable, is marked as such by a straight line above it, thus, ā. In ancient orthoëpy and prosody a long vowel is regarded as consisting regularly of the sum of two similar short vowels, thus, ā = ā + ā, and a diphthong is also necessarily long as the sum of two dissimilar short vowels, thus, au = ā + u. In either case, if either element is already long, the excess is not counted. See the phrases *long by nature* and *long by position*, below, and II. (b) In *Eng. orthoëpy*, noting one of the two or more principal pronunciations of each of the five true vowels, a, e, i, o, u, exemplified in the words *fate, mete, site, note, mute*, usually marked for pronunciation, as in this work, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū: opposed to the short sounds of the same letters in *fat, met, sit, not, nut*, frequently marked as ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, but left unmarked in this work. The two sounds of the same letter now called *long* and *short* do not, for the most part, phonetically correspond to each other; but *short* is used specifically to note the more frequently employed of the shorter sounds of a certain letter, and *long*, by a similar limitation, for the more usual among the longer sounds of the same letter in our established orthography.

6. Far-reaching; far-seeing: as, a *long* look ahead.

Thus proving in his bud maturely sage,
And *long* in Wisdom, e'er in years of age. J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 82.

The perennial existence of bodies corporeal and their fortunes are things particularly suited to a man who has *long* views. Burke.

7. Happening or occurring after a protracted interval; much delayed or postponed.

Death will not be *long* in coming. Eccles. xiv. 12.

I stopped me, as I made for the staircase, to extort a promise that I would not be *long*: nor was I *long*: in five minutes I rejoined him. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxv.

8. Seeming prolonged; tedious; wearisome: as, *long* hours of waiting.

The weary night was *longer* yet
Than was the day, and harder to forget
The thoughts that come therewith. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 151.

A *long* bit, a *long* chalk. See the nouns.—A *long* day, a far-off time; extended postponement; long suspense or respite.—A *long* dozen, one more than a dozen; thirteen. See *bakers' dozen*, under *baker*.—A *long* face, a face wearing an expression of sadness or solemnity: so called from the drawing down of the facial lines.—A *long* figure, a high price; a large sum. [Colloq. or slang.]—A *long* head, a mind characterized by sagacity, foresight, and shrewdness with caution.—A *long* row to hoe. See *hoe* 1.—A *long* tongue, a tongue given to tedious or mischievous loquacity.

Get you gone, sirrah;
And what you have seen be secret in; you are paid else;
No more of your *long* tongue. Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 4.

As broad as *long*. See *broad*.—At the *long* last, in the end, however far off; finally.

Human nature, which, at the *long* last, is always to blame. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 131.

Before *long*, before a long time has elapsed; shortly; soon: as, I shall see him *before long*.—Common *long* meter. See *common*.—Cut and *long* tall. See *cut*, p. a.—Ere *long*. Same as *before long*, but commonly used of a shorter interval: as, *ere long* the storm became furious.—For *long*, for or during a long time, absolutely or comparatively.

For *long* ago I have forgot to court;
Besides, the fashion of the time is changed. Shak., T. G. of V., III. 1. 85.

O love, I have not seen you for so *long*. Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

In the *long* run. See *run*.—*Long* appoggiatura. See *appoggiatura*.—*Long* bob, a kind of peruke worn about the middle of the eighteenth century.—*Long* bone, in *anat.*, one of the elongated and cylindrical bones of the limbs, as a humerus or femur. In a former classification bones were distinguished as *long*, *short*, *flat*, and *irregular*.—*Long* by nature, in *anc. pros.*, noting a syllable long or prolonged in utterance by virtue of its containing a long vowel, or the equivalent of this in time, a diphthong, whether followed by two or more consonants or not. See *nature*.—*Long* by position, in *anc. pros.*, noting a syllable containing a short vowel immediately followed by two or more consonants or by a double consonant. The vowel remains short in pronunciation, but the time of the syllable is prolonged by the delay occasioned by the enunciation of the consonants. See *position*.—*Long* chop. See *chop*, 2.—*Long* clam. (a) The common clam, *Mya arenaria*, and related species: so called in distinction from round clams, as species of *Venus*, *Macra*, etc. (b) The razorshell, *Ensis americana*.—*Long* clay, cloth, division. See the nouns.—*Long* dress, in female apparel, a skirt descending to the feet: as, a girl not yet in *long dresses*.—*Long* drum, an old name of the bass drum. See *drum*, 1.—*Long* feeler. See *feeler*.—*Long* fax. See *fax*.—*Long* float. See *float*, 9.—*Long* haul, short haul, phrases in railroad use to express the relative length of transportation, in connection with the amount of charges for the respective services. The long- and short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act of the United States provides that "it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or re-

ceive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance." The Interstate Commerce Commission have power to grant relief from this restriction under circumstances which would make it unjust to the carrier.—*Long* home, hundred, *isinglass*. See the nouns.—*Long* lay, a small proportion in the profits of a whaling-voyage accruing to certain members of the crew, such as the foremast-hands, etc.: opposed to *short lay*. See *lay*, 6.—*Long* measure, meter, mordent, odds. See the nouns.—*Long* of stock or of stocks, well supplied with a stock or stocks, as a broker or stock-speculator; holding a stock, or contracts for the purchase of a stock, for a rise, as a bull in the stock-market.—*Long* particular meter. See *meter*, 2.—*Long* pig, the literal rendering by English sailors of the term applied to a corpse by the Fiji cannibals.

The expression *long pig* is not a joke, nor a phrase invented by Europeans, but one frequently used by the Fijians, who looked upon a corpse as ordinary butcher meat, and called a human body puaka balava, *long pig*, in contradistinction to puska dina, or real pig.

St. Johnston, Camping among Cannibals.

Long rest. See *long-rest*.—*Long* robe, roll, etc. See the nouns.—*Long* straight, stretched out; at length.

He rist hym up and *long* straight he hire leide. Chaucer, Troilus, lv. 1163.

Long tom, vacation, wheel, etc. See the nouns.—*Long* ton, a ton of 2,240 pounds, reckoned as 20 hundredweight of 112 pounds each.—*Long* verse, a name sometimes given to the dactylic hexameter.—To draw the *long* bow. See to draw the *longbow*, under *longbow*.—To make a *long* arm. See *make* 1.

II. n. 1. Something that has length; also, the full extent: used in some elliptical expressions, as in English universities for the long vacation, and in the phrase the *long* and the *short* of it.

Six weeks were to elapse before the *Long* commenced. F. W. Farrar, Julian Home, p. 184.


In the vacations, particularly the *Long*, there is every facility for reading.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 105.

2. In *pros.*, a long time or syllable. In ancient prosody a long is a time greater than a short, or a syllable requiring a perceptibly greater time to pronounce than is required by a short. A short, comparable to an eighth-note in modern music, being assumed as the mora or unit of time, the regular or normal long is equivalent to two shorts, and is comparable to a quarter-note in music, consuming twice the time in pronunciation required by the regular or normal short, and resolvable under certain conditions into two shorts, just as two shorts may be contracted into one long. Thus, an iambus, or short followed by a long, may appear as a tribrach or three shorts; and a dactyl, or long followed by two shorts, is generally interchangeable with a spondee—that is, a long followed by another long. Besides the normal (dichronous or disemic) long, ancient writers also recognize long equivalent to three, four, and five shorts, called trichronous (trisemic), tetrachronous (tetrasemic), and pentachronous (pentasemic) longs respectively, as well as others, called irrational, which can only be expressed fractionally: for instance, 1½ shorts. Such a long (one of 1½ moræ) could be used to represent a short. In ancient pronunciation the syllabic accent was a matter more of pitch or tone than of stress, and the metrical accent (ictus or beat) was independent of it, and regularly fell on a syllable long in time. In modern languages a difference between shorts and longs in actual time of utterance exists to a greater or less degree, but is partially or wholly subordinated to syllabic accent, which is principally or altogether a matter of stress. The ictus in modern poetry regularly coincides with this syllabic stress, and in this accordingly a long is a syllable taking the stress, or ictus, without regard to the time occupied in pronunciation.

"I have seen some longs and shorts [i. e. some verses] of Hittall's," said I, "about the (Syl)donian Boar, which were not bad." M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, vl.

The average *long* would occupy rather less than twice the time of the average short. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 264.

3. In *medieval musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value either to three or to two breves, according as the rhythm was "perfect" or "imperfect." Its form was . —Per *long*, in *her.*, longer than usual: said generally of a part of a bearing: as, a label with lambeaux *per long*; a cross fitché *per long*, in which the sharpened point is prolonged.—The *long* and the *short*, or the *short* and the *long*, the sum of a matter in a few words; the length and the breadth; the whole: with *of*.

For I am small,
My wife is tall,
And that's the *short* and *long* of it! Hood, Paired, not Matched.

long 1 (lông), *adv.* [*<* ME. *longe*, *<* AS. *lange* (= G. *lang*), for a long time, far, *<* *lang*, long; see *long* 1, a.] 1. To a great extent in space; with much length: as, a line *long* drawn out.

The pillars *long*-extended rows. Prior, Solomon, II. 28.

2†. Far; to or at a distance, or an indicated distance.

He come to the Castelle, and cam in to the Cave; and wente so *longe*, til that he fond a Chambre. Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

The Saisnes . . . thus distroled the contrey and made soche martire of the mene peple that men myght see the smolder of the fire x myle *longe*, so trouble ther-of was the aire. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 248.

3. To a great extent in time; for an extended period; with prolonged duration: as, he has been *long* dead; it happened *long* ago, *long* before, or *long* afterward; a *long*-continued drought; a *long*-forgotten matter.

When the trumpet soundeth *long*, they shall come up to the mount. Ex. xix. 13.

And now the *long* protracted wars are o'er. Addison, tr. of Horace, III. 3.

We have *long* discovered our errors with regard to you. Goldsmith, Vicar, xxx.

And the psalms of David, forgotten *long*, Took the place of the scoffer's song.

Whittier, The Preacher.

4. For a length of time; for the period of: used with terms of limitation: as, how *long* shall you remain? as *long* as I can; all day *long*.

And she gan wepen ever *longer* the more. Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 734.

The Emperours hym owne selfe ordant onon, fforto bilde vp tentes, tariet no *longer*. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6021.

The woman . . . is bound by the law to her husband so *long* as he liveth. Rom. vii. 2.

As Pascal said of his eighteenth letter, I would have made it shorter if I could have kept it *longer*.

Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 225.

Long ago, far away in past time; in the far past.

Yesterday shall seem full *long* ago,
When with to-morrow's dew the grass is wet. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 237.

long 1 (lông), *v.* [*<* ME. *longen*, *longien*, *langien*, *<* AS. *langian* = OS. *langôn* = D. *langen* = OHG. *langên*, MHG. *langen*, in comp. *belangen*, rarely *verlangen*, G. only *verlangen*, long, crave: usually derived from *lang*, E. *long* 1, a., and explained by identifying the verb with AS. *langian*, become long, as 'to stretch the mind after.' But the verb may be of different origin, perhaps a secondary form connected with OHG. *gilingen* (pret. *gilang*), MHG. G. *gelingen*, strive after, attain.] I. *intrans.* To have a yearning or wishful desire; feel a strong wish or craving; hanker: followed by *for* or *after* before the object of desire, or by an infinitive.

I have *longed* after thy precepts. Ps. cxix. 40.

Come, honest Venator, let us be gone, let us make haste; I *long* to be doing; no reasonable hedge or ditch shall hold me. T. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 55.

Off, when the wine in his glass was red,
He *longed* for this wayside well instead. Whittier, Mand Muller.

Their silent pain
Who have *long'd* deeply once, and *long'd* in vain. M. Arnold, A Summer Night.

II.† *trans.* To long for; desire.

To seen hire sustre that hire *longeth* soo. Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2286.

long 2 (lông), *conj.* [By aphoresis from *along* 2.] Same as *along*: in the phrase *long* of, sometimes written *long* of. [Archaic or local.]

Mit. How comes it that Fungoso appeared not with his sister's intelligence to Brisk?

Cor. Marry, *long* of the evil angels that she gave him. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

Dark Musgrave, it was *long* of thee. Scott, L. of I. M., v. 29.

long 3† (lông), *v. i.* [*<* ME. *longen*, *langen*, equiv. to *belongen*, belong; see *belong*.] To belong.

Thow has clenly the cure that to my coroune *langez*,
Of alle my werdez wele, and my weyffe eke. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 673.

And that me semes *longs* not for him to do. Paston Letters, I. 97.

long. An abbreviation of *longitude*.

—*long*. See *-ling* 2.

longan (lông'gan), *n.* [NL. *longanum*; *<* Chin. *lung-yen*, dragon's-eye.] 1. An evergreen tree, *Nephelium longanum*, closely related to the lichi, and yielding a similar but smaller and less palatable fruit. It is cultivated in China and the East Indies.—2. The fruit itself, which is exported in a dried state. 'Also called *dragon's-eye*.

longanimity (long-ga-nim'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *longanimité* = Sp. *longanimidad* = Pg. *longanimidade* = It. *longanimità*, *<* LL. *longanimita* (t)-s, forbearance, *<* *longanimis*, forbearing, patient, *<* L. *longus*, long, + *animus*, mind.] *Long*-suffering; patience; endurance.

Some minds are proportioned to that which may be dispatched at once, or within a short return of time; others to that which begins afar off, and is to be won with length of pursuit, . . . so that there may be fitly said to be a *longanimity*. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

The *longanimity* and lasting sufferance of God. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 3.

If a clergyman, he is expected to ask a blessing, . . . a function which he performs with centenarian *longanimity*, as if he reckoned . . . that a grace need be long to reach so far away as heaven. Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 68.

longanimous (long-gan'i-mus), *a.* [*<* LL. *longanimis*, patient, forbearing, *<* L. *longus*, long, + *animus*, mind: see *animus*. Cf. *magnanimous*.] Long-suffering; patient; enduring. [Rare.]

We have the present Yankee, . . . armed at all points against the old enemy Hunger, *longanimous*, good at patching. *Lowell*, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., Int.

long-arc (lông'ärk), *a.* In *elect.*, having a long arc: applied to an arc-lamp which burns with the ends of the carbon rods at an abnormally great distance apart.

longbeak (lông'bëk), *n.* A snipe of the genus *Macrorhamphus*; a dowitcher: as, the greater longbeak, *M. scolopacea*.

longbeard (lông'bërd), *n.* 1. A man with a long beard.—2. A bellarmine.—3. Same as *long-moss*.

longbill (lông'bil), *n.* A snipe or a woodcock. **long-boat** (lông'bôt), *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a sailing ship. It corresponds to the launch of a modern man-of-war.

When he [the Duke of Suffolk] was shipped in Suffolk, with intent to have passed over into France, he was met by an English Man of War, taken, and carried to Dover Sands, and there had his Head chop'd off on the side of the *Long-boat*. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 190.

longbow (lông'bô), *n.* The name commonly given to the bow drawn by hand and discharging a long feathered arrow, as distinguished from crossbows of all kinds, especially to bows having a length of five feet or over, as the bow of war and of the chase of the middle ages in Europe, those of some savage tribes, those of Japan, etc. The English especially excelled in the use of the longbow, as the principal weapon of the common soldier and of hunters, from the fourteenth century till the introduction of firearms, by which it was only gradually superseded.—To draw or pull the longbow, to exaggerate; tell improbable stories: in allusion to the wonderful stories formerly told of feats with the longbow. [In the phrase, often written a *long bow*.]

King of Cyprus . . . was on the point of pulling some dreadful long-bow, and pointing out a half dozen of people in the room as . . . the most celebrated wits of that day. *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, I.

long-bowling (lông'bôi'ing), *n.* The game of skittles. *Halliwel*.

long-breathed (lông'breth), *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time; having good breath; long-winded.

long-bullets (lông'bül'ets), *n.* A game played by casting stones. [North. Eng.]

When you saw Tady at long-bullets play.

Swift, *Dermot and Sheelah*.

long-coats (lông'kôts), *n. pl.* Long clothes: said of an infant's wear. [Eng.]

Master Thomas Billings . . . was in his long-coats fearfully passionate, screaming and roaring perpetually. *Thackeray*, *Catherine*, iii.

long-descended (lông'dë-sen'ded), *a.* Able to trace one's descent through a long line of ancestors; of ancient lineage.

long-drawn (lông'drän), *a.* Drawn out or continued to great length; protracted; prolonged: as, a long-drawn sigh or groan; a long-drawn narrative.

longe¹, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *lunged¹*.

longe² (lông'), *n.* [Also *lungce*; deriv. uncertain.] The great lake-trout or Mackinaw trout, *Cristivomer* or *Salvelinus namaycush*. Also called *toque*. [Local, U. S.]

long-eared (lông'ërd), *a.* 1. Having long ears.—2. Having long plumicorns: as, the long-eared owls.—3. Having long opercular flaps: as, the long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus* or *L. megalotis*.—Long-eared bat, one of several bats whose ears are notably long or large; especially, *Plecotus auritus*, a common European species. See *Plecotus*, *Synotis*.—Long-eared deer, the mule-deer, *Caracus macrotis*.—Long-eared fox, the African *Megalotis lalandi*, a kind of fennec. See *fennec*, *Megalotis*.—Long-eared hedgehog, *Erinaceus auritus* of Russia.—Long-eared owl, any member of the genus *Asio* or *Otus*, as the European *A. otus* or the American *A. wilsonianus*.

long-ears (lông'ërz), *n.* 1. A humorous name for a donkey.—2. The long-eared owl, *Asio otus*. [Berkshire, Eng.]

longer¹ (lông'ër), *n.* One who longs or desires.

longer² (lông'ër), *n.* [Appar. *<* long¹ + -er¹; or else *<* long², along¹, as being stored along the keelson (?).] *Naut.*, a water-cask of peculiar shape, formerly used for stowing next to the keelson; also, a row of such casks.

longeval (lông-jë'val), *a.* [*<* L. *longævus*, aged (see *longevous*), + -al.] Long-lived.

We envy the secular leisure of Methuselah, and are thankful that his biography at least (if written in the same longeval proportion) is irrecoverably lost to us.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 253.

longevity (lông-jëv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *longévité* = Sp. *longevidad* = Pg. *longevidade* = It. *longevità*, *<*

LL. *longævita* (t-), *<* L. *longævus*, aged; see *longevous*.] 1. Long life; unusually prolonged life or existence.

We shall single out the deer: upon concession a long-lived animal, and in *longevity* by many conceived to attain unto hundreds. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 9.

Such men . . . predict *longevity* to Pollock's "Course of Time." *Whipple*, *Ess.* and *Rev.*, I. 30.

2. Length or duration of life; term of existence: as, statistics of *longevity*; the average *longevity* of the race.

longevous (lông-jë'vus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *longevo*, *<* L. *longævus*, of great age, aged, *<* L. *longus*, long, + *ævum*, age.] Living a long time; of great age. [Obsolete or rare.]

[Cedar wood] is *longevous* and an evergreen.

N. Greu, *Cosmologia Sacra*, iv. 8.

long-exserted (lông'ek-sër'ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, projected far beyond some other part: said of a pair of tail-feathers when they protrude far beyond the rest, as the middle pair of a skua-gull or sawbill. *Coues*, 1872.

long-faced (lông'fäst), *a.* Having a long face, literally or figuratively; rueful-looking; doleful in appearance; solemn.

long-field (lông'feld), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder stationed in one of the extreme corners of the bowler's end of the field, distinctively called *long-field-off* or *long-off* when on the bowler's right, and *long-field-on* or *long-on* when on his left.

long-finned (lông'find), *a.* Having long fins, as a fish, or flippers, as the finner whale.—Long-finned file-fish. Same as *foot-fish*, 2.

longful (lông'fùl), *a.* [*<* long¹ + -ful.] Long; tedious. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

long-glass (lông'gläs), *n.* Same as *alc-yard*.

longhand (lông'hand), *n.* Writing of the ordinary form, as contradistinguished from *short-hand* or *stenography*.

long-headed (lông'hed'ed), *a.* 1. Having a long head; in *ethnol.*, dolichocephalic.—2. Shrewd; far-seeing; discerning: as, a long-headed man. [Colloq.]

long-headedness (lông'hed'ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being long-headed; shrewdness; far-sightedness; discernment.

Ulysses was the type of *long-headedness*.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 126.

longhorn (lông'hörn), *n.* 1. A tined moth of the family *Adelidae*, as *Adela viridella*, having very long antennæ.—2. A dipterous insect of the suborder *Nemocera*, such as tipularians or crane-flies.—3. A beetle of the group *Longicornia*; a longicorn.

long-horned (lông'hörnd), *a.* 1. Having long horns: specifically applied to some breeds of domestic cattle.—2. Having long antennæ; longicorn: as, long-horned grasshoppers.

longi, *n.* Plural of *longus*.

longicaudate (lông-jikä'dät), *a.* [*<* L. *longus*, long, + *cauda*, tail.] Long-tailed; macrurous.

longicone (lông'jikôn), *a.* [*<* L. *longus*, long, + *conus*, cone: see *cone*.] Having a long cone, as a cephalopod: as, the *longicone* straight shells. *A. Hyatt*.

longicorn (lông'jikörn), *a.* and *n.* [*<* NL. *longicornis*, long-horned, *<* L. *longus*, = E. *long*, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] I. *a.* Having long antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Longicornes* or *Longicornia*.

II. *n.* A longicorn beetle; a member of the *Longicornia*.

Longicornes (lông-jikôr'nëz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *longicornis*, long-horned: see *longicorn*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth family of the *Coleoptera tetramera*, approximately the same as the modern group *Longicornia*, and divided primarily into *Prionii* and *Cerambycini*. Latreille included *Tmesisternus* in the latter, and also appended a third tribe, *Lamiaria* (*Lamia*, *Saperda*, etc.), and a fourth, *Leptureta* (*Leptura*, etc.).

Longicornia (lông-jikôr'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *longicornis*, long-horned: see *longicorn*.] A group of tetramerous *Coleoptera*, having long filiform antennæ, sometimes several times longer than the body; the longicorns or longicorn beetles. In a few forms the antennæ are pectinate, serrate, or flabelliform. More than 8,000 species are described, among them many large and beautiful beetles. They inhabit woods, where the females deposit their eggs beneath the bark of trees by means of a long, tubular, horny ovipositor, with which the abdomen ends. The larvæ are very destructive to wood, boring it deeply, and often making their burrows in every direction. Some of them attack the roots of plants. The longicorn beetles are very generally dispersed, but the greatest number of species and the largest forms are found in South America and western Africa. The leading families are the *Lamiidae*, *Cerambycidae*, *Lepturidae*, and *Prionidae*.

longie, lungie (lông', lun'ji), *n.* [Cf. *Lomvia*, *loom³*, *loom²*.] The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. [Shetland Isles.]

longifrons (lông'ji-fronz), *a.* [*<* NL. *longifrons*, *<* L. *longus*, long, + *frons* (front-), forehead: see *front*.] In *zool.*, long-faced.

The black cattle of North Wales apparently belong . . . to the small *longifrons* type. *Darwin*, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 89.

longilateral (lông-jilät'e-räl), *a.* [*<* L. *longus*, long, + *latus* (later-), side: see *lateral*.] Long-sided; having the form of a long parallelogram. [Rare.]

Nineveh . . . was of a *longilateral* figure, ninety-five furlongs broad and an hundred and fifty long.

Sir T. Browne, *Garden of Cyrus*, ii.

longilingual (lông-jil-ing'gwäl), *a.* [*<* L. *longus*, long, + *lingua*, tongue.] In *zool.*, having a long tongue; vermilingual.

Longilingues (lông-jil-ing'gwëz), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* L. *longus*, long, + *lingua*, tongue.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of *Mellisuga*.

longimanous (lông-jim'a-nus), *a.* [*<* LL. *longimanus* (tr. Gr. μακρόχειρ, as an epithet of Artaxerxes), long-handed, *<* L. *longus*, long, + *manus*, hand.] In *zool.*, having long hands; long-handed, as an ape.

longimetric (lông-jim'et'rik), *a.* [*<* *longimetr-y* + -ic.] Pertaining to measurement along a line.—Longimetric function, the function to which a goniometric function reduces when one of the angles of the triangle becomes zero or 180°.

longimetry (lông-jim'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *longimétrie* = Sp. *longimetria* = Pg. It. *longimetria*, *<* L. *longus*, long, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths, whether accessible or inaccessible.

longing (lông'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *long¹*, *v.*] 1. An eager desire; an earnest wish or craving.

Put on my crown; I have

Immortal longings in me.

Shak., *A. and C.*, v. 2. 234.

I shall review Sicilia, for whose sight

I have a woman's longing.

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 4. 631.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, one of the peculiar and often whimsical desires experienced by pregnant women. = *Syn.* 1. Hankering, yearning, aspiration.

longingly (lông'ing-li), *adv.* With eager desire or craving.

longinuity (lông-jing'kwî-ti), *n.* [= It. *longinquità*, *<* L. *longinquitas* (t-s), length, *<* *longinquis*, remote, long, usually distant, *<* L. *longus*, long: see *long¹*.] Greatness of distance. [Rare.]

Pope Leo himself saw that *longinuity* of region doth cause the examination of truth to become odulatory. *Barrow*, *The Pope's Supremacy*.

Inordinate unvaried length, sheer *longinuity*, staggers the heart, ages the very heart of us at a view.

G. Meredith, *The Egoist*, Prel.

longipalp (lông'ji-palp), *a.* and *n.* [*<* NL. *longipalpus*, *<* L. *longus*, long, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler: see *palp*.] I. *a.* Having long maxillary palps; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Longipalpi*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Longipalpi*, as some of the rove-beetles.

Longipalpi (lông-jipal'pî), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *longipalpus*: see *longipalp*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of the Linnean genus *Staphylinus*, having long maxillary palps, as in the genera *Pæderus*, *Proctirrus*, *Stenus*, and others. Also *Longipalpati*.

Longipennatæ (lông'jipe-nä'të), *n. pl.* Same as *Longipennes*, 1.

longipennate (lông-jipen'ät), *a.* [*<* NL. *longipennatus*, long-winged, *<* L. *longus*, long, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] Long-winged, as a bird; having long penna, remiges, or flight-feathers.

Longipennes (lông-jipen'ëz), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* L. *longus*, long, + *penna*, wing.] 1. A major group of birds, the long-winged natatorial birds, such as gulls, terns, and petrels; the *Gavia* and *Tubinares* together considered as an order. In Nitzsch's classification (1829) the term was applied only to the former, the *Tubinares* being separated under the name of *Nasuta*.

2. In Sundevall's system, a synonym of *Chelidonomorphæ*.

longipenneus (lông-jipen'in), *a.* [As *Longipennes* + -ine.] Longipennate; having the wings long enough to reach, when folded, beyond the end of the tail; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Longipennes*.

longiperoneus (lông-jiper-ö-në'ns), *n.*; *pl.* *longiperonei* (-i). [NL., *<* L. *longus*, long, + NL.

peroneus.] The long peroneal or fibular muscle, commonly called *peroneus longus*. *Cowes and Shute*, 1887.

longiroster (lon-ji-rós'tér), *n.* [*<* NL. *longirostris*, long-beaked, *<* L. *longus*, long, + *rostrum*, beak; see *rostrum*.] One of the *Longirostres*.

longirostral (lon-ji-rós'trál), *a.* [*As longiroster* + *-al*.] Having a long bill or beak: specifically applied to the *Longirostres*.

longirostrate (lon-ji-rós'trát), *a.* [*As longiroster* + *-ate*.] Same as *longirostral*.

Longirostres (lon-ji-rós'trész), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *longirostris*: see *longiroster*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a family of *Grallæ* or wading birds, including the snipes and their allies, together with the ibises, ranged here on account of their superficial resemblance to curlews. With this exception, the group corresponds to the natural division of birds now called the snipe family, *Scopaciadæ*.

longisect (lon'ji-sekt), *v. t.* [*<* L. *longus*, long, + *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut; see *section*.] To bisect lengthwise and horizontally; perform longisec-tion. [*Rare*.]

longisecation (lon-ji-sek'shön), *n.* [*<* L. *longus*, long, + *sectio*(*n*), a cutting; see *section*.] Division of the body in a plane parallel with the axis, and thus longitudinal, but from side to side, and thus at right angles to the meson and to hemisection-planes: correlated with *transsection* and *hemisection*. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL, 114.

longissimus (lon-jis'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *longissimi* (-mí). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), superl. of L. *longus*, long; see *long*, *a.*] A muscle of the back, more fully called *longissimus dorsi*, notable in man for its great length, forming with the sacrolumbalis the erector spinæ, the muscle which assists in keeping the back straight or erect. It occurs under divers modifications in mammals, birds, etc.

longitude (lon'ji-tüd), *n.* [*<* F. *longitude* = Sp. *longitud* = Pg. *longitude* = It. *longitudine*, *<* L. *longitudo* (*longitudin-*), length, *<* *longus*, long; see *long*, *a.*] 1. Length; measure along the longest line.

The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms which were longer than broad by the double of their istitude. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Elem. of Architecture*.

2. In *geog.*, the angle at the pole contained between two meridians, one of which, called the first or prime meridian, passes through some conventional point from which the angle is measured. Strictly speaking, the meridian here spoken of is a plane through the plumb-line at the station parallel to the earth's axis, but not necessarily passing through that axis, since it may be that the earth's axis and the plumb-line at the station do not lie in one plane. But this distinction is wholly without importance, except in higher geodesy. The longitude of the conventional point is 0°, and longitudes are reckoned east and west from it to 180° in arc, and to 12 hours in time, 15 degrees being equal to one hour. In Great Britain universally and in the United States generally geographers reckon from the meridian of the transit-circle at the Royal Observatory of Greenwich in England; the meridian of Washington is also used in the United States. Germans reckon generally from Ferro in the Canaries, as the dividing line between the eastern and western hemispheres, though modern German scientists employ the meridian of Greenwich. In other countries geographers often reckon from the meridian of their capital or other point within their limits, as the French from Paris (and formerly from Ferro), and the Russians from the observatory of Pulkowa. Mariners generally employ the meridian of Greenwich. There are various ways of finding longitude, the problem being that of comparing the time at the place in question with that of the prime meridian. On shore the most accurate method is to compare the time of the two places by means of the electric telegraph, while at sea, the local time being determined by observation of some celestial object, it is compared with Greenwich time, as shown by a chronometer carefully set and regulated before sailing. Abbreviated *lon.*, *long.*

The ancients supposed the torrid and the frigid zones to be uninhabitable and even impenetrable by man; but while the earth, as known to them, was bounded westwardly by the Atlantic Ocean, it extended indefinitely towards the east. The dimensions of the habitable world, then (and ancient geography embraced only the home of man, *ἡ οἰκουμένη*), were much greater measured from west to east than from south to north. Accordingly, early geographers called the greater dimension, or the east and west line, the length, *longitudo*, of the earth; the shorter dimension, or the north and south line, they denominated its breadth, *latitudo*. *G. P. Marsh*, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, ix.

3. In *astron.*, the arc of the ecliptic measured eastward from the vernal equinoctial point to the foot of the circle of latitude drawn through the object, as a star or other point on the sphere whose position is in question. See *circle of latitudes*, under *circle*.—*Celestial longitude*. See def. 3.—*Geocentric, heliocentric, heliographic longitude*. See the adjectives.—*Libration in longitude*. See *libration of the moon*, under *libration*.

longitudinal (lon-ji-tü'di-nál), *a.* [= F. Sp. *longitudinal* = It. *longitudinale*, *<* NL. **longitu-*

dinalis, *<* L. *longitudo* (*longitudin-*), length, *longi-tudo*; see *longitude*.] 1. Of or pertaining to longitude or length; relating to or consisting in length: as, *longitudinal distance*.—2. In the direction of the length; running lengthwise, as distinguished from transverse or across: as, the *longitudinal diameter* of a body.—3. In *bot.*, in the direction of growth.—4. In *zool.*, extended in the long axis of the body, as any articulate animal; articulated. [*Rare*.]

Von Baer . . . adopted Cuvier's divisions, speaking of them as the peripheric, the *longitudinal*, the massive, and the vertebrate types of structure. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV, 807.

Longitudinal elasticity, the ratio of stress to strain in the case of linear extension or compression.—**Longitudinal sinus**, in *anat.* See *sinus*.—**Longitudinal strain**, in *gun.*, the strain on a small-arm or cannon which tends to rupture it circumferentially.—**Longitudinal veins**, in *entom.*, veins of an insect's wing running lengthwise to the apical margin; specifically, in the *Diptera*, applied to several such veins which, conning from the costal or anterior side, are distinguished as *first*, *second*, etc., *longitudinal*.

longitudinally (lon-ji-tü'di-nál-i), *adv.* In a longitudinal manner; in the direction of length.

longitudinated (lon-ji-tü'di-ná-ted), *a.* [*<* L. *longitudo* (*longitudin-*), length, + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Extended in length. *Goldsmith*. [*Rare*.]

long-leg (lóng'leg), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *leg*, 6.

long-legged (lóng'legd or leg'ed), *a.* Having long legs or hind limbs.—**Long-legged chatterers**, Swainson's name of his *Leiotrichanæ*. See *Liötrichinæ*.—**Long-legged hawk**, a hawk of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ*, having the tarsi proportionally long, as the goshawk, the European sparrow-hawk, or the American sharp-shinned hawk.—**Long-legged plover**, a stilt. See *Himantopus*.—**Long-legged thrush**, Swainson's name for a bird of his family *Crateropodidæ*. See *Crateropodidæ*, and cut under *Crateropus*.

long-legs (lóng'legz), *n.* An insect having long legs, such as the *Tipula oleracea* or common crane-fly and its congeners. See *daddy-long-legs*.

long-lived (lóng'lívd), *a.* [*<* *long*¹ + *life* + *-ed*².] Having a long life or existence; living or lasting long.

A *long-lived* soap-bubble displays every color which can be produced by polarization. *O. N. Rood*, *Modern Chromatics*, p. 50.

longlivedness (lóng'lívd-nes), *n.* Longevity; unusual length of life. [*Rare*.]

If then . . . there can be discovered a reciprocating relation between want of gall in animals and *longlivedness*, . . . we have the basis for an inductive proof. *R. Adamson*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV, 789.

longly (lóng'li), *adv.* [*<* ME. **longly*, *langty*, *<* AS. *langlice*, for a long time (= Icel. *langliga*, for a long time past), *<* *lang*, long; see *long*¹ and *-ly*².] 1. For a long time. [*Rare*.]

The horse stroked oute his necke als ferre als he myghte, and likked Alexander hand; and he kneifid donne on his kneesse, and bihelde Alexander in the vesage *langty*. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 1. (Halliwell)*.

[In the following passage from Shakspeare the word is commonly understood to imply also "longingly."]

Master, you look'd so *longly* on the maid,
Perhaps you mark'd not what's the pith of all.
Shak., T. of the S., i. l. 170.]

2. Lengthily in space.
Asci clavate, obtuse, *longly* pedicellate.
M. C. Cooke, *Brit. Fungi*, p. 761.

long-minded (lóng'mín'ded), *a.* Patient; longanimous. [*Rare*.]

[A judge must be] *long-minded* to endure the rusticity and homeliness of common people in giving evidence, after their plain fashion and facility. *S. Ward*, *Sermons*, p. 120. (*Davies*.)

long-moss (lóng'mós), *n.* An epiphytic plant, *Tillandsia usneoides*, with gray filiform stems and leaves, forming dense pendulous tufts which drape the forests of the southern United States. See *Tillandsia*. Also called *longbeard*, and more rarely and less appropriately *black-moss*, *Spanish moss*, and *barba Hispanica*.

Longmynd group. [Named by Sedgwick from the *Longmynd Hills* in Shropshire.] In *geol.*, an assemblage of strata which form a part of the lowest division of the Silurian series, or the Lower Cambrian of some of the latest authorities. The series is of great thickness as developed in Wales, and contains the usual fossils characteristic of the lowest division of the Lower Silurian of Murchison, Barande, and Hall. See *Silurian*.

longneck (lóng'nek), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dasula acuta*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. See cut under *Dasula*. [New Jersey.]

longness (lóng'nes), *n.* Length. [*Rare*.]

longnose (lóng'nöz), *n.* The garfish: so called from the elongated snout or jaws.

Longobardian (long-gō-bär'di-an), *a.* [*<* L. *Longobardi*, *Langobardi*, a people of northern Germany, subsequently established in northern

Italy; see *Lombard*.] Pertaining or relating to the Longobards; Lombard or Lombardic.

long-off (lóng'ôf), *n.* Same as *long-field-off*. See *long-field*.

long-on (lóng'ôn), *n.* Same as *long-field-on*. See *long-field*.

long-primer (lóng'prim'ér), *n.* A size of type, measuring about ninety lines to the foot, next larger than bourgeois and smaller than small-pica. [Generally written by printers as two words, *long primer*.]

long-purples (lóng'pér'plz), *n.* 1. The man-orchis, *Orchis mascula*. *Britten and Holland*, *Eng. Plant Names*.

Long purples,
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
But our cold maids do dead-men's-fingers call them.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 170.

2. The purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*. *Britten and Holland*, *Eng. Plant Names*.

Gay *long-purples* with its tuffy spike:
She'd wade o'er shoes to reach it in the dyke.
Clare, *Village Minstrel*, ii. 90.

long-range (lóng'ránj), *a.* Having a long range; capable of hitting at a long distance.

It would not be very difficult or very costly to strengthen Gibraltar by placing modern *long-range* guns high up on the rock, with mountings which would allow of an all-round fire. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII, 2.

long-rest (lóng'rest), *n.* In *medieval musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equal in time-value to a long. It was either "perfect" (equal to three breves: see a) or "imperfect" (equal to two breves: see b).

long-ruffer (lóng'ruf'ér), *n.* A coarse heckle.

long-run (lóng'run), *n.* See in the *long run*, under *run*.

long-settle (lóng'set'el), *n.* See *settle*.

longshanks (lóng'shanks), *n.* 1. A long-legged person.—2. A bird of the genus *Himantopus*; a stilt.

long-shawl (lóng'shál), *n.* A shawl much longer than it is wide, the length being usually about twice the width.

longshore (lóng'shōr), *a.* and *n.* [By aphoresis from *alongshore*.] I. *a.* Existing or employed along the shore or coast: as, the *longshore fisheries*; a *longshore boatman*.

II. *n.* A longshoreman.

longshoreman (lóng'shōr-mán), *n.*; pl. *longshoremen* (-men). I. A workman, as a stevedore or jobber, who is employed in loading and discharging the cargoes of vessels.—2. One who makes a living along shores by fishing for clams, oysters, etc.

long-short (lóng'shört), *n.* A skirt somewhat shorter than a petticoat, worn by women when doing household work. *Barlett*. [Local, U. S.]

Her dress was a blue-striped linen short-gown, wrapper, or *long-short*, a coarse yellow petticoat, and checked apron. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, i. 3.

long-sighted (lóng'sí'ted), *a.* 1. Able to see objects at a great distance; hence, having far-sight; of acute intellect; sagacious; far-seeing.—2. Able to see objects distinctly at a distance, but not close at hand; presbyopic or hypermetropic; far-sighted.

longsightedness (lóng'sí'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance; hence, sagacity as regards the future; far-sighted discernment.—2. In *pathol.*, a defect of sight owing to which objects near at hand are seen indistinctly, while those at remoter distances appear distinctly; hypermetropia; presbyopia.

long-slide (lóng'slíd), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a slide-valve of sufficient length to govern the parts of both ends of the cylinder, and having a hollow back which forms an eduction-passage. Valves of this description are used in the Cornish type of engine. *E. H. Knight*.

long-slip (lóng'slíp), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder whose position is some distance behind and on the right of the batter.

longsome (lóng'sum), *a.* [*<* *long*¹ + *-some*.] Long and tedious: applied to persons and things. [*Now rare*.]

A lampe . . . made
With oyle and weecke to last the *longsome* night.
Goswigne, *Dan Bartholomew of Bath*.
When chill'd by adverse Snows, and beating Rain,
We tread with weary Sleeps the *longsome* Pisin.
Prior, *Henry and Emma*.

longsomeness (lóng'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being longsome; tediousness. [*Rare*.]

long-spun (lóng'spun), *a.* Spun or extended to a great length; long-drawn; tedious.

longspur (lông'spér), *n.* In *ornith.*, a bird of the genus *Centropus* (or *Calcarius*): same as *lark-bunting*, 1.—**Bay-winged longspur.** See *bay-winged*.

long-staple (lông'stā'pl), *a.* Having a long fiber: a commercial term applied to cotton of a superior grade, also called *sea-island cotton*. See *cotton-plant*.

long-stitch (lông'stich), *n.* Satin-stitch worked plain, without filling or raising.

long-stop (lông'stóp), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder who stands behind the wicket-keeper and stops balls that escape the latter.

longstop (lông'stóp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *long-stopped*, ppr. *longstopping*. [*< long-stop, n.*] To act as long-stop at cricket.

long-sufferance (lông'suf'ér-ans), *n.* Same as *long-suffering*.

God of his goodness, patience, and *long-sufferance*, gave them a time to repent.

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

long-suffering¹ (lông'suf'ér-ing), *n.* Long endurance of injury or provocation; patience under offense.

Dearest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and *longsuffering*? *Rom. ii. 4.*

long-suffering² (lông'suf'ér-ing), *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation with patience; not easily moved to retaliation.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *longsuffering*, and abundant in goodness. *Ex. xxxiv. 6.*

long-tail (lông'tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. An animal, particularly a dog, having an uncut tail. Formerly, in England, a long-tail was a gentleman's dog, or a dog qualified to hunt, it being required that the tails of other dogs should be cut. Hence the phrase *come cut and long-tail*. See *cut, p. a.*

2. The long-tailed duck.—**3†.** An old nickname for a native of Kent. *Halliwel.*

II. *a.* Having the tail uncut, as a dog.

long-tailed (lông'tāld), *a.* **1.** Having a long tail; hence, long-drawn; attenuated.

Monseur Perrault . . . has endeavored to turn into Ridicule several of Homer's Similitudes, which he calls "Comparaisons à longue queue." *Long-tail'd Comparisons.* *Addison, Spectator, No. 303.*

2. In *entom.*, having a long-exserted ovipositor, as many ichneumons; having a long terobra or borer. *Westwood.*—**Japanese long-tailed fowls.** See *Japanese.*—**Long-tailed duck, finch, mouse, pangolin, tiger-cat, titmouse, trogon,** etc. See the nouns.

long-take (lông'tāk), *n.* A certain number (132) of herrings. [*Yarmouth, Eng.*]

long-tongue (lông'tung), *n.* **1.** A kind of woodpecker; the wryneck. Also called *tongue-bird*.—**2.** A tale-bearer; a gossip. [*Prov. Eng.*]

long-tongued (lông'tungd), *a.* **1.** Having a long or large tongue; macroglossate. See *Macroglossi*.—**2.** Prating; babbling; loquacious.

A *long-tongued* knave, one that uttereth all he knowes. *Florio, p. 17. (Halliwel.)*

The foul fa' ye . . . for a *long-tongued* clavering wife! . . . Couldn't ye let the fuddy alone w' your whiggery? *Scott, Old Mortality, vii.*

longulite (lông'gū-lit), *n.* [*< L. longulus*, rather long (dim. of *longus*, long), + *-ite*.²] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Vogelsang for linear groups of the most elementary products of devitrification, called by him *globulites*. See *margarite*.

longus (lông'gus), *n.*; pl. *longi* (lông'ji). [*NL.* (sc. *musculus*), *< L. longus*, long: see *long*.¹] A long, deep-seated muscle of the neck, more fully called *longus colli*, lying upon the front of several cervical and dorsal vertebrae, and serving to bend the neck forward or downward. It is less developed in man than in some other animals, as birds, particularly those which have a long sigmoid neck and capture their prey with a thrust of the beak.

long-visaged (lông'viz'āj'd), *a.* Having a long face; hence, having a sober, sad, or rueful face or visage.

long-waisted (lông'wās'ted), *a.* **1.** Having a long waist, as a person or a ship. See *waist*.—**2.** Long from the armpits to the waist or narrowest part, as a dress or coat.

long-wall (lông'wāl), *a.* In *coal-mining*, an epithet noting a method of working a coal-mine in which the whole seam is worked away except the pillars at the shafts and sometimes the main-road pillars. In this system no attempt is made to support the roof of the working-places by pillars of coal, which is worked in a long face (hence the name *long-wall*), the roof being allowed to settle down and fill the cavity left by the removal of the coal. Where the roof exhibits a tendency to break off close to the working-face, it is temporarily supported by cribs of timber or checks, or by a double or triple line of props. Two kinds of long-wall working are in use: *long-wall retreating* or *withdrawing* and *long-wall advancing*. In the latter the roads or gangways are kept open, and the roof is supported

by pack-walls built of the gob. In long-wall withdrawing the gangways are in the solid coal, and pack-walls are not needed. The long-wall system of working is not applicable to beds of coal having a high dip, nor to very thick seams; and it has not been introduced into the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. Where it can be advantageously used, it is admitted that a considerably larger percentage of the coal can be won by it than by any other system. Also *long-work*.

longways (lông'wāz), *adv.* [*< long + -ways* for *-wise*.] Longwise; lengthwise. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

A vast mole which lies *longways*, almost in a parallel line to Naples. *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

long-winded (lông'win'ded), *a.* **1.** Long-breathed; using much breath by prolonged speech.

The *long-winded* old salts who come here to report their wrecks. *The Century, XXVIII. 580.*

2. Tedious from length; of a wearisome or burdensome length: said of speech or writing.

Long-winded exercises, singings, and catechisings. *B. Jonson, Epicoene, ff. 1.*

And there he told a long *long-winded* tale. *Tennyson, The Brook.*

long-windedness (lông'win'ded-nes), *n.* The character of being long-winded.

Richardson, the only author who ever made *long-windedness* seem a benefaction. *Lovell, New Princeton Rev., I. 160.*

longwise (lông'wīz), *adv.* [*< long*¹ + *-wise*.] In the direction of length; lengthwise. [*Rare.*]

longworm (lông'wèrm), *n.* A marine rhynchocelous turbellarian or nemertean worm of extreme length for its thickness. See *Lineida, Lineus*.

Lonicera (lon-i-sē'rā), *n.* [*NL.* (Plumier, 1703), named after Adam *Lonicer*, a German botanist (died 1586).] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants, the honeysuckles, type of the tribe *Lonicereae*, characterized by an irregular tubular corolla (sometimes two-lipped), exstipulate leaves, and a two- or three-celled berry, almost always few-seeded. About 100 species are known, natives of the temperate and tropical regions of the northern hemisphere, ornamental shrubs, often climbing, with (often) fragrant, variously colored flowers, growing in cymes, in pedunculate heads, or sometimes in pairs. See *honeysuckle*.

Lonicereae (lon-i-sē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (R. Brown, 1818), *< Lonicer* + *-ae*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, based on the genus *Lonicera*, belonging to the natural order *Caprifoliaceae*, distinguished by having a tubular or campanulate corolla (often with an irregular limb), an elongated style with usually a capitate stigma, and the cells of the ovary with from one to an indefinite number of ovules. It includes 11 genera, which are almost entirely confined to the northern hemisphere.

lonk¹ (lôngk), *n.* Same as *lank*². *Halliwel.*

lonk² (lôngk), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A hollow; a small dingle. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

loo¹ (lō), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *love*¹.

loo² (lō), *n.* [*Also lu*; abbr. of *lanterloo*.] **1.** A game of cards. It is played by any number of persons up to seventeen with a full pack, the cards ranking as in whist. Each player deposits a certain number of chips (generally three), called a *loo*, in the pool, and after looking at his hand of three cards can either withdraw or declare—that is, play the hand through. The players who win the tricks divide the pool according to the number of tricks taken by each; any player declaring and failing to take a trick is looted, and must deposit three chips in the pool. Often called *division loo*.

2. The deposit, generally of three chips, which the players make in the pool in the game of loo.

loo² (lō), *v. t.* [*Also lu*; *< loo*², *n.*] To beat in the game of loo, as a player that has declared.

loo³ (lō), *interj.* [*Cf. halloo*.] Same as *halloo*.

'Loo, Paris, 'loo! The bull has the game. *Shak., T. and C., v. 7. 10.*

loobilyt (lō'bi-li), *a.* [*< looby + -ly*¹.] Looby-like; lubberly; awkward; clumsy.

A *loobily* country fellow. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

loobilyt (lō'bi-li), *adv.* [*< loobily, a.*] Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner.

loobs (lōbz), *n.* [*Corn. loob*, slime, sludge.] In *mining*, tin-slime or sludge of the after-leavings. *Pryce.* [*Cornwall, Eng.*]

looby (lō'bi), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. loby, lobic*; an extension or dim. form of *lob*: see *lob*¹. Cf. *lubber*.] **I.** *n.* 1. An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber. [*Rare or obsolete.*]

This lorean that laddie this *looby* away. *Richard the Redeless, ll. 170.*

I must leave you—I own I am somewhat flurried—and that confounded *looby* has perceived it. *Sheridan, The Rivals, ll. 1.*

2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [*Local, New Eng.*]

II. *a.* Lubberly; gawky. [*Rare.*]

This great, big, overgrown metropolis, . . . like a *looby* son who has outgrown his stamina. *Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.*

looch, *n.* See *looh*².

Loochooan (lō-chō'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Loochoo* (also written *Loo Choo, Lew Chew, Lew Kew, Liu Kiu, Riu Kiu*, etc.) (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Loochoo, formerly a kingdom tributary to China and sometimes partly also to Japan, now a ken or prefecture of the Japanese empire, consisting of the chain of small islands between Japan and Formosa, and named from the largest group, specifically called the Loochoo Islands.

II. *n.* A native of Loochoo.

looser (lō'ér), *n.* [*Also lufe, lever*, appar. a trade abbr. of equiv. *velour*, *< F. velours*, velvet: see *velour, velours, velvet*.] A hatters' brushing-pad. *E. H. Knight.*

loof¹ (lōf), *n.* [*Also (dial.) lufe, luf*; *< ME. lofe, lufe*, the palm of the hand (see also *loof*²), *< AS. *lōf* (not certain; supposed to be contained in *glōf*, *> E. glove*, *q. v.*) = *leel, löf*, the palm of the hand, = *Sw. lofre*, the wrist, = *Dan. dial. luffe* (in *luffevante*, a woolen glove) = *Goth. löfa*, the palm of the hand. Hence perhaps ult. *loof*², *q. v.*] The palm of the hand; also, the hand itself. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

I may touch with my *lufe* the ground evyn here. *Tourneley Mysteries, p. 32.*

Auld baudrons [a cat] by the ingle sits, An' w' her *loof* her face a washin'. *Burns, Willie Wastie.*

To creesh one's loof. See *creesh*.

loof² (lōf or luf), *n.* [*Also (in some uses) luff*; *< ME. loof* (*> OF. loffe*), a contrivance for altering a ship's course (called in *ML. draecna*), prob. a paddle or an oar to assist the helm (see quot. under def. 1); cf. *G. luf, luv, loff* = *Dan. luv* = *Sw. luf*, the weather-gage, = *OE. lof, loef, louf, loo*, the weather-gage, the lower corner of a sail next the wind; *< D. loef*, the weather-gage, loof, luff, *OD. loef*, appar. a paddle or oar used in steering, also, like *loeve, loefnael*, a thole; cf. *loefhals, loefhout*, etc.; cf. also *ME. lof*, a beam or bar; appar. orig. a particular use of the word which appears in *E. loof*¹, the palm of the hand; cf. *OHG. laffa*, *MHG. *loffe*, *G. dial. laffen, laff*, the blade of an oar, or of a rudder; cf. *L. palma*, the palm of the hand, also the blade of an oar. Hence *aloof*, *q. v.* See *loof*², 1†.

A contrivance (apparently a paddle or an oar) for altering the course of a ship. See *etymology*.

Heo rihten heore *loues* And up drogen seiles, Lithen ouer sestrem. *Layamon.*

2. That part of a ship's bow where the sides begin to curve in toward the stem. See *loof*.

—**Aff-loof.** See *aff*.

loof^{2†}, *v.* The earlier spelling of *loof*².

loof^{3†}, *n.* A Middle English form of *loaf*¹.

loofward† (lōf' or luf'wārd), *adv.* [= *D. loef-vaarts*; as *loaf*² + *-ward*.] Windward.

look¹ (lōk), *v.* [*< ME. token, tokien*, *< AS. lōcian* = *OS. lōkōn* = *MD. lōken* = *OHG. luogēn, luagēn, tuokēn*, *MHG. luogen, G. lügen, dial. lügen*, look; further connections unknown.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To exercise the sense or faculty of vision; use the eyes in seeing; fix the sight upon some object, or upon some point or portion of space. Used—

(a) Absolutely.

And Jacob lifted up his eyes, and looked, and behold, Esau came. *Gen. xxxiii. 1.*

I'll look no more, Lest my brain turn. *Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 22.*

(b) Before a word or phrase signifying direction, manner, or purpose: as, *look* here; *look* there; *he looked* back; to *look* for something lost.

For evering up-on the ground I see thee starc; Approach neer, and *looke* up murlly. *Chaucer, Prolog. to Sir Thopas, l. 8.*

And he *looked* this way and that way. *Ex. ii. 12.*

(c) Before a preposition governing the thing seen or an intervening object or medium: as, to *look* at a house; to *look* over a wall or through a window; to *look* into a mirror or a book; to *look* upon the wine.

The damsel was very fair to *look* upon. *Gen. xxiv. 16.*

She, *looking* thro' and thro' me, . . . never speaks. *Tennyson, Lillian.*

He walked about the library with his hands in his pockets, *looking* at all the books. *Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxiv.*

2. To afford a view or outlook; have a direction; face or be turned: usually with *on*, *upon*, *to*, or *toward*: as, the windows *look toward* the ocean; the house *looks upon* a narrow street.

The door of the inner gate that *looketh toward* the north. Ezek. viii. 3.

They turned to a window *looking to* the close. *Fire of Frensdraught* (Child's Ballads, VI. 175).

There is yet another presumption, *looking* the other way. E. Tuckerman, *Genera Lichenum*, p. 198.

3. To keep watch; be careful; take heed; see to it: as, he *looks after* my luggage: used intensively in the ejaculatory phrases *look out!* *look sharp!*

Look well to thy herds. Prov. xxvii. 23.

Look that you bind them fast. Shak., *Tit. And.*, v. 2. 166.

4. To seem to the view; have the appearance of being; appear: as, he *looks like* his brother; it *looks as if* it would rain; the patient *looks better*.

I meet everywhere in this country with these little brooks; and they *look as if* they were full of fish. Cotton, in Walton's *Angler*, ii. 224.

Narcissus, praised with all a parson's power, *Look'd* a white lily sunk beneath a shower. Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 104.

[The use with *to be* is inelegant and chiefly colloquial.

Well, says he, you *look to be* a man in distress. Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 270.]

5. To strive to seem; put on the appearance of being; assume to be.

Nay, *look not big*, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret. Shak., *T. of the S.*, iii. 2. 230.

He would always affect to swagger and *look big* as he passed by me. Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, ii. 3.

6. To exercise mental vision or observation (in a certain way); direct the mind or understanding; take notice: often with *at*.

He that made us with such large discourse, *Looking before and after.* Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 4. 37.

Look, how much we thus expell of sin, so much we expell of vertue. Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 26.

We are not only to *look at* the bare action, but *at the reason* of it. Stillington.

7. To have a prospect or anticipation; direct the mind expectantly; be in expectation of or with regard to something.

I *look'd* men schulde vn-to me lowte, Where-so that y wente by the way. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

Who would have *looked* it should have been that rascal Surly? He had dyed his beard and all. B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, iv. 4.

He must *look to* fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. Clarendon, *Great Rebellion*.

The way in which we *looked forward* for letters from our bride and bridegroom was quite a curiosity. Thackeray, *Adventures of Philip*, xxxii.

To look about one, to be on the watch; be vigilant; be circumspect or guarded.—**To look after**. (a) To attend to; take care of; have an eye to or upon: as, *to look after* one's interests; *to look after* a friend who is in danger.

My subject does not oblige me *to look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it has now retreated. Woodward.

Lady T. But, Sir Peter, you know you promised to come to Lady Sneerwell's too. *Sir Peter.* Well, well, I'll call in just to *look after* my own character. Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, ii. 1.

I was told to *look after* you once, and I mean to do it. H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, p. 236.

(b) To expect; look forward to.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. Luke xxi. 26.

(c) To consider; be concerned about.—**To look alive**, to be on the alert; bestir one's self. [Colloq.]—**To look beside**, see *beside*.—**To look down on or upon**, to regard as beneath one; view with contempt; despise.

Lewis the Fourteenth *looked down on* his brother King with an air not unlike that with which the Count in Molière's play regards Monsieur Jourdain, just fresh from the mummery of being made a gentleman. Macaulay, *Frederic the Great*.

Greek-speaking Roman Emperors *looked down on* those of their subjects and neighbours who kept on the acquired tongue of Old Rome, just as they *looked down on* those of their subjects and neighbours who kept on the primitive speech of Italy. E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 438.

To look for. (a) To seek for; search for: as, *to look for* a passage in a book. (b) To expect; count upon: as, *to look for* good news.

Nevertheless, we . . . *look for* new heavens and new earth. 2 Pet. iii. 13.

O, I did *look for* him With the sun's rising: marvel he could sleep. B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, i. 1.

Look now for no enchanting voice. Milton, *S. A.*, l. 1065.

Our Saviour and his Apostles did not only foresee, but foretell and forewarn us *to look for* schisme. Milton, *Church-Government*, i. 6.

To look for a needle in a bottle of hay or in a haystack. See *bottle* and *haystack*.—**To look in**, to take a look or glance into a place; hence, to make a brief visit or call (as if merely for observation).

It would be unkind to pass, as it were, the door of his relatives without just *looking in* for a few hours. Barham, *Ingoldby Legends*, I. 20.

To look into, to inspect closely; observe narrowly; examine: as, *to look into* the conduct of another; *to look into* one's affairs.

He . . . has thoroughly *looked into* and examined human nature. Bacon, *Physical Fables*, x., Expl.

To look like. See *like* 2.—**To look on**. [On, adv.] To be a mere spectator.

The King now seldom or never Plays, but contents himself sometimes with *looking on*. Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 222.

To look on or upon. [On or upon, prep.] (a) To esteem; hold in estimation: formerly used absolutely in a good sense.

That fellow there? will he respect and honour him? He has been *look'd upon* [with favor], they say; will he own him? Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, v. 6.

Her friends would *look on* her the worse. Prior, *Alma*, ii.

(b) To consider; regard; view: with *as* after the object: *to look upon* a remark as an affront.

It may rather be *looked upon* as an Excrescence, than as an essential Part of the Poem. Addison, *Spectator*, No. 315.

To look out, to be on the watch; with *for* before an object: as, *to look out for* squalls or breakers.

The Fish is presently sent to the Market in one of their Boats, the rest *looking out* again for more. Dampier, *Voyages*, II. i. 127.

I had scarcely time to order every man *to look out*, when the battle-tempest of arrows broke upon us from the woods. Stanley, *Dark Continent*, I. 236.

To look over, to examine cursorily: as, *to look over* a catalogue; *to look over* accounts.

John *looks over* the books in the case. W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 139.

To look sharp. (a) To exercise great vigilance; be extremely careful. [Colloq.]

The captain himself, according to a frequent though invidious behaviour of military men, ordered his man *to look sharp* that none but one of the ladies should have the place he had taken fronting the coach-box. Steele, *Spectator*, No. 132.

(b) To be quick; make haste. [Colloq.]

Kit told this gentleman *to look sharp*, and he not only said he would *look sharp*, but he actually did, and presently came running back. Dickens, *Old Curiosity Shop*, xxxix.

To look through. (a) To take a view of the contents of: as, *to look through* a book of engravings. (b) To see through; see or understand perfectly. [Archaic.]

He is a great observer, and he *looks Quite through* the deeds of men. Shak., *J. C.*, i. 2. 202.

When you have seen his outside, you have *looked through* him, and need employ your discovery no farther. Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Meere Formal Man.

To look to or unto. (a) To give heed to; take care of.

For ere that unto armes I me betooke, Unto my fathers sheepe I usde to looke. Spenser, *Mother Inub. Tale*, l. 292.

Look to the woman. [Celia swoons.] B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iv. 2.

They *looked well to* their steps, and made a shift to get staggering over. Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 240.

(b) To resort to or depend upon for something with confidence or expectation: as, he *looks to* me for payment.

Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth. Isa. xlv. 22.

The authors steadfastly *looked to* the surviving heir for pay or patronage in return for his miserable dote of consolation. Gifford, *Int. to Ford's Plays*, p. xvii.

They *looked to* Caesar and his legions to protect the Empire, and themselves as part of it. E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 126.

To look toward, to drink the health of. [Low.]

The ladies drank to his health, and Mr. Moss, in the most polite manner, *looked towards* him. Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, liii.

=Syn. 4. *Appear*, *see*, *to see*.

II. *trans.* 1†. To see to; take care of.

But leches full lynely *look'd* his wound; With oile and with ointment abill therefore, Bond it full bigly on hor best wiae. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7525.

2†. To look or search for; seek; expect.

But other cures of Cristen thei coveten nougt to haue, But there as wyunnyng lijth he *looketh* none other. Piets *Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 470.

I come To *look a young man* I call brother. Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, iv. 5.

3†. To search; inspect. [Rare.]

Look all these ladies' eyes, And see if there he not concealed hea. B. Jonson, *Hue and Cry*.

4. To affect in some way by the manner of looking or appearing: as, *to look one out of countenance*.

A spirit fit to start into an empire, And *look* the world to law. Dryden, *Cleomenes*.

And like a Basilisk almost *look'd* the Assembly dead. Cowley, *Pindaric Odes*, xiv. 3.

Most of them recommended that he should go in such force as *to look down* opposition, and crush the rebellion in its birth. Prescott.

5. To express or manifest by looks, or by the general aspect.

Soft eyes *looked love* to eyes which spake again. Byron, *Child Harold*, iii. 21.

Dr. Woods *looked* his creed more decidedly, perhaps, than any of the Professors. O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 250.

To look a gift-horse in the mouth. See *gift-horse*.—**To look babies in one's eyes**. See *baby*, 3.—**To look daggers**. See *dagger* 1.—**To look in the face**, to face or meet with boldness; stand front to front, as for battle.

Then Amaziah sent messengers to Jehoshaphat, the son of Jehoshaphat son of Jehu, king of Israel, saying, Come, let us *look one another in the face*. 2 Ki. xiv. 8.

To look out, to search for and discover; pick out; select: as, *to look out* associates of good reputation.

Let me *look out* my things to make this fly. Cotton, in Walton's *Angler*, ii. 246.

To look up. (a) To search for till found: as, I will *look up* the passage. (b) To pay a visit to; call upon: as, I must *look you up* some day. [Colloq.]

He used to go back for a week, just *to look up* his old friends. Dickens, *Pickwick*, xlix.

look¹ (lûk), *n.* [*<* ME. *loke*; *<* *look*¹, *v.*] 1. Visual or facial expression; cast of countenance; personal aspect: often used in the plural with a singular sense: as, a benevolent *look*; his *looks* are against him.

A sweet attractive kinde of grace, A full assurance given by *looks*, Continual comfort in a face. M. Rowden, *Astrophel*.

How much more elder art thou than thy *looks*! Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 251.

When you come to the eyes, Mr. Carmine, let me know, that I may call up a *look*. Foote, *Taste*, i. 1.

2. Appearance or seeming in general; the quality of anything as judged by the eye or the understanding: as, I do not like the *look* of the sky; the *look* of the thing (an action, a proposition, or the like) is bad. [Chiefly colloq.]

No tears Dim the sweet *look* that Nature wears. Longfellow, *Sunrise*.

3. The act of looking or seeing; glance: as, loving *looks*.

A doleful *loke* than lokede he That percyd myn hert bothe blode & bon. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 206.

His was the subtle *look* and sly, That, apying all, seems naught to spy. Scott, *Rokeby*, v. 16.

=Syn. 1. Appearance, complexion, mien, manner, air.— 3. Sight, glance, gaze.

look², *v. t.* See *look* 2.

lookdown (lûk'down), *n.* A carangoid fish, the moonfish or horsehead, *Scelene romer*. See *cut under horsehead*.

looker¹ (lûk'ér), *n.* 1. One who looks or watches; one who seeks or explores.—2. Specifically—(a) A shepherd or herdsman. (b) An inspector. [Prov. Eng.]

There is no election [in Morpeth] of fish and flesh *lookers*. Municip. Corp. Report, 1835.

looker² (lûk'ér), *n.* See *looker*.

looker-on (lûk'ér-on'), *n.* One who looks on; a spectator.

Lookers-on many times see more than gamesters. Bacon, *Followers and Friends* (ed. 1887).

My business in this state Made me a *looker on* here in Vienna. Shak., *M. for M.*, v. 1. 319.

I speake not this as my owne sense, but what was the disconrae and thoughts of others who were *lookers on*. Evelyn, *Diary*, March 12, 1672.

looking (lûk'ing), *n.* [*<* ME. *lokyng*; verbal *n.* of *look*¹, *v.*] 1†. Appearance; aspect; countenance.

And with his chere and *lokyng* al to-tern, For sorwe of this, and with his armes folden, He stod this woful Troylus biforen. Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 358.

2†. Glance of the eye; regard.

Swich subtile *lokyng* and dissimulinges For drede of jalouse mennes aperceyvinges. Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, l. 277.

3. Search or searching: as, a careful *looking* for names and dates.

looking-for (lûk'ing-fôr), *n.* Expectation; anticipation; foreboding.

A certain fearful *looking for* of judgment. Heb. x. 27.

looking-glass (lûk'ing-glâs), *n.* A plate of glass silvered (coated with quicksilver) on the back, so as to show images by reflection; a plane mirror of glass. The metallic coating is generally an amalgam of tin. A sheet of tin-foil is laid first upon a table and the mercury poured upon it; the glass is then applied horizontally upon the amalgam, to which it readily adheres.

All this is very excellently contrived in a faire *looking glasse* that hangeth at the side of his bedde. Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 187.

There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass*. South, *Sermons*.

Looking-glass plant or tree, an evergreen tree of the genus *Heritiera*.

lookout (lûk'out), *n.* 1. A watching for the appearance or occurrence of anything, especially from without; vigilant observation or scrutiny; watch: as, to keep a good *lookout* at sea; to be on the *lookout* for an opportunity.

I think, if anything was to be foreseen, I have as sharp a *look-out* as another. *Goldenlith, Good-natured Man, ii.*

2. A place where a watch is kept; a post of external observation: as, the *lookout* on a ship's mast.—3. A person or party engaged in keeping watch, especially for things outside.

Even the *lookouts* were unaware of the proximity of the iceberg until it was actually upon them. *Science, V. 460.*

4. The subject of observation or vigilance; something to be watched for or guarded against: as, every man's interest is his own *lookout*.—5. A prospect or view; an outlook. [Rare.]

On this magnificent quay, with its glorious *lookout* over the lagoons. *Novels, Venetian Life, xvii.*

loom¹ (lôm), *n.* [*< ME. lome, < AS. gelôma, also and-gelôma, andlôma, tool, instrument, implement; perhaps lit. 'a thing of frequent use': cf. gelôme, frequently, gelômic, frequent.*] 1†. A utensil; a tool; a weapon; an article in general: now used only in composition, as in *heirloom, workloom, etc.* See *heirloom*.

He lyfetes lygtly his *lome*, & let hit domn fayre, With the barbe of the bitto bi the bare nek. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2309.*

The *lomes* that ich labour with and lyfode deserue Ya pater-nostre and my prymer. *Piers Plowman (C), vi. 45.*

2. A machine for weaving any fabric from yarn or thread. The essential parts of a loom are: the *frame*, which supports the working parts; the *yarn-beam*, at the back part of the frame, upon which the warp-threads are wound; the *cloth-beam*, at the front part of the frame, upon which the cloth is wound as the weaving proceeds; the *heddles* and their mounting; the *reed*; and the *batten* (otherwise called *lay* and *fathe*), which carries the reed. The warp-threads extend in parallel relation from the yarn-beam to the cloth-beam, being also passed serially through the loops or eyes of the heddles, or harness, and through the interspaces of the reed. The operations of winding the warp-threads upon the yarn-beam, and passing them in due order through the loops or eyes of the heddles, and the interspaces of the reed, are collectively called "setting up the piece." The function of the heddles is to form the shed for the passage of the shuttle. The warp-threads are separated systematically by the heddles into two or more series, each controlled and alternately drawn upward and downward by the vertical motion of the heddles, thus leaving an opening or shed between the ranks of warp-threads, through which the shuttle is thrown or shot by the hand, or by pickers operated by the hand of the weaver in the hand-loom, or by picker-staff mechanism in the power-loom. (See *heddle* and *picker*.) The reed is carried by the batten, which swings radially on its bearings through an arc small in proportion to the radius. The reed is composed of a series of thin slats or wires arranged in parallel relation between two parallel bars placed at such distance asunder that the threads of the warp passing through the interspaces between the slats or wires may be serially opened or separated by the heddles, in forming the shed, without impinging upon these bars. The function of the reed is to force the thread of weft, wool, or filling, as passed between the warp-threads by the shuttle, as near as desirable to that part of the weft-thread which has just previously been embraced by the warp-threads. For this purpose the batten is swung so that the slats or wires of the reed drive the weft-thread against the previously woven part of the texture with a sharp blow. (See *reed* and *batten*.) The weft-thread is wound upon a bobbin or quill which turns upon a wire in the shuttle, and permits the thread to unwind when the shuttle passes to and fro through the sheds as the latter are successively formed by the action of the heddles. The shuttle is made of a piece of hard wood pointed at each end, and having a recess in the body for the reception of the bobbin or quill. Frequently the pointed ends are finished with metal. (See *shuttle*.) Narrow-fabric looms generally use a thread-carrier or eye-pointed needle as a substitute for the shuttle. (See *positive-motion loom*, below.) The Jacquard attachment is a device for forming sheds or openings for the passage of the shuttle between the warp-threads, invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard of Lyons, used as a substitute for the *heddle* or *head* mechanism previously employed in the loom, and, by its introduction, marking an epoch in the manufacture of figured woven fabrics. It consists essentially of a series of perforated paper or metal cards which, one after another, are laid flat upon the faces of an intermittently revolving and perforated prism, in such manner that the perforations in the cards successively and exactly superimpose corresponding perforations in the prism. Wires, each separately controlling the engagement with a lifting-bar or griffe of a hooked wire connected with an individual warp-thread or set of warp-threads, are made by suitable mechanism to enter the holes of the cards when by the rotation of the prism each is successively brought to a special position, the wires so entering causing all the individual threads with which they are connected to be lifted above the common level of the warp-threads, thus forming a shed for the passage of the shuttle. Each card thus represents a different shed, and as there may be an indefinite number of cards joined together by flexible connections, which, like an endless chain, are carried upon the perforated revolving prism, and as there may be also a number of shuttles carrying weft-threads of different tints, there is no limit to variety of form and color in the figures that may be woven. The prism carrying the system of cards moves at each partial rotation through an arc the chord of which is equal to the width of one of the faces. The introduction of this

method of weaving at once advanced the art of figure-weaving beyond the limit of mere geometrical patterns into the realm of fine-art industry, as even the finest tapestries may be successively imitated by it. Looms are for the most part distinguished by the names of the material they weave, as ribbon-loom, figure-loom (figured-fabric loom), carpet-loom, etc., and also by the names of the inventors, as the Jacquard loom. They differ chiefly in the harness-system, or the manner in which the warp-threads are raised to form the shed and thus produce the figure in the finished fabric, and in the method of impelling the shuttle. There may be several shuttles in a loom, in order to introduce a variety of weft-threads, and thus produce more complicated patterns than can be formed by a single weft. Hand-looms are now almost wholly devoted to fine silks and carpets, nearly all other fabrics being woven on power-looms, either with or without the Jacquard attachment.

Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd, She chose the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden, Æneid, vii.*

3. The part of an oar between the blade and the handle; the shaft.—4. A chimney. *Hallivell.*

[Prov. Eng.]—**Chain-tappet loom**, a loom for fancy weaving, in which the harnesses are operated by tappets upon a pattern-chain. *E. H. Knight*.—**Circular loom**. See *circular*.—**Double-cloth loom**, a loom in which two sets of webs are woven simultaneously, or in which two webs are knitted with their edges joined in such a way as to form a tube. *E. H. Knight*.—**Double-plied-fabric loom**, a loom which forms a pile on both sides of the foundation. The pile may be produced from either the warp or the weft. *E. H. Knight*.—**Electric loom**, a Jacquard loom in which the perforated cards were replaced by a band on which the pattern was marked in some insulating paint. Small electromagnets were arranged in such a way that, on the movement of the band under them, they were brought into action on passing the uninsulated parts and left at rest on the insulated parts, and they thus, by means of suitable mechanism, controlled the usual apparatus by which the warp-threads are controlled. It does not appear to have been a commercial success.—**High-warp loom**, in *tapestry-weaving*, a loom in which the warp is carried vertically, in distinction from a *low-warp loom*, in which the warp is carried horizontally.—**Jacquard loom**, a loom in which is comprised the Jacquard attachment for weaving figured fabrics. See above, 2.—**Metallic-tissue loom**, a loom for weaving with metallic threads alone, as in making gold and silver tissues such as lace or braid, or for weaving fabrics with a silk or thread warp and a weft of wire, or of silk thread covered with a flattened wire of silver-gilt.—**Narrow-fabric loom**, a loom designed especially for weaving tapes, ribbons, bindings, etc. It may be a shuttle-loom, but has generally an eye-pointed needle or thread-carrier which traverses the shed forward and back after each movement of the harness. Also called *narrow-ware loom* and *needle-loom*.—**Positive-motion loom**, a loom, invented by Lyall of New York, for weaving wide fabrics. It has a track or raceway on which the shuttle is drawn through the shed at a uniform velocity by a kind of roller-carriage, instead of being thrown through by the picker-staff mechanism or by hand.—**Power-loom**, a loom in which all the motions of the parts are accomplished by other power than the muscular power of the operator, as steam- or water-power.

loom⁴ (lôm), *v. l.* [*< loom*¹, *n.*] To weave. [Rare.]

Or with *loomed* wool the native robe supplies. *Savage, The Wanderer, i.*

loom² (lôm), *v. i.* [Early mod. *E. lome*; *< ME. lumen*, shine, prob. *< OF. lumer*, shine, *< L. luminare*, shine; see *luminic*, etc. Less prob. *< Icel. ljôma*, shine, gloam, dawn, = *AS. leôman*, *ljôman*, shine; see *lean*¹, *v.*] 1. To shine. Specifically—2. To appear indistinctly; come dimly into view, as from below the horizon or through a mist; rise up before the vision so as to give the impression of indistinct bulk or largeness; stand out prominently in the prospect: often used figuratively.

They stand far off in time; through perspective Of clear wits yet they loom both great and near. *Fanshawe, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, viii. 2.*

Heer smokes a Castle, there a Cîte fumes, And heer a Ship upon th' Ocean looms. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 7.*

The facts which loomed so large in the fogs of yesterday . . . have strangely changed their proportions. *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 252.*

loom² (lôm), *n.* [*< loom*², *v.*] 1. A coming indistinctly or vaguely into view; also, the indistinct or unnaturally enlarged appearance of anything, as land, seen at a distance or through a fog. See *looming*.

Our situation now became a very critical one, with the loom of a third berg on the other side of us. *R. M' Cormick, Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, I. 277.*

2. The track of a fish. *Hallivell.* [Prov. Eng.]

loom³ (lôm), *n.* [Also dial. *lom*, *lomm*, *lomme*, *lome*, *lumme*, etc. (NL. *Lomvia*, *q. v.*); = *G. lohme*, *lomme*; *< Icel. lômr* = *Dan. Sw. lom*, a loom (a bird so called); perhaps ult. connected with *loom*¹. The word in *E.* is now corrupted to *loon*: see *loon*².] 1†. A loon. See *loon*².

A loom is as big as a goose. *N. Grew, Museum.*

2. A guillemot.

On the face of these sea-ledges of Arveprins Island Bruenich's guillemots, or looms, gather in the breeding season. *A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 49.*

The multitude of *looms* frequenting it [Nova Zembla], a bird to which they gave the whimsical name of arctic parrots. *Motley, United Netherlands, III. 563.*

loom-mask (lôm'mâsk), *n.* [*< *loo*, a corruption of *loop*, + *mask*³.] A mask used to conceal the face or part of it.

loom-card (lôm'kârd), *n.* A pierced pattern-card used in the Jacquard loom. *E. H. Knight*.

loom-comb (lôm'kôm), *n.* The reed of a loom.

loomery (lôm'mêr-i), *n.*; pl. *loomeries* (-iz). [*< loom*³ + *-ery*.] A breeding-place of looms or guillemots. [Rare.]

I sent Lieutenant Lockwood with a boat's crew to the loomery on Arveprins Island for birds. They . . . brought back but sixty-five Bruenich's guillemots. *A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 48.*

loom-figured (lôm'fig'ûrd), *a.* Having a pattern woven in: said of a textile material.

loom-gale (lôm'gâl), *n.* A gentle gale of wind.

loom-harness (lôm'hâr'nes), *n.* That part of a loom which moves the warp-threads to make the crossing or decussation forming the shed in which the shuttle travels and leaves the weft-thread. The harness has heddles with loops for the warps, some of which are continually raised above the others and then depressed, either in regular alternation (for plain weaving) or in a different order, as the pattern requires.

looming (lôm'ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *loom*², *v.*] 1. A coming vaguely into view.—2. A form of mirage in which distant objects, usually across water, appear abnormally elevated above their true positions, this displacement being accompanied in many cases by a vertical magnification.

Its [Monticello's] elevation affords an opportunity of seeing a phenomenon which is rare at land though frequent at sea. The seamen call it *looming*. Philosophy is as yet in the rear of the seaman, for so far from having accounted for it, she has not given it a name. *Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 135.*

The inverted images which are often presented in *looming* are not beneath the object, as in the case of mirage on dry land, but above it, as if formed by reflection in the sky. *Nature, XI. 49.*

loom-picture (lôm'pik'tûr), *n.* A piece of textile fabric so woven as to constitute a picture. The name has been given especially to monochromatic designs produced in silk, such as copies of engraved portraits.

loom-sheeting (lôm'shê'ting), *n.* A variety of linen sheeting of good quality.

loon¹ (lôn), *n.* [Also *loon*, *lovn*, *lovene*; *< ME. loone* (also in adj. *loone*; see *loone*, *loone*), appar. *< OD. loen*, a stupid fellow, possibly a var. or corruption of **loem* (cf. *ME. loemyshe*, for *looneyshe*), connected with *lome*, dull, slow, = *OHG. luomi*, *luami*, *lômi*, MHG. *lueme*, faint, weary, drooping, mild (MHG. *luomen*, *lomen*, droop), *G. lumen*, loose, lax, > *D. lummel* = *G. lummel* = *Dan. lummel* = *Sw. lymmel*, a loon, lubber (cf. *E. lummoz*). These words are prob. from the same ult. source as *lame*.] A stupid fellow; a clown: with various shades of intensity as an opprobrious epithet, like *fool*, *dolt*, etc.

And take it hacket with manlike cheere, not like a rusticke *Loone*. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 291.*

The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced loon! Where got'st thou that goose look? *Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 11.*

Hold off; unhand me, gray-haired loon! *Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.*

Kinless loons. See *kinless*.

loon² (lôn), *n.* [A corruption of *loom*³.] A four-toed diving bird of the genus *Colymbus* or *Urinator*. See *Colymbidae*. There are several species, all inhabiting the northern hemisphere. The great northern diver, ring-necked loon, or ember-goose, *C. torquatus* or *C. glacialis* or *Urinator imber*, is from 30 to 36 inches long, and 4½ feet in stretch of wings; when adult

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It is glossy-black with greenish and purplish metallic reflections on the head and neck, which, with the back, are marked regularly with white spots. The under parts are white, and the bill is black. *C. adamæ*, the yellow-billed loon, is somewhat larger. The black-throated loon or diver, *C. arcticus*, resembles the foregoing, but is smaller, with much of the head clear bluish-gray. The red-throated loon, *C. septentrionalis*, is much like *C. arcticus*, but is smaller still, and has a chestnut patch on the throat. Both the two smaller loons, the red- and the black-throated, are also called *speckled loons*, and a variety of the former, from the western coast of North America, is recognized as *C. pacificus*. (See *diver*, 1 (b).) The wild actions of the loon in escaping danger and its dismal cry (see *looming*) suggest the idea of insanity; whence the common (American) simile "as crazy as a loon."

loonghee, loonghie (lōng'gē), *n.* [E. Ind. *lūngi*.] A long scarf of silk or cotton stuff, usually of rich colors, used in the East Indies to wrap round the body as a waist- or loin-cloth. It is about 4 yards long and 2 feet wide.

looming (lō'ning), *n.* [*loon* + *-ing*]. The cry of a loon. It is a sort of wild moan somewhat resembling the howl of a wolf.

This was his [a loon's] *looming*—perhaps the wildest sound that is ever heard here. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 254.

loony (lō'ni), *a.* and *n.* See *lunny*.

loop¹ (lōp), *n.* [*ME. lōpe, loupe, lowpe*; *prob. < Ir. Gael. lub, bend*.] 1. A folding or doubling of a string, lace, cord, chain, etc., or a short piece doubled and secured to something at each end. By a loop is most commonly understood a part or piece of some material bent and secured in such a way as to form an eye or opening through which something can be passed; but it may be merely an unfastened returning curve in the material, the shape giving the name.

Buttons of orient pearl, . . . Which *loopes* of azur'd silk did circulize. *Davies*, *An Extasie*.

I sold my sheep, and lambkins too, For silver *loops* and garment blue. *Gay*, *Shepherd's Week*, *Prol.*

The female figure reclining on the lid [of a sarcophagus] wears a Greek chiton of a thin white material, with short sleeves fastened on the outside of the arm by means of buttons and *loops*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 455.

2. Something resembling a loop, as the bend of a river; a link; a crook.

At another *lope* of the wall, on a ladder, ther was the lorde of Sereell, and fought hands to hande with his eneyes. *Berners*, tr. of *Froissart's Chron.*, I. cccxii.

Specifically—(a) In crochet, knitting, and similar kinds of fancy work, same as *stitch*. (b) A hinge of a door. [*Prov. Eng.*] (c) In railroad and telegraph systems, a branch line leaving the main line at any point and joining it again at some other point; a looping line, as a branch wire carried over to a side station and back. (d) In the theory of Riemann's surfaces, a line running from any point to a branch-point, then around that branch-point in an infinitesimal circle, and back to the original point by the same path. (e) A part of a curve limited by a cusp. (f) The ear of a vessel, as a stoneware jar, when approximately of the form of a half-ring projecting from the side or lip.

It has on its central band four projecting handles or *loops*. *Jewell*, *Ceramic Art* (1878), I. 15.

(g) In *gun*., a small iron ring in the barrel of a gun. (h) The small ring at the tip of a fishing-rod through which the line passes. (i) In *anat.*, a looped vessel or fiber; especially, a nerve-loop. (j) In brachiopods, the folding of the brachial appendages.

3. In *acoustics*, the part of a vibrating musical string (see *sonometer*), or, as in an organ-pipe, of a column of air, where the amplitude of vibration is at its maximum. See *node*.—4. In *mech.*, a slotted bar or ring at the side of any piece of machinery, designed to limit or control the movement of another part.—5. A knot or bur, often of great size, occurring on walnut, maple, oak, and some other trees. The wood of these knots is curled and waved in grain, and is used to make veneers for ornamental furniture.

6. A small magnifying-glass.—**Crochet and loop**, an old term for *hook and eye*. See *hook*.

[Beds] that henget shalle be with hole syliour, With *crochetis* and *loopyis* set on lyour. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

Pressed loop, in harness, a leather strap or piece of which the outer surface is ornamented by impression with a stamp.—**Prick at the loop**. Same as *fast and loose* (a). See *fast*.

loop¹ (lōp), *v.* [*loop*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To form into a loop or loops: as, to *loop* a cord.—2. To fasten or secure with a loop or loops: as, to *loop* up a curtain.—3. To furnish with a loop or loops: as, to *loop* a cloak.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form a loop.

The pathways wind and *loop* here and there among the ravines and around the mountain shoulders. *The Century*, XXXVII. 422.

2. To move, as the larvæ of certain moths, by forming loops.

They [leeches] move partly by *looping* with the help of their suckers, and partly by swimming. *C. Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), p. 399.

loop² (lōp), *n.* [Early med. E. also *lope*; *< ME. loupe, < OF. loup* (dial. *loop*), a narrow window; appar. *< D. luip*, a peeping-place, ambush, *<*

luipen, peep, lurk. Hence *loophole*.] 1. A narrow window; any small, narrow aperture; specifically, in *medieval fort.*, a small aperture for observing the enemy, for the discharge of arrows or ordnance, or to admit light; a loophole.

That no light loope yn at iouer ne at *loupe*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 288.

They found the gates fast barred long ere night, And every *loop* fast lockt, as fearing loes despright. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 10.

Some at the *loops* durst scarce outpeep. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso.

The same [wall] was very narrow in the top, not divided with *lopes*, . . . but inclosed with one whole and continual battilment round about. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

2. A gap in the paling of a park, made for the convenience of the deer. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*].—3. A removable fence-panel made of parallel wooden bars, generally united by transverse braces or crosspieces, used as a substitute for an ordinary fence-gate. Instead of being hinged, it is generally supported by notched brackets, or other supports adapted to receive the ends of the bars.

loop³, *n.* See *loupe*.

loop-bolt (lōp'bōlt), *n.* In a vehicle, a bolt with an ornamental head used to fasten the body-loop to the running-gear.

looper (lō'pēr), *n.* [*< loop*¹ + *-er*]. 1. In *entom.*, a measuring-worm; a geometrid larva: same as *geometer*, 3. Hence—2. *pl.* The adult geometrid moths, *Geometridæ* or *Geometrina*. Also called *measure-moths* and *land-measurers*.

—3. An implement used in uniting the ends of strips cut from rags for the wool or filling of rag carpets. It is a blade with a point and an eye, through which the end of a strip is passed. With the point of the blade the end of another strip is perforated; the end of the first strip, held by the eye, is then put through the perforation in the second, and the strips are looped together.

loop-head (lōp'hed), *n.* In a vehicle, the swell and eye on the end of a body-loop. *E. H. Knight*.

loop-holder (lōp'hēl'dēr), *n.* A carriage-iron by which the loop of a strap is attached to the running-gear or the bed. *E. H. Knight*.

loophole (lōp'hōl), *n.* [*< loop*² + *hole*]. 1. A small aperture, narrow toward the outside and splayed within, in the walls of a fortification or of any similar structure, through which small-arms may be fired at an enemy, or observations may be taken.

No stirring out, no peeping through a *loop-hole*, But straight saluted with an arm'd dart. *Fletcher* (and another), *False One*, iv. 2.

2. An opening into or out of anything; a hole or aperture that gives a passage or the means of escape: often used figuratively, and especially of an underground or unfair method of escape or evasion.

Tends his pasturing herds At *loopholes* cut through thickest shade. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix. 1110.

He was only indignant that a few narrow and almost impossible *loop-holes* had been left, through which those who had offended might effect their escape. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, II. 97.

loopholed (lōp'hōld), *a.* Furnished with loop-holes; having holes or openings for outlook, discharge of firearms, escape, etc.

But if those fail, Yet this uneasy *loop-holed* gaol, In which ye're hampered by the fetlock, Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, II. i. 608.

loopy, *a.* See *loopy*.

looping-snail (lō'ping-snāl), *n.* A snail of the genus *Truncatella* which walks by contracting and expanding the space between the lips and the foot, like a looping caterpillar.

looping-worm (lō'ping-wēr'm), *n.* Same as *loop-worm*.

loophlight (lōp'lit), *n.* A small, narrow window in a wall, turret, or the like; a loophole, especially for the admission of light.

loop-shell guard (lōp'shel gārd). A sword-guard of such form that a loop or ring attached to the cross-guard, through which the finger may be passed, is protected in its turn by a shell forming an additional or outer guard. Compare *cup-guard*.

loop-test (lōp'test), *n.* A method of testing for the position of a fault or defect in the insulation of a telegraph-line or cable. It consists in making the two parts of the faulty line two sides of the Wheatstone's bridge (see *resistance*), the fault, through the earth, being made one of the junctions of the bridge.

loopwork (lōp'wēr'k), *n.* Work consisting of loops or looped stitches.

By leaving portions of the silk *loopwork* uncut a less raised pile is produced. *Art Journal*, XLVIII. 379.

loopworm (lōp'wēr'm), *n.* A looper: same as *geometer*, 3. Also *looping-worm*.

loopy (lō'pi), *a.* [Also *loopy*; origin uncertain: cf. *loop*².] Deceitful; crafty.

loop-yoke (lōp'yōk), *n.* In a vehicle, the loop for the strap by which the swaying of the body is limited. *E. H. Knight*.

loordt, *n.* See *lourd*.

loost, *n.* See *loosd*.

loose (lōs), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. loos, los, louse, lowse, lause*, a var. (due to the verb, or to the influence of *D. loos*, etc.) of *lees, les, < AS. leās*, loose, false, = *OS. lōs* = *OFries. las* = *MD. loos*, loose, false, *D. los*, loose, *loos*, false, = *MLG. lōs, los* = *OHG. MHG. lōs*, loose, false, *G. los*, loose, = *Icel. laus* = *Dan. Sw. lōs*, loose, = *Goth. laus*, empty, vain; from the root **lus* of *AS. leōsan*, lose: see *loose*, *v.*, *leese*¹, *lose*¹, and *lease*³. The *AS.* adj. *leās* is also the source of the *E.* suffix *-less*, *q. v.*] I. *a.* 1. Not fast or confined; not fastened; unattached; free from restraint or obligation; not bound to another or together; without bonds, ties, or attachments; at liberty: as, *loose* sheets of a book; *loose* tresses of hair; *loose* change in one's pocket; to break *loose*; to be set *loose*; to cut *loose* from bad habits.

When I had at this folke beholde And founde me *loos* and noght yholde. *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 1286.

Than pité of my person pricked his hert, He delinert me *loose*, & my lefe felow, Alphenor the freike. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 13190.

Lo, I see four men *loose*, walking in the midst of the fire. *Dan.* iii. 25.

Pretending Religion and the Law of God is to set all things *loose*. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 104.

War wearied hath perform'd what war can do, And to disorder'd rage let *loose* the reins. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 606.

Rills that, . . . chiming as they fall Upon *loose* pebbles, lose themselves at length. *Couper*, *Task*, t. 194.

Horses breaking *loose* in the compound outside. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, II. 73.

2. Not tight or close; without close union or adjustment; slightly or slackly joined: as, a *loose* knot; *loose* garments; a *loose* league or confederation.

Now does he feel his title Hang *loose* about him, like a giant's robe Upon a dwarfish thief. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 2. 21.

The light and lustrous curls . . . were parch'd with dust, Or clotted into points and hanging *loose*. *Tennyson*, *Passing of Arthur*.

3. Not dense or compact; having interstices or intervals; open or expanded: as, cloth of *loose* texture; a *loose* order of battle.

With horse and chariots rank'd in *loose* array. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 887.

4. Not concise or condensed; wanting precision or connection of parts; diffuse; rambling: as, a *loose* style of writing; *loose* reasoning; a *loose* array of facts.

Both, hate, lustie, and plaine speakers, but coide, *loose*, and rough writers. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 116.

He dodged me with a long and *loose* account. *Tennyson*, *Sea Dreams*.

5. Not exact in meaning; indefinite; vague; uncertain.

It is scarcely possible that language so *loose*, in a matter requiring mathematical precision, should have been unintentional. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 11.

The words in which the jurisdiction of these officers was described were *loose*, and might be stretched to almost any extent. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

6. Lax; relaxed; slack; wanting retentiveness or power of restraint: as, *loose* bowels; *loose* ties; a *loose* bend of union.

There are a kind of men so *loose* of soul That in their sleeps will mutter their affairs. *Shak.*, *Othello*, iii. 3. 416.

7. Lax in character or quality; not strict or exact; careless; slovenly: as, a *loose* construction of the constitution; a *loose* mode of conducting business; *loose* morality.

It is an argument of a *loose* and ungoverned mind to be affected with the promiscuous approbation of the generality of mankind. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 188.

So *loose* was the practice in assessment for these taxes that a perusal of the various writs for the assessment and collection is like reading the programme for the course of a procession that went another way. *S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, III. 76.

8. Lax in principle or conduct; free from moral restraint; wanton; dissolute; unchaste: as, a *loose* woman; *loose* behavior.

I would prevent The *loose* encounters of lascivious men. *Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, ii. 7. 41.

I have shewn in a former Paper with how much Care I have avoided all such Thoughts as are loose, obscens, or immoral. Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

Their subjects run . . . from the most solemn mysteries of religion to the loosest frolics of common life. Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 206.

9†. Disengaged; free; independent: with *from* or *of*.

Now I stand Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts? Addison, Cato.

Their prevailing principle is to sit as loose from pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. Atterbury.

10†. Seemingly communicative; frank; open; candid.

Your thoughts close and your countenance loose will go safely over the world. Leigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 645).

A loose fish. See *fish*, n.—**At loose ends.** See *end*.—**Fast and loose.** See *fast*.—**Loose color,** a color that is not permanent; a fugitive color; specifically, in dyeing, a color which will not resist the various destructive agents, as light, air, soap, dilute acids and alkalis, to which it may be naturally subjected.—**Loose herding.** See *herding*.—**Loose in the haft.** See *haft*.—**Loose pulley, sentence, etc.** See the nouns.—**To break loose, cut loose, let loose, etc.** See the verbs.—**To shake a loose leg.** See *leg*.

II. n. 1†. Freedom from restraint; license. [Still used in a common phrase. See *to give a loose*, below.]

He [Pegasus] runs with an unbounded loose. Prior, Carmen Seculare for 1700, xvi.

2. The act of letting go or letting fly; discharge; shot.

In throwing a dart or javelin we force back our arms, to make our loose the stronger. B. Jonson.

Surely the poet gives a twang to the loose of his arrow, making him [Robin Hood] shoot one a cloth-yard long at full forty-score mark. Fuller, Worthies, II. 569 (Proverbs).

Merely to straighten the fingers and let the string go free will give a clumsy, sluggish loose. M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 20.

3†. A solution of a problem or explanation of a difficulty.

You shall see them find out pretty looses in the conclusion, but are no ways able to examine or debate matters. Bacon, Cunnings (ed. 1887).

4. The privilege of turning out cattle on commons. [North. Eng.]—**To give a loose, or to give loose,** to give free vent; give a loose rein.

Several of the French, Italian, and English Poets have given a loose to their imaginations in the Description of Angels. Addison, Spectator, No. 327.

Our Manners were formed from our different Fortunes, not our different Age. Wealth gave a Loose to your Youth, and Poverty put a Restraint upon mine. Steele, Conscious Lovers, I. 1.

loose (lös), v.; pret. and pp. *loosed*, ppr. *loosing*. [Early mod. E. also *louse*, *louse*, *teuse*; < ME. *lousen* (a var., after the adj., of *losen*, lose, < AS. *losian*), mixed with the different but related verb *lesen*, < AS. *lesan*, *lysian* = OS. *lōsjan*, *lōsōn* = D. *lossen* = MLG. *losen* = OHG. *lōsjan*, *lōsan*, *lōsōn*, MHG. *lösen*, G. *lösen* = Icel. *leysa* = Sw. *lösa* = Dan. *løse* = Goth. *lausjan*, loose; from the adj., AS. *leas*, etc., loose: see *loose*, a., and cf. *lose*.] **I. trans. 1.** To make loose or free; release from that which restrains, confines, or hampers; set at liberty; disengage; discharge from constraint, obligation, or penalty.

Have pity on me, as I had upon thee, When I *loosed* ye out of prison strang. The Provost's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 293).

Whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. Mat. xvi. 19.

Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity. Luke xiii. 12.

As many arrows, loosed several ways, Come to one mark. Shak., Hen. V., I. 2. 207.

I heard the famous singer Cifaccio. . . His holding out and delicateness in extending and *loosing* a note with incomparable softness and sweetness was admirable. Evelyn, Diary, April 19, 1687.

2. To disengage the hold of; undo; unfasten; untie.

Who is worthy to open the book, and to loose the seals thereof? Rev. v. 2.

Whoever bound him, I will loose his bonds. Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 339.

We differ farther, and the knot harder to loose, for nether ayde wantes sunn reason. A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

3. To relax; loosen; make or let loose, partially or wholly: as, to loose sail; to loose one's hold or grasp.

The joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against another. Dan. v. 6.

4†. To solve; explain.

He had red her Riddle, which no wight Could ever loose but suffred deadly doole. Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 25.

To loose sail, to unfurl sail by casting off the gaskets. = Syn. To unfasten, let go, detach, disconnect, absolve, acquit.

II. intrans. To perform the act of loosening; make or set loose something; let go a hold, unmoor a ship, shoot an arrow, or the like.

I spayed hym behynde a tree redy to loose at me with a crossbow. Palgrave.

Now, when Paul and his company loosed from Paphos, they came to Parga, in Pamphylia. Acts xiii. 13.

Nor must he look at what or whom to strike, But loose at all; each mark must be alike. B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 3.

loose-bodied (lös'bod'id), a. 1†. Of loose habits.

Be wise, and take heed of him; he's giddy-headed, and loose-bodied. Shirley, Love Tricks, II. 1.

2. Not fitted to the figure; flowing.

Imprimis, a loose-bodied gown. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 135.

loose-box (lös'boks), n. A stable, or more commonly an inclosed part of a stable, without stalls, for the accommodation of unhaltered horses.

The pony in the loose-box in the corner. Dickens, Bleak House, vii.

loose-house (lös'hous), n. Same as *loose-box*.

loose-kirtle (lös'kèr'tl), n. A woman of loose character; a wanton. Kingsley. [Rare.]

loosely (lös'li), adv. [= D. *looselijk* = MLG. *lōstiken* = MHG. *lōstliche*, *lōstliche* = Icel. *lausliga* = Sw. *lösigen*, *lösigt* = Dan. *løselig*; as *loose*, a., + *-ly*.] 1. In a loose manner; not firmly or tightly: as, loosely corded or strapped.

Her golden locks for haate were loosely shed About her ears. Spenser, F. Q.

Hence—2. Freely; negligently; carelessly; without precision: as, to speak loosely; a loosely conducted enterprise.

Part loosely wing the region. Milton, P. L., vii. 425.

A prince should not be so loosely studied as to remember so weak a composition. Shak., 2 Iten. IV., ii. 2. 9.

I imagine our Bible is the most loosely read, least understood of any book in the English tongue. Alcott, Tablets, p. 142.

The importance of time, even in a war as loosely conducted . . . as that of the Rebellion, has no better illustration than in the case of the Monitor. J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 236.

So, to speak loosely and generally, the Lancastrian rule was a direct continuity, and the Yorkist rule was a break in the continuity, of constitutional development. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

3. Immorally; wantonly; dissolutely.

A bishop, living loosely, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles' lives. Camden.

loosen (lös'sn), v. [= Dan. *løse*; as *loose*, a., + *-en*. Cf. *loose*, v.] **I. trans. 1.** To make loose; free from tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness: as, to loosen a knot; to loosen a joint; to loosen a rock in the earth.—2. To render less dense or compact: as, to loosen the soil about the roots of a plant.

The cause of this was nothing but the loosening of the earth, which comforteth any tree. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 435.

3. To let loose; free from restraint or confinement.

While you, with *loosen'd* sails and vows, prepare To seek a land that itea the searcher's care. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, viii.

Breathe into the many-folded shell, Loosening its mighty music. Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.

From his girth The dread scroll loosened fell to earth. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 203.

To loosen a cough, to relieve the affected parts from a sense of constriction; promote expectoration.—**To loosen the bowels,** to relieve them from costiveness.

II. intrans. To become loose; become less tight, firm, or compact.

loosener (lös'nér), n. 1. One who loosens.—2. That which loosens; a laxative.

It wrought neither as an astringent or as a loosener; nor like opium, or bark, or mercury. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, IX. xxv. (19).

looseness (lös'nes), n. 1. The state of being loose or relaxed; laxness of attachment, adjustment, connection, or coherence: as, the looseness of a cord or a vein; looseness of the skin, of earth, or of the texture of cloth; looseness of expression or of reasoning.

To the conversational education of the Athenians I am inclined to attribute the great looseness of reasoning which is remarkable in most of their scientific writings. Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

2. Irregularity; instability; habitual deviation from rules; as applied to conduct, laxity; immorality; disorder.

When the people slacken, and fall to loosenes, and riot, then doe they as much as if they laid downe their necka for some wily Tyrant to get up and ride. Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

3. Flux from the bowels; diarrhea.

loosening-bar (lös'ning-bär), n. See *bar*.
loosestrife (lös'strif), n. [*loose*, v., + obj. *strife*; translating the Gr. name *λυσιμαχία*, *λυσιμαχίον* (> L. *lysimachia*), loosestrife: see *Lysimachia*.] In bot., the English popular name of several species of plants, chiefly of the genera *Lysimachia* and *Lythrum*.



Loosestrife (*Lysimachia quadrifolia*). 1, upper part of the stem with the flowers; 2, lower part, showing the rhizome; a, flower; b, fruit.

Common loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris* or *Lythrum Salicaria*. [Great Britain.]—**False loosestrife,** a plant of the genus *Ludwigia*.—**Golden or yellow loosestrife,** *Lysimachia vulgaris*.—**Purple or spiked loosestrife,** *Lythrum Salicaria*.—**Swamp loosestrife,** *Nesaea verticillata*.—**Tufted loosestrife,** *Lysimachia thyrsoiflora*.—**West Indian loosestrife,** *Jussiaea suffruticosa*.

loose-work (lös'wèrk), n. An old style of embroidery in which parts were left free to move, as the leaves of a tree represented in the work, and attached by one side or one point only.

loot (löt), n. [*loot*, n.] **I. trans.** To plunder, as a house or a city which has been taken by storm; pillage; sack; ransack in search of plunder; also, to seize and carry off as plunder.

A place of temporary security for the plunder looted by laundresses. Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xiv.

A body of soldiers . . . looted everything they could find. E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 54.

II. intrans. To engage in pillage; take booty.

It was, of course, rather difficult to prevent our men from looting, and generally going on as natives, and, for the matter of that, white men too, are in the habit of doing after a victory. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 361.

loo-table (lös'tā'bl), n. An ornamental round table for use in playing at loo.

"Augustus, my love," said Miss Peckaniff, "ask the price of the eight rosewood chairs and the loo-table." Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlv.

looter (lös'tér), n. One who loots; a plunderer.

Those inattiable looters, men, women, and children, all are at it. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 340.

looty (lös'ti), n.; pl. *looties* (-tiz). [*loot*, n.] In the East Indies, a plunderer; a looter. See *pidarree*.

The looties acted of Ispahan are proverbial as the most "rowdy" set of vagabonds in Persia. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 395.

loovet, v. t. See *love*.
loovet, loovered. See *lover*, *lowered*.
loowarm, a. See *lew-warm*.

lop (lop), v.; pret. and pp. *lopped*, ppr. *lopping*. [A var. of *lap*, q. v. Cf. *lop*, prob. the same word in another sense. For the variation of vowel, cf. *flap* and *flop*, *strap* and *strop*, *knop* and *knop*.] **I. intrans. 1.** To hang down loosely; droop: said especially of the pendulous ears of some animals, as dogs and rabbits.—2. To bend indolently sidewise or downward; loll; lounge. [Colloq.]

The señora . . . could only lop about in her saddle. The Century, XXIII. 652.

II. trans. To let droop; allow to hang down: as, a horse lops his ears.

lop (lop), n. [*lop*, v.] A hanging down; a drooping, as of the ears of rabbits.

lop (lop), v. t.; pret. and pp. *lopped*, ppr. *lopping*. [*ME. *loppen* (not recorded, but prob. the source of ML. *loppare*, *lop*); prob. another use ('cut the

lap or loose edges of) of *lop*¹, var. of *lap*². Cf. F. *lopin*, a fragment, morsel, from the same ult. source, namely AS. *lappa*, etc., edge, margin, etc. In this view, the word is not related to MD. *luppen*, D. *lubben*, main, castrate: see *lib*¹.] 1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything; shorten or reduce by cutting off the extremities; cut off, as superfluous parts; trim by cutting; as, to *lop* a tree or its branches.

Have I with this one rapier
Pass'd through a field of pikes, whose heads I *lop*
As easily as the bloody-minded youth
Lop off the poppy-heads? Ford, *Lady's Trial*, iv. 2.
Expunge the whole, or *lop* the excrescent parts.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, ll. 49.

There is another power, long used, but now *lopped* off.
D. Webster, *Speech*, Oct. 12, 1832.

2. To cut partly off and bend down: as, to *lop* the saplings of a hedge. = *Syn*. 1. To dock, crop, prune. *lop*² (*lop*), *n.* [*< lop*², *v.*] That which is cut from trees; fagot-wood.

We take
From every tree *lop*, bark, and part of the timber.
Shak., *Hen*, VIII., l. 2. 96.

It is usual to take the *lop*, or smaller branches (for distillation).
Spenser's *Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 3.

Lop and top. (a) The smaller branches and the tops of trees that are *lopped* off; fagot-wood.

A very large fall of timber, . . . one fifth of which . . . belongs to the grantee, Lord Stavel. He lays claim also to the *lop* and *top*: but the poor . . . have taken it all away.
Gilbert White, *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, ix.

(b) Every part; the whole.
Now thyself hast lost both *lopp* and *topp*.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, February.

lop³ (*lop*), *n.* [*< ME. loppe* (= Sw. *loppa* = Dan. *loppe*), a flea; prob. *< AS. hleðpan*, leap: see *leap*¹, and cf. *lop*¹. The AS. *loppe*, a spider, is by some taken to mean 'a flea'; but its other sense, 'a silkworm,' and its appar. var. *lobbe*, a spider (see *lob*¹), exclude this interpretation.] 1. A flea.

After this bors shal come a lambe that shal haue feet of lede, and hede of bras, an hert of a *loppe*, a swynes skyn, and an harde.
Caxton, *Chron. of Eng.*, p. 60.

Grete *loppis* ouere all this lande thei flye,
That with bytyng makis mekill biure.
York Plays, p. 85.

2. A spider.
Thi riet shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a *loppe*.
Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, l. 3.

lop⁴, *n.* An obsolete preterit of *leap*¹.
Loparia (lō-pā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.,] A division of heteropterous bugs of the family *Phytoecidae*, comprising the largest and most superbly colored members of the family.

lope¹ (lōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *loped*, ppr. *loping*. [*< ME. lopen*, a var. of *lepen* (AS. *hleðpan*), perhaps due in part to LG. *lophen*, D. *loopen*, leap: see *leap*¹.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To leap.

This whinyard has gard many better men to *lope* than thou.
Greene, *James IV.*, Ind.

2. To move or run with a long step, as a dog; canter leisurely with a rather long, easy stride, as a horse.

The most confirmed gait he could establish was a Canterbury gallop with the hind legs, which those more forward assisted for doubtful moments, though generally content with a *loping* trot.
J. F. Cooper, *Last of the Mohicans*, li.

II. trans. To cause to lope in going or running. [Rare.]

For seven or eight miles we *loped* our jaded horses along at a brisk pace.
T. Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips*, p. 281.

lope² (lōp), *n.* [*< ME. lōpe*; *< lōpe*¹, *v.* Cf. *leap*¹, *n.*] 1. A leap.

I cannot do the author justice . . . without taking a large *lope* over the next reign.
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 618.

2. A striding movement; a run made with long steps; especially, a leisurely canter with a rather long, easy stride, as of a horse.

The guards set Ashby through the hedge, and in a *lope* he turned up the tow-path.
The Century, XXX. 286.

lope². A Middle English preterit and past participle of *leap*¹.

lop-eared (lōp'ērd), *a.* [*< lop*¹ + *eared*.] Having ears which lop or hang downward; having pendulous ears. Also *lap-eared*.

loperman (lōp'man), *n.* A leaping man.

The high and mighty! God, what a style is this!
Methinks it goes like a Dutchy *loper-man*;
A ladder of a hundred rounds will fall
To reach the top on 't.

Fletcher (and another), *Noble Gentleman*, iii. 4.

loper (lōp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which lopes.—2. In *rope-making* (in the now nearly obsolete process of laying up strands in a rope-walk by the use of a whirl), a swivel placed at one end of the rope-walk, the whirl being at the other end. The yarns are attached to the loper, and the

twisting proceeds from it toward the whirl, the untwisted parts of the yarns being kept separate by the top, which, as the twisting progresses, is forced along toward the whirl.
lope-staff (lōp'stāf), *n.* A leaping-pole.

A *lope-staffe* wherewith men leape ditches. Cotgrave.
The doubtful fords and passages to try,
With stilts and *lope-staves* that do aptly wade.
Drayton, *Barons' Wars*, l.

Lopez gambit. See *gambit*.

Lopezia (lō-pē'zi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1791), named after J. Lopez, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order *Onagraceae*, the evening-primrose family. It is characterized by irregular flowers, with four petals (each furnished with a claw), one stamen which is anther-bearing and one which is petaloid, and an indefinite number of ovules. They are erect branching herbs with small red or purple flowers on slender pedicels in racemes or subcorymbs at the ends of the branches. Fifteen species have been described, all from Mexico and Guatemala. Spach, Endlicher, and other authors make this genus the type of a tribe *Lopeziae*.

Lopezia (lō-pē-zī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Spach), *< Lopezia* + *-ea*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Onagraceae*, typified by the genus *Lopezia*, and characterized by irregular flowers with one or two stamens and a loculicidal capsule. It embraces 4 genera of Mexican shrubs or herbs.

lopez-root (lō'pez-rōt), *n.* The yellowish woody root of a prickly climber, *Toddalia aculeata*, native in the East Indies. It was formerly a noted remedy for diarrhea, but is now disused except in India, where it is valued as a stimulating tonic.

Lophiidae (lō-fi'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Lophius* + *-idae*.] A family of pediculate fishes, typified by the genus *Lophius*. (a) In old systems, a family of alleged acanthopterygians, including all the *Pediculati* together with the *Batrachidae*. (b) In more recent systems, a family conterminous with the order *Pediculati*, and embracing the *Lophiidae* proper, *Antennariidae*, *Ceratiidae*, and *Malthidae*. (c) In Gill's ichthyological system, a family of pediculate fishes with branchial apertures in or behind the inferior axilla of the pectoral fins, anterior dorsal ray superior, mouth opening more or less upward, lower jaw generally projecting beyond or closing in front of the upper, pseudobranchia with two actinosts, pectoral members little geniculated, and ventral fins separated by a wide interval. In this restricted sense the family includes only the fishes known as *anglers* or *fishing frogs*. Also *Lophiadae*, *Lophiidae*.

Lophiodon (lō-fi'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), *< Gr. λόφιον* or *λοφειον*, dim. of *λόφος*, a crest, + *ὄδους* (ὄδουτ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A typical genus of the family



Lower Jaw-bone of *Lophiodon*.

Lophiodontidae, from the Middle or Upper Eocene, differing from most of the family in having only 40 teeth. The dental formula is: 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 pre-molars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw. The animal was a tapirid. See *Lophiodontidae*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.
lophiodont (lō'fi'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*< Lophiodon* (t-).] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lophiodontidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A tapirid of the family *Lophiodontidae*.

Lophiodontidae (lō'fi'ō-don'tī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Lophiodon* (t-) + *-idae*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl ungulate quadrupeds of the tapirid series, having both the upper and the lower molars bilophodont, four toes on the fore feet, and three on the hind feet. It includes a number of Eocene genera representing the earliest and most generalized types of *Perissodactyla*, and ranging in size from that of a hare to that of an ox. The more primitive forms had 44 teeth, others 40. *Coryphodontidae* is a synonym.

lophiodontine (lō'fi'ō-don'tin), *a.* [*< lophiodont* + *-ine*.] Same as *lophiodont*. E. D. Cope, *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 994.

lophiodontoid (lō'fi'ō-don'toid), *a.* Resembling a *lophiodont*; having the characters of the *Lophiodontidae*.

Lophiodontidae (lō'fi'ō-don-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Lophiodon* (t-) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of tapirid mammals, having the upper as well as the lower true molars without a continuous outer wall, but some or all of these teeth with two complete transverse crests. The group comprises the living *Tapiridae* and the extinct *Lophiodontidae*.

lophoid (lō'fī-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. Lophius* + *Gr. εἶδος*, form.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Lophiidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Lophiidae*, as an angler. Agassiz; J. Richardson.

Lophiomys (lō'fi'ō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Lophiomys* + *-idae*.] A family of simplicitent myomorphous rodents, constituted by the genus *Lophiomys*. The skull is unique in some respects, the temporal fossae being roofed over by bony plates proceeding from the temporal ridge and malar bone; the molars

are rooted and tuberculate; there are no premolars; the clavicles are imperfect; the caecum is small; and the thumb is opposable.

Lophiomys (lō-fi'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λόφιον* or *λοφειον*, dim. of *λόφος*, a crest, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Lophiomysidae*. *L. imhausi* of Africa is the only species. A. Milne-Edwards, 1867.

Lophiostoma (lō-fi'ōs'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λόφιον* or *λοφειον*, dim. of *λόφος*, a crest, + *σῆμα*, mouth.] A genus of sphaeriaceous fungi, typical of the family *Lophiostomaceae*, having the perithecia carbonaceous, and the ostecolum large and compressed. The spores, which are oblong or fusiform, are plurilocular, brown or olivaceous, and frequently appendiculate. The species grow mostly on dead wood, decorticated twigs, etc.

Lophiostomaceae (lō-fi'ōs-tō-mā'sō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Lophiostoma* + *-aceae*.] A family of sphaeriaceous fungi proposed by Saccardo, typified by the genus *Lophiostoma*.

lophiostomate (lō-fi'ōs'tō-māt), *a.* [*< Gr. λόφιον* or *λοφειον*, dim. of *λόφος*, a crest, + *σῆμα*, mouth.] In bot., having the apertures or openings crested. Cooke's *Manual*. [Rare.]

lophiostomous (lō-fi'ōs'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *lophiostomate*.

Lophius (lō'fī-us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λόφος*, a crest.] The typical genus of *Lophiidae*, originally including all the pediculate fishes, now restricted to the angler, *L. piscatorius*, and closely related species. See cut under *angler*.

lophobranch (lō'fō-brang), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. λόφος*, a crest, + *βράχια*, gills.] 1. *a.* Having tufted gills; specifically, pertaining to the *Lophobranchii*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Lophobranchii*.

lophobranchiate (lō'fō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. λόφος*, a crest, + *βράχια*, gills, + *-ate*.] Same as *lophobranch*.

Lophobranchii (lō'fō-brang'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. λόφος*, a crest, + *βράχια*, gills.] An order of teleost fishes having the branchial skeleton imperfect, the superior and basal branchials and pharyngeals wanting, and the gills not lamellar, but developed as loop-like or tuft-like lobes, whence the name. In Cuvier's system it was the fifth order of fishes, defined as having the jaws free and complete, and the gills divided into small tufts disposed in pairs along the branchial arches. The genus *Pegasus*, as well as the typical *lophobranchia*, was referred to this order by Cuvier. *Pegasus*, having normal lamellar gills and being the type of a distinct family *Pegasiidae*, has been removed from the *Lophobranchii* and referred to the *Acanthopterygii*, or to a special suborder *Hypostomoides* of *Teleostei*. The order consequently now includes only the families *Syngnathidae* and *Hippocampidae*, or pipe-fishes and sea-horses, constituting the suborder *Syngnathi*, and the *Solenostomidae*, alone representing the *Solenostomi*. (See cut at *Hippocampidae*.) All the *Lophobranchii* have a dermal skeleton composed of angular plates having a radiate or stellate ossification. Most of the species are marine. Also *Lophobranchia*, *Lophobranchiata*.

lophodont (lō'fō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. λόφος*, a crest, + *ὄδους* (ὄδουτ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth thrown into ridges or crests, longitudinal or transverse: opposed to *bunodont*.

Lophodytes (lō'fōd'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λόφος*, a crest, + *δύτης*, a diver.] A genus of *Anatidae*, of the subfamily *Merginae*, having an erect semi-circular compressed crest; the hooded mergansers. *L. cucullatus* is a common bird of the northern hemisphere.

Lopholatilus (lō'fō-lat'i-lus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λόφος*, a crest, + *NL. Latilus*, q. v.] A genus of tilefishes of the family *Latilidae*, having a large nuchal adipose appendage, whence the name. See *tilefish*.

Lophomonadidae (lō'fō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Lophomonas* (-ad-) + *-idae*.] A family of flagellate infusorians. These animals are naked, solitary, and free-swimming, bearing a tuft of flagella at the anterior extremity, and having no distinct oral aperture.

Lophomonas (lō'fōm'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. λόφος*, a crest, + *μονάς*, a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of *Lophomonadidae*, founded by Stein in 1860. *L. blattarum* inhabits the intestine of the cockroach.

lophophoral (lō'fō-fō-rāl), *a.* [*< lophophore* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the lophophore or disk of a polyzoon.

lophophore (lō'fō-fōr), *n.* [*< Gr. λόφος*, a crest, + *φόρος*, bearing, *< φέρειν* = E. *bear*.] In *Polyzoa*, the oral disk at the free end of the polypide, on which is situated the mouth: so called from the circle of ciliated tentacles which it bears. See *Plumatella*. This organ is circular in most polyzoons, as the cyclostomous, chlostromous, and stenostomous forms, or the *Gymnolamata*, but hippocrepiform in the *Phylactolamata* or *Lophopoda*.

The horseshoe-shaped *lophophore*, such as we see it in *Phoronis* and in *Lophopus*, is probably the ancestral form, and has given rise to the two other extreme forms of *lophophore*—namely, the "pterobranchiate," associated with a great development of the epistoma, and the "circular," associated with a complete suppression of the epistoma. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 439.

Lophophorinæ (lō-fōf-ō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophophorus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, named from the genus *Lophophorus*, and containing also *Cerionis* and *Puerasia*. These magnificent birds are known as *impeyans*, *monauls*, *tragopans*, *puercas*, etc.

Lophophorus (lō-fōf-ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. bear¹.] 1. A magnificent genus of *Phasianidæ*, type of the subfamily *Lophophorinæ*; the *impeyans*. See *Impeyan pheasant*, and *monaul*. C. J. Temminck, 1815.—2. A genus of copepods. *Brady*, 1878.

Lophophyteæ (lō-fō-fī-tō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), < *Lophophytum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of fleshy herbs of the natural order *Balanophoreæ*, based on the genus *Lophophytum*. It is distinguished from the other tribes of the order by the absence of a perianth in the staminate flowers, the two stamens with two-celled anthers, and the pistillate flowers with an adherent ovary. The tribe includes 3 genera and 7 species, all South American.

Lophophytum (lō-fōf-i-tum), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *φύτον*, a plant.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the natural order *Balanophoreæ* and type of the tribe *Lophophyteæ*. It is characterized by having no sheath at the base of the peduncle, and by its monœcious flowers, both staminate and pistillate being inserted on a mammillated spadix provided with scales. They are smooth fleshy herbs, rising from a thick rootstock. There are 4 species, confined to the southern part of tropical America.

Lophopoda (lō-fōp-ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *πόδι* (pod-) = E. foot.] A name of the typical *Bryozou*, or fresh-water polyzoans, as opposed to the *Stelmatopoda* or *Infundibulata*, or sea-mats. These moss-animals have the lophophore horseshoe-shaped or bilpocerciform, whence they are also termed *Hippocercaria*, or, more frequently now, *Phylactolemata*. The name is derived from one of the genera, *Lophopus*, of the family *Pleumatellidæ*, which, with the *Cristatellidæ*, are included in the group. Also incorrectly written *Lophopa*, *Lophopha*.

Lophopsittacus (lō-fōp-sit-ā-kus), *n.* [NL. (A. Newton, 1875), < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *ψιττακός*, a parrot.] A genus of psittacine birds, represented by the extinct crested parrot of Mauritius, *L. mauritianus*.

Lophornis (lō-fōr-nis), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1829), < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of crested humming-birds, such as *L. ornatus*. They are known as *coquettes*. Also called *Beltatrix*.

Lophortyx (lō-fōr-tiks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *ὄρνις*, the quail.] A genus of American partridges having an elegant plume of recurved feathers on the crown; the helmet-quails. There are two distinct species in the United States, the valley-quail of California, *L. californica*, and the Arizona quail, *L. gambeli*. Both are fine game-birds, much esteemed for their flesh. See cut under *helmet-quail*.

Lophosteon (lō-fōs-tē-on), *n.*; *pl. lophosteæ* (-ā). [< Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] The median and single one of the five separate bones or ossific elements of which the sternum of a carinate bird usually consists; the piece or part of the breast-bone which includes the crest or keel; correlated with *coracosteon*, *pleurosteon*, and *metosteon*. W. K. Parker.

The extent of ossification of the *lophosteon* and *metosteæ*, and the mode of their coossification. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 143.

Lophotes (lō-fō-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **λοφότης*, cf. *λοφωτός*, crested, < *λόφος*, a crest.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Lophotidæ*, remarkable for the prominence of the forehead



Lophotes cepedianus.

and the proccurrence of the dorsal fin, which forms a kind of frontal crest, whence the name. The only known species is *L. cepedianus*, a rarely found deep-sea fish of wide distribution, attaining a length of 5 feet.

2. A genus of raptorial birds of the family *Falconidæ*. Also called *Baza*. R. P. Lesson, 1831.

Lophotidæ (lō-fōt-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lophotes* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes represented by the genus *Lophotes*, of the group of *Acanthopterygii*, having the body rib-

bon-shaped, with the vent near the end of it, a short anal fin behind the vent, and the dorsal fin as long as the body.

Lophotragus (lō-fōt-rā-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λόφος*, a crest, + *τράγος*, a goat.] Same as *Elaphodus*.

Lophyropoda (lōf-i-rop-ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., orig. *Lophyropa*, prop. **Lophyropoda*, < Gr. *λόφος*, with a bushy tail (see *Lophyrus*), + *πόδις* (pod-) = E. foot.] In Latreille's system, the first section of his *Branchiopoda*; an indefinite group, containing certain larval forms (*zoææ*), the genera *Nebalia* and *Cuma*, and sundry copepod, ostracode, and eladocerous crustaceans. As subsequently modified, it became a more homogeneous group of entomostracous crustaceans, composed of the orders *Copepoda* and *Ostracoda*, which have leaf-like branchiæ attached to the feet, as implied in the name.

Lophyrus (lō-fī-rus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Lophyrus*, < Gr. *λόφος*, with a tufted tail, < *λόφος*, a crest, tuft, + *ὄψα*, tail.] 1. A genus of mollusks of the family *Chitonidæ*, or chitons. *Poli*, 1791.—2. A genus of saw-flies of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ* and subfamily *Lydinæ*, having one marginal cell on the fore wings, the male antennæ pectinate, the female serrate, and the lanceolate cell with a cross-vein. It is a large and wide-spread group, of economic interest. *L. pini* injures conifers in Europe, and *L. abbotti* does similar damage in the United States. Fifteen European and about as many North American forms are described. Ichneumon-flies of the genera *Tryphon*, *Panicus*, and *Campoplex* are parasites of the larvæ. *Latreille*, 1802.

3. A genus of plant-bugs of the heteropterous family *Capsidæ*. *Kolenati*, 1845.—4. A genus of iguanoid lizards. *Oppel*, 1811.—5. A genus of terrestrial columbine birds of the subfamily *Gourinæ*: a synonym of *Goura*. *L. P. Vieillot*, 1816.

Lopidæ (lōp-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Lopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of plant-bugs formerly referred to the *Capsidæ*, represented by the genus *Lopus*. In these bugs the body is elongate, its sides being almost parallel; the antennæ are as long as the body, with the second joint twice as long as the first, and the third and fourth joints filiform; the rostrum reaches to the end of the metasternum; the scutellum is triangular and equilateral; and the elytra are longer than the abdomen.

lolloly, *n.* See *loblolly*.

lppard (lōp-ārd), *n.* [*lōp* + *-ard*. Cf. *pollard*.] A tree with the top lopped or cut off; a pollard.

loppe¹, *v.* Obsolete form of *lop*¹.

loppe², *v. t.* Obsolete form of *lop*².

loppe³, *v. i.* [A simple form, from the earlier *freq. lopper*², *q. v.*] To curdle or coagulate. *Lexins*, Manip. Vocab., 169, 16.

lopper¹ (lōp-ēr), *n.* [*lōp* + *-er*.] One who lops.

lopper² (lōp-ēr), *a.* [*ME. loper*, eurdled, coagulated; cf. *D. lobberiq*, gelatinous, Dan. dial. *lubber*, anything coagulated; prob. ult. < AS. *hleippan*, leap, run, etc. = Icel. *hlappa*, run, eurdle: see *leap*¹ and *lopper*², *v.*, and cf. *lop*³, *lope*¹, *lop*³, *lope*, from the same ult. source; cf. also *runnet*, *rennet*, < *run*, eurdle: see *run*, etc.] Curdled; elotted; coagulated: as, *lopper* milk.

Dwelled in a dark dungeon,
And in a foul stede of corruption,
When he had no other fode
But wlatson glet and *loper* [var. *lopyrde*] blode.
Hampole, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 459.

lopper² (lōp-ēr), *v. t. and i.* [In another form *lobber*; see also *lopper*; < ME. *loperen* (in verbal *n. lopering* and *p. a. lopered*, etc.); cf. G. dial. *libbern*, G. *licfern*, *gettefern*, curdle; a freq. form (whence the later simple form *loppe*) connected with *lopper*², *a.*, and ult. with *leap*¹, run: see *lopper*², *a.*] To eurdle or coagulate, as milk which has become sour; clot. [Prov. Eng. and U. S., where sometimes *lobber*.]

Of his mouth a petuns thing to se
The *loppit* blinde in ded thraw voydis be.
Gavin Douglas, *Eneld*, x. 328.

lopping (lōp-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lop*², *v.*] 1. The cutting off of all the branches of a tree, except the crop or leading shoot, for the sake of the profit to be derived from them, as contrasted with *pruning*, by which some of the branches are cut off for the sake of the tree.—2. That which is cut off; severed branches: commonly in the plural.

lopping-ax (lōp-ing-aks), *n.* A small, light ax used for trimming trees.

lopping-shears (lōp-ing-shērz), *n. pl.* Heavy shears used for trimming shrubs, hedges, etc.

loppy¹ (lōp-i), *a.* [*lōp* + *-y*.] Hanging down: limp and pendulous. [Rare.]

A smeared and lippy shirt-collar.

Shirley Brooks, *Aspen Court*, xxvii.

loppy² (lōp-i), *a.* [ME. *loppy*; < *lop*³ + *-y*.] Full of fleas.

lopseed (lōp-sēd), *n.* A North American herb, *Phryma leptostachya*, with spikes of small purple flowers, which in fruit are bent back close against the axis, whence the name.

lopsided (lōp-sī-ded), *a.* [Also *lopsided*, *lopsided*; < *lop*¹ + *side* + *-ed*.] Inclining to one side; heavier or more developed on one side than on the other, physically or mentally.

I had rather the college should turn out one of Aristotle's four-square men, capable of holding his own in whatever field he may be cast, than a score of *lopsided* ones developed abnormally in one direction.

Lowell, *Oration at Harvard Univ.*, Nov. 8, 1886.

lopstert, *n.* An obsolete form of *lobster*.

loptail (lōp-tāil), *v. i.* Same as *lobtail*.

Lopus (lō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Hahn, 1831), < Gr. *λοπός*, or *λοπος*, peel, shell, husk, bark, < *λέπειν*, peel, bark.] The typical genus of *Lopidæ*, having the sides of the prothorax foliaceous in front. They are mostly small bugs of variegated colors, found on the foliage of trees and shrubs. The 30 species are mainly European, but some are South American and others Australian.

lop-web (lōp-web), *n.* [ME., < *lop*³, *lob*¹, a spider, + *web*.] A spider's web.

In manner of a net or of a *lop-webbe*.
Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, i. 21.

As a *lopwebbe* fleth fome and gnattis,
Taken and suffren gret fles go.
Oceleve, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 267. (*Hallivell*.)

lop-wood (lōp-wūd), *n.* See the quotation. [Eng.]

The enrious customs of *lop-wood* or privileges of cutting fuel from pollards at certain seasons of the year.

The Academy, Feb. 4, 1883, p. 71.

loquacious (lō-kwā-shus), *a.* [= F. *loquace* = Sp. *locuaz* = Pg. *loquaz* = It. *loquace*, < L. *loquax* (*loquac-*), talkative, < L. *loqui*, speak, = Skt. *√lap*, speak. From L. *loqui* como also ult. E. *eloquent*, *grandiloquent*, *magniloquent*, etc., *colloquy*, *obloquy*, *soliloquy*, etc., *loquution*, *alloquution*, *eloquution*, *circumloquution*, etc.] Talkative; given to continual talking; chattering.

The swallow skins the river's watery face,
The frog renew the croaks of their *loquacious* race.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, l. Blind British bards, with volent touch,
Traverse *loquacious* strings. *J. Philips*, *Cider*, ll.

= *Syn. Garrulous*, etc. See *talkative*.

loquaciously (lō-kwā-shus-li), *adv.* In a loquacious or talkative manner.

loquaciousness (lō-kwā-shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being loquacious; loquacity.

loquacity (lō-kwās-i-ti), *n.* [*cf. F. loquacité* = Sp. *locuacidad* = Pg. *loquacidade* = It. *loquacità*, < L. *loquacita* (-*tas*), talkativeness, < *loquax* (*loquac-*), talkative: see *loquacious*.] Talkativeness; the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

Too great *loquacity* and too great tacturality by fits.
Arbutnot.

= *Syn. Loquaciousness*, garrulity, volubility, chatter.

loquat (lō-kwat), *n.* [*cf. Chin. (Cantonese dial.) lukwat*, < *luh*, a rush, + *kuh*, an orange.] 1. An evergreen shrub or tree, *Photinia (Eryobotrya) Japonica*, native in China and Japan, and commonly introduced in warm temperate climates. It is an ornamental plant, with leaves nearly a foot long, and yields a fruit of a yellow color, resembling a small apple.

2. The fruit of this tree. Also called *bica*, *luk-nati*, *pipa*, and *Japanese medlar*.

loquela (lō-kwē-lā), *n.* [*cf. L. loquela*, speech, < *loqui*, speak: see *loquacious*.] In *law*, an im-parlance; a declaration.

loquence (lō-kwens), *n.* [*cf. L. loquentia*, a talking, discourse, < *loqui*, speak: see *loquacious*.] The act of speaking; speech.

Thy tongue is loose, thy body close; both ill;
With silence this, with *loquence* that doth kill.
Owen, *Epigrams* (1677). (*Nares*.)

lora¹, *n.* Plural of *lorum*.

lora² (lō-rā), *n.*; *pl. loræ* (-rē). [NL., a false form of L. *lorum*, *q. v.*] In *entom.*, same as *loræ*⁴, 4. *Kirby*.

loral (lō-rāl), *a. and n.* [*cf. loræ* + *-al*.] I. *a.* In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the lore: as, the *loral* space; a *loral* stripe.

II. *n.* In *herpet.*, a *loral* plate. Also *loreal*.

loranth (lō-ranth), *n.* [*cf. NL. Loranthus*.] A plant of the order *Loranthaceæ*. *Lindley*.

Loranthaceæ (lō-ran-thā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Lindley*, 1835), < *Loranthus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, the mistletoe family, of which the greater number are shrubs, or undershrubs, parasitic on trees.

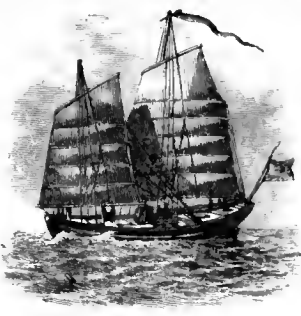
They have an inferior ovary, and an ovule which becomes erect after the flower opens. The order comprises 13 genera and about 500 species, which are found throughout all warm and tropical regions.

loranthaceous (lō-ran-thā'shius), *a.* [*<* NL. *Loranthaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the *Loranthaceæ*, or having their characters.

Loranthus (lō-ran'thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), *<* LGr. *λάρων*, *λάρος*, a thong (*<* L. *lorum*, thong), + Gr. *άνθος*, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, the type of the natural order *Loranthaceæ* and tribe *Euloranthæ*. It is distinguished from the only other genus of the tribe by having a fruit which is not winged and is usually a berry or a drupe. There are about 330 species, growing in all warm regions, with the exception of North America. The great majority are parasitic shrubs, generally with perfect flowers, which are small and beautifully colored, usually red or yellow. (See *mistletoe*.) Nine fossil species have been described, occurring in the Tertiary deposits of Europe, and also of Australia, New Zealand, and Borneo.

lorate (lō'rāt), *a.* [*<* L. *loratus*, bound with thongs, *<* *lorum*, a thong, whip, lash, strap; see *loré*.] In *bot.*, shaped like a thong or strap; ligulate; linear; much elongated.

lorcha (lōr'chā), *n.* [Said to be of Pg. origin; if so, perhaps a corruption of Pg. *lancha*, a pinnace, or of *lanchara*, a small coasting-vessel used in the Malay archipelago. See *lanchara*.]



Lorcha.

A light Chinese sailing vessel, built somewhat after a European model, but rigged like a junk. **lord** (lōrd), *n.* [= Sc. *laird*; *<* ME. *lord*, *loverd*, *loverd*, *laverd*, *laferd*, *<* AS. *hlāford*, the master of a household, lord; prob. a contraction of **hlāfweard*, lit. 'loaf-ward,' i. e. 'keeper (and dispenser) of bread,' *<* *hlāf*, bread, loaf, + *weard*, a keeper; see *loaf*¹ and *ward*, *n.* For the contraction of *-weard* to *-ord*, cf. *-ald*, *-old*, as in the name *Harold* and its G. cognate *herold* (see *herald*), contracted from *-wald*, *-weald* (*-waldū*, *-wealdū*). The name *hlāford* is peculiar to AS. (the Icel. *lāvardhr* being borrowed). This fact and the fanciful nature of its literal meaning indicate that it was prob. orig. a poetical designation, which, like *hichama*, body (see *likam*), and other orig. poetical words, came to be adopted in prose, with consequent contraction and loss of meaning. Hence prob. *lady*, *q. v.*]

1. A master or ruler; a man possessing supreme authority or power of control; a monarch, governor, chief, proprietor, or paramount disposer. They speke all Greke, excepte the Venycians, that be lordes and gouernours there.

Sir R. Gwyllforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 14. Our Saviour, who had all gifts in him, was Lord to express his indoctrinating power in what sort him best seem'd. *Milton*, *Apology for Smeetymanus*.

Who hath not learned, in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That life is ever lord of death?
Whittier, *Snow-Bound*.

2. [*cap.*] In *Script.*, and in general Christian use, the Supreme Being; Jehovah: with the definite article except in address; also applied to Christ, who is called *the Lord Jesus Christ*, *the Lord*, or *our Lord*. The word *Lord* also appears to be used of the Holy Ghost in 2 Cor. iii. 17 (referring to Ex. xxxiv.). In the English version of the Old Testament, *LORD*, when so printed, is a translation of, or rather substitute for, the Hebrew *Jahveh*, or *Jehovah*. In the English version of the New Testament it is a translation of the Greek *κύριος* (Latin *Dominus*), variously translated *God*, *Lord*, *Master*, *Owner*, *Sir*.

He seide, "Ye knowe wele that now cometh the feste that oure lorde was inne I-bore, and he is lorde of alle lordes."
Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 96.

The LORD said unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool. Ps. cx. 1.

Now the Lord is that Spirit: and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty. 2 Cor. iii. 17.

3. A title of respect formerly given to persons of superior rank or consideration, especially in the phrase of address 'my lord,' as to kings and princes, monks or other ecclesiastics, a husband, etc.: still used humorously of a husband with reference to his wife.

"My lord the monk," quod he, "be myrie of chere."
Chaucer, *Prolog. to Monk's Tale*, l. 86.

Art thou that my lord Elijah? 1 Ki. xviii. 7.

I oft in bitterness of soul deplored
My absent daughter, and my dearer lord.
Penton, in *Pope's Odyssey*, lv. 362.

4. The proprietor of a manor; the grantor under whom feudal tenants held, for whom he was to some extent responsible, and over whom he had authority. The word, with its meaning modified, is retained in the modern term *landlord*.—5. A nobleman; a title of honor in Great Britain given to those who are noble by birth or creation: applied to peers of the realm, of Scotland, and of Ireland, including dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. Archbishops and bishops also are addressed by this title. A nobleman is customarily addressed as *My lord*, and the holder of a noble title, whether by right or by courtesy, is frequently (as a baron ordinarily designated *Lord*: thus, the Marquis of Salisbury is spoken of as *Lord Salisbury*, his eldest son Viscount Cranborne (courtesy title) as *Lord Cranborne*, etc. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title *Lord* prefixed to their Christian names: as, *Lord Randolph Churchill* (son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough).

All marquises Eldest sonnes are named no Earles, but lord of a place or barony, without any Adision of his Christen name; and all his other brethren *Lordes*, with the Addition of there Christened name.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 27. The title of *lord* belongs to all bishops in all churches, and not merely to those who possess a seat in the English house of lords, nor has it anything to do with a royal prerogative of conferring titles, not being a recognised grade of peerage. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 428, note.

6. An honorary title bestowed in Great Britain on certain official personages, generally as part of a designation. The mayors of London, York, and Dublin, and the provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee have this title; also, all judges while presiding in court, and the members of the College of Justice in Scotland.

7. One who goes foremost through the harvest with the scythe or the sickle. [*Prov. Eng.* (Suffolk).]

My Lord begg'd round, and held his hat.
Says Farmer Gruff, says he,
There's many a lord, Sam, I know that,
Has begg'd as well as thee.

Bloomfield, *The Horkey*.

House of Lords, the upper of the two branches of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal assembled in one house. (See *Parliament*.) In 1888, 26 spiritual and 634 temporal peers were qualified to sit in the House of Lords. Of the temporal peers, 5 were princes of the blood royal, 28 were Irish representative peers elected for life; 16 were Scottish representative peers chosen for the existing Parliament; and the others were British peers. Abbreviated *H. L.*—**House of the Lord**. See *house of God*, under *house*¹.—**Lay lord**. See *lay*⁴.—**Liege lord**. See *liege*.—**Lord advocate**. See *advocate*.—**Lord almoner**. See *almoner*.—**Lord and vassal**, grantor and grantee in the feudal system.—**Lord chamberlain**, **lord great chamberlain**. See *chamberlain*, 1 (b).—**Lord Chief Justice**. See *justice*.—**Lord high admiral**. See *admiral*.—**Lord high chancellor**. See *chancellor*, 3.—**Lord high commissioner**. See *commissioner*.—**Lord High Constable**. See *constable*, 1.—**Lord in gross**, a lord irrespective of a manor, as the king in respect of his crown.—**Lord Justice Clerk**, **Lord Justice General**, **lords justices**. See *justice*.—**Lord Keeper**. See *Keeper of the Great Seal*, under *keeper*.—**Lord lieutenant**. (a) The title of the viceroy or royal governor of Ireland. He is a member of the British ministry, and retires from office with the cabinet to which he owes his appointment. (b) In Great Britain and Ireland, the principal official of a county, who has under him deputy lieutenants, and controls the appointment of justices of the peace and the issue of commissions in the local military organizations. The office was originally created for the defense of the counties in times of disturbance.—**Lord of a manor**, one who possesses a manor having copyhold tenants.—**Lord of appeal in ordinary**, one of those members of the British House of Lords appointed specially, with exceptionally limited privileges and powers, to form with other peers an ultimate court of appeal. See the quotation.

The judicial functions of the House of Lords have been virtually transferred to an appeal committee, consisting of the Lord Chancellor and other peers who have held high judicial office, and certain lords of appeal in ordinary created by the Act. . . . The lords of appeal in ordinary are an entirely new creation. They hold office on the same conditions as other judges; they take rank as barons for life; but they are entitled to a writ of summons to attend and vote in the House only so long as they hold office, and their dignity does not descend to their heirs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 765.

Lord of hosts. See *host*¹.—**Lord of lords**, in *Script.*, a title of Christ.

The Lamb shall overcome them: for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings. Rev. xvii. 14.

Lord of misrule, a person formerly chosen to direct the Christmas sports and revels. His rule began on All-hallow eve and continued till Candlemas day. Also called *king of misrule*.—**Lord of the ascendant**. See *ascendant*, 1.—**Lord of the May**. See the quotation.

It was customary to personify this famous outlaw (Robin Hood), with several of his most noted associates, and add them to the pageantry of the May-games. He presided as *Lord of the May*; and a female, or rather, perhaps, a man habituated like a female, called the *Maid Marian*, his faithful mistress, was the *Lady of the May*. His companions were distinguished by the title of "Robin Hood's

Men," and were also equipped in appropriate dresses; their coats, hoods, and hose were generally green. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 456.

Lord paramount. See *paramount*.—**Lord President**, the title of the presiding judge of the first division of the Inner house of the Scottish Court of Session; the Lord Justice General. See *president*.—**Lord Privy Seal**. See *Keeper of the Privy Seal*, under *keeper*.—**Lords Commissioners of the Treasury**. See *treasurer*.—**Lord's Day**, the first day of the week; Sunday.—**Lord's domain**, that part of a manor occupied by the lord, or held by tenants which can be shown to have been servile in their origin.—**Lord's forebode**. See *forebode*.—**Lords marchers**. See *marcher*.—**Lords of Council and Session**. See *council*.—**Lords of Justiciary**, the Judges of the Court of Justiciary or Supreme criminal court of Scotland. See *justiciary*.—**Lords of regality**. See *regality*.—**Lords of Session**, the Judges of the Scottish Court of Session.—**Lords of the Articles**, a committee of the Scottish Parliament, by whom the measures to be proposed in Parliament were prepared.—**Lords of the bedchamber**. See *bedchamber*.—**Lords of the Congregation**. See *congregation*.—**Lords ordinary**, the five Judges who form the outer house of the Scottish Court of Session.—**Lord's Prayer**, a prayer or model of prayer given by Jesus to his disciples. It exists in the New Testament in two forms (Mat. vi. 9-13; Luke xi. 2-4), and it appears in the Book of Common Prayer in a translation of the first of these slightly different from that in the King James Bible. It is used in some part of almost all liturgical services. In ancient eucharistic offices it regularly follows at the end of the canon; in the Anglican communion office, however, after the communion of the people. In liturgical use it is said sometimes with and sometimes without the final doxology of Mat. vi. 13 (omitted in the revised version). "For thine is the kingdom," etc.—**Lords spiritual**, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—**Lord's Supper**. (a) A sacrament or an ordinance instituted by Christ for observance by his followers, and consisting in the blessing or consecration of bread and wine with the words of institution (see *institution*) and the subsequent eating and drinking of the consecrated elements. See *communion* and *eucharist*. (b) The love-feast or agape, especially in the primitive Church, whether accompanying the sacrament or apart from it.—**Lord's table**. See *table*.—**Lords temporal**, those lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords.—**Meane lord**, one who, being himself a tenant, is lord of other tenants.—**The Lords**, the House of Lords, the upper house of the British Parliament.—**The Lords' Act**. See *act*.—**The Lord's anointed**. See *anointed*.—**To be good lord**, to receive into favor; take under protection.

And after this she may hym ones preye
To ben good lord in short, and take hire leve.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 1658.

To be good lord and good devil, to be equally civil or complimentary to all, whether good or bad.

lord (lōrd), *v.* [*<* lōrd, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To raise to the rank of a lord; hence, to treat, address, or acknowledge as lord or master.

He being thus lorded,
Not only with what my reveue yielded,
But what my power might else exact.
Shak., *Tempest*, i. 2. 97.

Not tho' all the gold
That veins the world were pack'd to make your crowe,
And every spoken tongue should lord you.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

2. To rule or preside over as lord.

All the revels he had lorded there. *Keats*.

II. intrans. To play the lord; domineer; rule with arbitrary or despotic sway; sometimes followed by *over*, and sometimes by the indefinite *it*, with or without *over*.

They preached and lorded not; and now they lord and preach not.
Latimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

How dull and how insensible a beast
Is man, who yet would lord it o'er the rest!
Dryden, *Essay on Satire*, l. 2.

lorddom (lōrd'dum), *n.* [*<* ME. **lorddom*, *laverddom*, *laferrddom*, *<* AS. *hlāforddom*, *<* *hlāford*, lord, + *dōm*, jurisdiction; see *lord* and *-dom*.] The rule or dominion of a lord. *Imp. Dict.*

lordeynt, *a.* A variant of *lurdan*.

lording (lōrd'ding), *n.* [*<* ME. *lording*, *loverding*, *laverding*; *<* *lord* + *-ing*³. In the orig. use (def. 1) not dim., but complimentary.] 1. A lord; master; in address, in the plural, sirs; masters; gentlemen.

"Lordings," quod he, "in chirches when I preche,
I peyne me to han an hautein speche."
Chaucer, *Prolog. to Pardoner's Tale*, l. 43.

Listen, lordings, if ye list. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. ix. 3.

2. A young or little lord; a lordling; also, a little lord in a derogatory sense.

I'll question you
Of my lord's tricks and yours when you were boys:
You were pretty lordings then. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, i. 2. 62.

lordkin (lōrd'kin), *n.* [*<* *lord* + *-kin*.] A little or young lord; a lordling.

Princekin or lordkin from his earliest days has nurses,
dependants, governesses, little friends, schoolfellows, . . . flattering him and doing him honour.
Thackeray, *Newcomes*, IIII.

lordless (lōrd'les), *a.* [*<* ME. **lordles*, *loverdles*, *<* AS. *hlāfordleás*, having no lord, *<* *hlāford*, lord, + *-leás*, *E. -less*.] Without a lord or feudal protector; not dependent upon a lord or superior.

The *lordless* man was liable to be slain as an outlaw by any one who met him.

Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Constitution, p. 43.

lord-licutenancy (lôrd-lî-ten'ân-si), *n.* The office of lord lieutenant. See *lord*.

Carteret, turned out of the *lord-licutenancy* about the same time, was now in open opposition.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 103.

lordlike (lôrd'lik), *a.* [*< lord + like², a. Cf. lordly.*] 1. Befitting or like a lord; lordly.—2. Haughty; proud; insolent.

lordliness (lôrd'li-nes), *n.* 1. The state of lordly dignity; high station.—2. Lordly pride; haughtiness.

lordling (lôrd'ling), *n.* [*< ME. *lordling, loverd-ling; < lord + -ling¹.*] A little or diminutive lord; used commonly in a derogatory or contemptuous sense.

lordly (lôrd'li), *a.* [*< ME. lordlich, loverdlich; < lord + -ly¹.*] 1. Of the character or quality of a lord; having high or noble rank; noble; aristocratic.

In sight of England and her *lordly* peers.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 11.

2. Pertaining to or befitting a lord; characteristic of lordship; large or grand in scale, size, or extent.

She brought forth butter in a *lordly* dish. *Judges* v. 25.

Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them.
South, Sermons.

3. Proud; haughty; imporous; insolent.

Lords are *lordliest* in their wine. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1418.

= *Syn.* 3. Domineering, overbearing, lofty.

lordly (lôrd'li), *adv.* [*< lord + -ly².*] In the manner of a lord; hence, proudly; imperiously; despotically.

A famished lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce. *Dryden*.

lordolatry (lôr-dol'ô-trie), *n.* [*< lord + Gr. λατρεία, worship; after idolatry, etc.*] Lord-worship; excessive respect for the nobility. [Humorous.]

But how should it be otherwise in a country where *Lordolatry* is part of our creed, and where our children are brought up to respect the Peage as the Englishman's second Bible? *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, iii.

lordosis (lôr-dô'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. λόρδωσις, a bending (back) in the manner described), < λորδωσις, bend back, < λորδός, bent back so as to advance the lower part of the body.] In *pathol.*: (a) Abnormal curvature of the spinal column, with the convexity toward the front, in distinction from *kyphosis*, in which the convexity is toward the back, and from *scoliois*, or lateral curvature. (b) Any abnormal curvature of the bones.

lords-and-ladies (lôrdz'and-lâ'diz), *n.* 1. The plant cuckoo-pint or wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*: in allusion to its light- and dark-colored spadices, which suggest the two sexes. See *Arum*, *Araceae*, and *bulls-and-cows*.—2. The harlequin duck, *Histrionicus minutus*, on some parts of the North Atlantic coast of North America. See *cut* under *harlequin, a.*

lordship (lôrd'ship), *n.* [*< ME. lordschipe, *loverschipe, laverschipe, < AS. hlāfordscipe, lordship, dominion, < hlāford, lord, + -scipe, E. -ship; see lord and -ship.*] 1. The authority or power of a lord or ruler; dominion; sovereignty.

They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise *lordship* over them. *Mark* x. 42.

2. The territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; a seignior, domain, or manor.

And the King of Hungary is a great Lord and a mighty, and holdeth the grete *Lordschippes* and meche Lond in his Hand. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 6.

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quondam barber. *Dryden*, Ir. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 356.

3. The state or dignity of a lord or nobleman: chiefly [*cap.*], with *his* or *your*, as a title used in addressing or mentioning a nobleman, except a duke or an archbishop, who has the title of *Grace* (*his* or *your*).—4. In *commerce*, a royalty.

The plan proposed of a fixed *lordship* or percentage on sales seems the only proposal which meets all the difficulties of the case. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 612.

lordship, *v. t.* [ME. *lordschipen*; < *lordship, n.*]

lord's-room (lôrdz'rôm), *n.* The stage-box in a theater.

He pours them out as familiarly as if he had . . . ta'en tobacco with them over the stage in the *lordroom*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 1.

lordswike, *n.* [ME., earlier *loverdswike, laverdswike*, < AS. hlāfordswica, a betrayer of his lord, a traitor, < hlāford, lord, + swica, betrayer, < swican, betray.] One who is disloyal; a traitor.

For that he was *lordswyk*, furst he was todrawe.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 280).

lordwood (lôrd'wûd), *n.* [Trans. of Cypriote name, *Xylon Effendi*: Gr. ἔβλω, wood; Turk. *efendi*: see *effendi*.] The tree *Liquidambar orientalis*, of Asia Minor. It yields the liquid storax.

lore¹ (lôr), *n.* [Also dial. or var. *lear, lair* (see *lear¹, n.*); < ME. *lore, larc*, < AS. *lār* (= OS. *lāra* = OFries. *lare*, NFries. *leere* = D. *leer* = MLG. *lère, larc* = OHG. *lāra*, MHG. *lère*, G. *lehre*; Sw. *lära* = Dan. *lære*, after G.), teaching, doctrine, learning; connected with the factitive verb *lāran*, teach, from the verb seen in Goth. *leisan*, pret. pres. *lais*, find out; whence also ult. E. *learn*: see *lear¹, v.*, and *learn.*] 1. That which is taught; instruction; counsel: admonition; teaching; lesson.

Thy wille vn-to them taughte haue I,
That wolde vn-to my *lare* enclyne.
York Plays, p. 457.

Let this proverb a *lore* unto you be.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 397.

But these conditions do to him proponed:
That, if I vanquish him, he shall obey
My law, and ever to my *lore* be bound.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 49.

2. That which is learned; any store of knowledge; learning; erudition.

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore*.
Pope, *Dunclad*, III. 102.

The gentle deities
Showed me the *lore* of colors and of sounds.
Emerson, *Musketaquid*.

= *Syn.* 2. Learning, Erudition, etc. (see *literature*), attainments, acquisitions.

lore², Preterit and past participle of *leese*¹.

lore³, *n.* [ME., usually *lure, lyre*, < AS. *lyre*, loss, < *leōsan*, pp. *loren*, lose: see *leese¹, lose¹*.] Loss.

Of loos, of *lore*, and of wyninges.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1965.

lore⁴ (lôr), *n.* [*< F. lore*, < L. *lorum*, a thong, lash, whip, strap: see *lorate*.] 1. Anything suggesting a thong.

About the which two Serpents weren wound,
Entrayled mutually in lovely *lore*,
And by the tailles together firmly bound.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. III. 42.

2. In *ornith.*, the side of the head between the eye and the base of the upper mandible. This space is definitely marked in some birds, as herons and grebes, by being naked; and in others by some special kind of feathering, as the bristly plummies of a hawk.

3. In *herpet.*, a region on the side of the head between the eye and the nostril, where certain plates called *lorals* may be present.—4. In *entom.*, a cornucous angular process in the mouth of some insects, by means of which the trophi are put forth or retracted. Also *lora*. *Kirby*.

loreal (lô're-âl), *n.* Same as *loral*.

The small shield on the side of the snout, the so-called *loreal*.
Günther, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 196.

lore-father, *n.* [ME. *lorefadyr, larfader*; < *lore¹ + father*.] A teacher. *Halliwel*.

lore[†] (lôr'el), *n.* [Also *lorrel*; < ME. *lorel*, also *lozel*, an abandoned fellow: see *lozel*.] Same as *lozel*.

loremert, *n.* See *lorimer*.

lorent, *a.* An obsolete variant of *lorn*.

loret, *n.* See *laurer*.

loresman (lôrz'mân), *n.* [ME.; < *lore's*, poss. of *lore¹*, + *man*.] An instructor.

As his *lores-man* leres hym hileueth and troweth.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 183.

lorette (lô-ret'), *n.* [F. (see *def.*): said to be so called from their living at one time chiefly in the neighborhood of the church of *Notre Dame de Lorette*, 'Our Lady of Loreto,' in Paris. The church was so called as being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, who has this title from the site of a building at Loreto in Italy, called the *Santa Casa* ('holy house'), and alleged to be the Virgin's dwelling at Nazareth miraculously transported to Italy.] In French usage, a member of the demi-monde. A *lorette* differs from a *grisette* only in living in a more showy style, and doing no work, being entirely supported by her admirers.

Loretting (lô-re-tên'), *n.* [*< Loreto* in Italy, with *ref.* to the Virgin Mary and her sanctuary at that place.] One of an order of nuns founded in Kentucky in 1812. They are occupied with the education and care of destitute orphans. They labor chiefly in the Western States. Also called *Sisters of Loreto*, and *Friends of Mary at the Foot of the Cross*.

lornette (lôr-nyet'), *n.* [F., < *lorgnier*, spy, peep, perhaps < G. dial. *loren*, look at.] 1. An opera-glass.—2. A lorgnon.

lorgnon (lôr'nyon; F. pron. lôr-nyôn'), *n.* [F., < *lorgnier*, spy: see *lornette*.] An eye-glass, or a

pair of eye-glasses, shutting into a frame which when in use serves as a handle, intended for examining objects at a little distance: also sometimes used as synonymous with *opera-glass* or *lorgnette*.

She raises to her eyes of blue
Her *lorgnon*, as she looks at you.
The Atlantic, LXIII. 649.

lori (lô'ri), *n.* Same as *loris*, l.

loria, *n.* Plural of *lorion*.

loric (lôr'ik), *n.* [*< L. lorica*, a corselet: see *lorica*.] Same as *lorica*, l. [Rare.]

Loric and low-browed Gorgon on the breast.
Browning, *Protus*.

lorica (lô-ri'kâ), *n.*; pl. *loricæ* (-sê). [L., a corselet (orig. of leather thongs), cuirass, any defense, fence, hedge, plaster, etc., < *lorum*, a thong, strap: see *loré⁴*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a cuirass or corselet.—2. In the middle ages, a military garment consisting of a loose jacket of leather upon which rings or small plates of iron were sewed; also, a coat of fence of any kind.—3. In *zool.*, a case or covering likened to a coat of mail. (a) The carapace of a crustacean. (b) The organically distinct protective sheath or domicile excreted and inhabited by many infusorians, such as *Fragiicola*, *Tintinnus*, and *Salpingeica*, and also by some rotifers.

Loricaria (lor-i-kâ'ri-î), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *loricarius*, of or pertaining to a corselet, < *lorica*, a corselet: see *lorica*.] The typical genus of



Loricaria uracantha.

Loricariidae, loricated with plate-like scales, whence the name.

loricarian (lor-i-kâ'ri-ân), *a.* and *n.* [*< Loricaria + -an*.] Same as *loricarioid*.

Loricariidae (lor'î-kâ-ri-î-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loricaria + -idae*.] A family of loricated nematognathous fishes, of which the type is the genus *Loricaria*. They have an elongate body covered with angular plates, a depressed head mailed above, an inferior mouth with reverted lower lip, the dorsal fin in relation with the abdominal region, and the ventral fins advanced to near the pectorals. The scapular arch is widened and flattened below, and the pectorals and ventrals expand horizontally. Nearly 150 species live in the fresh waters of tropical America. *Goniodontes*, *Goniodontidae*, and *Hypostomidae* are synonyms.

loricarioid (lor-i-kâ'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Loricariidae*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Loricariidae*; a loricated South American catfish.

Also *loricarian*.

Loricata (lor-i-kâ'tâ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *loricatus*, pp. of *loricare*, clothe in mail, < *lorica*, a corselet, coat of mail: see *lorica*.] In *zool.*, a name having various applications. (a) In *mammal.*, the armadillos; the American mailed or loricated edentates, as one of five suborders of *Bruta* or *Edentata*. They fall into three families, *Tatusiidae*, *Dasyptidae*, and *Chlamyphoridae*. (See these words.) Originally named by Vieq.-d'Azur (1792), in the form *Loricati*.

(b) In Merrem's system of classification, an order of reptiles, the loricated saurians, containing the crocodiles, alligators, and gavials, and corresponding to the modern order *Crocodylia*. (c) An order of choanoflagellate infusorians, containing those which are loricate. E. R. Lankester. (d) In *icht.*: (1) A suborder of ganoid fishes. See *Chondrostei*. (2) The *Cottoidea*; gurnards or mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes. Also *Loricati*. *Jenyns*. (e) In *conch.*, the coat-of-mail shells; the polyplacophorous mollusks or chitons: so named from the overlapping plates of the shell, which resemble a corselet. (f) In *carcinol.*, a division of macrurus decapod crustaceans, composed of the families *Scyllaridae* and *Palinuridae*, having some of the feet not ending in pincers and no scale at the base of the antennae, and passing through a peculiar larval stage in which they are known as *glass-crabs*. See *Phyllosomata*. (g) Those animalcules which are provided with a lorica, as sundry infusorians and rotifers.

loricate (lôr'î-kât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *loricated*, ppr. *loricating*. [*< L. loricator*, pp. of *loricare*, clothe in mail, < *lorica*, a corselet, coat of mail: see *lorica*.] To cover with any material that serves as a protection or defense. See *lorica*.
Therefore hath Nature *loricated* or plaistred over the Sides of the forementioned Hole [the inner ear] with Ear-wax, to atop and entangle any Insects that should attempt to creep in.
Ray, *Works of Creation*, II. 264.

In the Mammalia the development of a dermal exoskeleton is exceptional, and occurs only in the *loricated* Edentata.
Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 42.

loricate (lôr'î-kât), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. loricator*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Covered with defensive armor or with any defensive covering.—2. Consisting of overlapping plates; having a pattern as of overlapping plates; imbricated:

loricate

an epithet arising from the mistaken idea that the lorica was essentially an imbricated coat.—3. Having a lorica; loricated; inclosed in a shell, case, or some hard covering resembling a corselet or coat of mail.—**Loricata femora**, in entom., femora so sculptured exteriorly that they appear to be covered with a double series of oblique scales, as the posterior femora of a grasshopper.

II. n. A loricated animal; a member of the *Loricata* in any sense.

lorication (lor-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*L. lorication*(-n-), a clothing in mail, *< loricare*, pp. *loricatus*, clothe in mail: see *loricate*, *v.*] 1. The act of loricate, or the state of being loricated.—2. A loricate covering.

These cones [of the cedar] have . . . the entire lorication smoother conched than those of the Fir kind.
Evelyn, *Sylva*, II. i.

loricoid (lor-i-koid), *a.* [*L. lorica*, a corselet (see *lorica*), + *Gr. eidōs*, form.] Resembling a lorica; also, loricate: sometimes applied to fossil footprints left by supposed shielded animals.

Loriculus (lō-rik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Lorius*, a lory: see *Lorius*.] A genus of small lorics of the subfamily *Loriniæ* (or *Trichoglossinæ*); the hanging parakeets, or bat-parrots. They are notable for their habit of hanging by the feet head downward when asleep, and sometimes while feeding, and also for lack of the brushy tongue which the lorikeets possess.

lories, *n.* Plural of *lory*.

Lorinæ (lō-ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Lorius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidae*, including the genera *Lorius* and its subdivisions (as *Eos*), *Loriculus*, and *Coriphilus*; the lorics. The definition of the group is not fixed; it is often merged in *Trichoglossinæ*. The birds usually placed in it are for the most part of small size and very beautiful colors, chiefly inhabiting the Eastern Archipelago and Oceania. Also written *Loriana*, *Lorina*.

lorikeet (lor-i-kēt'), *n.* [*< lory* + (*parra*)*keet*.] A small parrot of the genus *Trichoglossus*, or, in a broader use, of the subfamily *Trichoglossinæ*; a kind of lory. Most of them have a brushy or penciled tongue, by means of which they feed upon the sweets of flowers and on soft fruits. See *Trichoglossus*.

lorimeter, loriner† (lor'i-mēr, -nēr), *n.* [Also *lorimer*; *< OF. lorimier*, *lormier*, a saddler, *< lorain*, *lorain*, a bridle, *< L. lorum*, a thong: see *lore*.] For the term *-im-er* instead of *-in-er*, cf. *latimer* for *lutiner*.] A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for bridles and saddles; hence, a saddler.

Brummagem is a town maintained chiefly by smiths, nailers, cutlers, edge-tool forgers, *lorimers* or bit-makers.
Holtzschel, *Descrip.* of Britaine, xxv.

Lorinæ (lō-ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Lorius* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Loriniæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

loring† (lōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lore*¹, *v.*, = *lear*¹.] Instructive discourse; instruction. [Rare.]

They, as a Goddess he adoring,
Her wisdom did admire, and hearkned to her *loring*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. vii. 42.

lorion (lō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *loria* (-iā). [*< MGr. λωρίον*, dim. of *LGr. λωρον*, *λωρος*, *< L. lorum*, thong, strap: see *lore*⁴.] One of the stripes or bands on the stocharion or alb of a bishop of the Greek Church.

Bishops . . . put on the stocharion, which . . . differs from that of a Priest by being waved in white and red bands, called *loria*. These signify rivers of grace, and set forth the doctrine which should flow from a Pontiff.
J. M. Neale, *Eastern Church*, I. 310.

loriot (lor'i-ot), *n.* [*< F. loriot* (OF. also *lorion*), i. e. *Voriot*, *< le*, the, + OF. *oriot*, var. of *oriol*, a witwall, an oriole: see *oriole*.] The golden oriole of Europe, *Oriolus galbula*.

The swallow and the *loriot*
Are not so swift of wing.

R. H. Stoddard, *Chinese Songa*.

loris (lō'ris), *n.* [NL. *loris* (F. *loris*, sing. and pl.); commonly said to be a native (E. Ind.) name, but according to Baird *< D. loeris*, a clown, booby, formerly adj., *loerisch*, *loersch*, clownish, *< loer*, *loerd*, a clown, fool, *< OF. lourd*, a stupid fellow: see *lourd*¹.] 1. The slender lemur of Ceylon, *Arachnocebus* or *Loris gracilis*, a prosimian mammal of the family *Lemuridae* and subfamily *Nycticebinæ*: more fully called *slender loris*. Also *lori*; pl. *loris*.—2. [cap.] The typical genus of *Loriniæ*, based by Geoffroy on the slender lori or loris of Ceylon, and the same as *Arachnocebus* of Lesson; extended to include the slow lemur, which is more frequently referred to a genus *Nycticebus*, *Stenops*, or *Bradylemur*. The species are arboreal and nocturnal inhabitants of the East Indies. *L. gracilis* is remarkable for its slender form, disproportionately long limbs, the absence of a tail, short muzzle, and large eyes.



Slender Loris (*Loris gracilis*).

Loriniæ (lor-i-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Loris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridae*, named from the genus *Loris*, in a restricted sense including only this genus and *Nycticebinæ*, in a wider sense including these genera with *Arctocebus* and *Perodicticus*: in the latter use it is the same as *Nycticebinæ*. The animals referred to this group are the slender loris, *Loris gracilis*; the slow lemur, *Nycticebus tardigradus*; the potto, *Perodicticus potto*; and the angwantibo, *Arctocebus calabarensis*. Also *Loridina*.

Lorius (lō'ri-us), *n.* [NL., *< E. lory*, *q. v.*] A large genus of small trichoglossine parrots, type of the subfamily *Loriniæ*; the lorics. The term has been used with much latitude, but is now restricted to the broad-tailed lorics, of which more than 20 species are known, all of the Australasian region, as *L. domicella* of the Molucca. The characteristic coloration is red varied with blue; but some species are green, others brown or black. Several subdivisions of *Lorius* are recognized, especially *Eos*. The name *Domicella* is now much used instead of *Lorius*. See cut under *Domicella*.

lorn (lōrn), *a.* [*< ME. lorn*, *lorn*, *lore*, *< AS. loren*, pp. of *leosan*, *lose*: see *leese*¹, *lose*¹.] 1. Lost; undone.

Wit-outin loue thou art *lorn*.

Wose [whoso] hat noue loue were bettere on-born.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 235.

If thou readest, thou art *lorn*!

Better hadst thou ne'er been born.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, I. 23.

2. Forlorn; bereft; lonely: as, a *lorn* widow.

But, as tenderly before him the *lorn* Ximena knelt.

Whittier, *The Angels of Buena Vista*.

"Yes, yes, . . ." cried Mrs. Gummidge, . . . "I know that I'm a lone *lorn* creature."

Dickens, *David Copperfield*, iii.

Lorrainer (lō-rā'nēr), *n.* [*< Lorraine* (see def.) + *-er*¹.] A native or an inhabitant of Lorraine.

Lorraine (lō-rā-nēs' or -nēs'), *a.* [*< Lorraine* + *-ese*.] Pertaining to the ancient duchy or to the later province of Lorraine, or to the inhabitants of Lorraine. Since 1871 it has been divided between France and Germany.

Lorraine shales. See *shale*.

lorrel†, n. Same as *losel*.

lorry (lōr'i), *n.*; pl. *lorries* (-iz). [Also *lorrie*, *larry*; cf. *E. dial. lurry*, pull or drag.] 1. In mining, a running bridge over a sinking-pit top, upon which the bowk is placed after it is brought up for emptying. *Gresley*, [Yorkshire.]

—2. A long wagon, consisting of a nearly flat platform (with a very low rim) set on four wheels, which are either entirely under the platform or do not rise above it. [Great Britain.]

lorum (lō'rūm), *n.*; pl. *lora* (-rā). [NL., *< L. lorum*: see *lore*⁴.] In *zool.*, the lore, as of a bird or reptile.

lory (lō'ri), *n.*; pl. *lories* (-riz). [Also *lury*, *luri*; *< Malay luri*, also *nuri*, a lory.] One of a large number of parrots constituting the subfamily *Loriniæ*, or forming a separate family *Trichoglossidae*: any brush-tongued parakeet, or lorikeet. They are mostly of small size and brilliant coloration, inhabiting parts of Asia, the Malay archipelago, and Oceania. *Lorius domicella* is a characteristic example. All the lorics properly so called are trichoglossine or brush-tongued, excepting those of the genus *Loriculus* (or *Coryliis*), but the name extends to some similar parakeets of a different group, as those of the genus *Electicus*. See *Lorius*, *Loriculus*, *Loriniæ*, and *Trichoglossinæ*. See also cut under *Domicella*.

Gentle lorics, more beautiful in color than any, who eat on the Banksias like a crop of crimson and purple flowers.
H. Kingsley, *Hillyars and Burtona*.

lost, *n.* See *lose*³.

losable (lō'za-bl), *a.* [Also *loseable*; *< lose*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being lost; liable to be lost.

I heard him make enquiry whether the frigorifick faculty of these corpuscles be *losable* or not.
Boyle, *Works*, III. 763.

Pencils and rubbers are about equally *loseable*.

The Nation, III. 139.

losanget, *n.* An obsolete form of *lozenge*.

losard†, n. [A var. of *losel*, with substituted suffix *-ard*.] A coward.

lose¹ (lōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lost*, ppr. *losing*. [Formerly also *loose* (more or less confused with *loose*, untie, relax); partly *< ME. losien*, *< AS. losian*, become loose, escape, also lose, *< los*, a loss (see *loss*); but chiefly a var. of *lesen* (*> E. leese*) (pret. *les*, pl. *lore*, pp. *loren*, *lorn*), lose: see *leese*¹, *< AS. leosan* (pret. *leás*, pl. *luron*, pp. *loren*), in comp. *forleosan*. For the change of *AS. eó* to *E. o* (*oo*), pronounced *ö*, cf. *choose*, *< AS. céosan*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To miss from present possession or knowledge; part with or be parted from by misadventure; fail to keep, as something that one owns, or is in charge of or concerned for, or would keep.

Rejoice with me; for I have found the piece which I had *lost*.
Luke xv. 9.

Thus they spent the next after-noon, and halfe that night, when the Spaniards either *lost* them or left them.
Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I. 53.

But, said Christian, are there no turnings nor windings, by which a stranger may *lose* his way?
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 101.

2. To be dispossessed, deprived, or bereaved of; be prevented or debarred from keeping, holding, or retaining; be parted from without wish or consent: as, to *lose* money by speculation; to *lose* blood by a wound; to *lose* one's hair by sickness; to *lose* a friend by death.

Itna sonca for hus synnea sorwe they hadden;
And alle lewede that leyde hond thereon *loren* lyf after.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 63.

Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the bud,
Losing his verdure even in the prime.

Shak., *T. G. of V.*, I. 1. 49.

Her [the Roman Catholic Church's] acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated for what she has *lost* in the Old.
Macaulay, *Von Ranke's Hist. Popea*.

3. To cease to have; part with through change of condition or relations; be rid of or disengaged from.

The offence is holy that she hath committed,
And this deceit *loses* the name of craft.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, v. 5. 239.

Nor is it a thing extraordinary for rivers to *lose* their channels, either choaked by themselves, or by the adverse Seas.
Sandys, *Travailes*, p. 73.

The mountains, lessening as they rise,
Lose the low vales, and steal into the skies.
Pope, *Autumn*, I. 60.

4. To fail to preserve or maintain: as, to *lose* one's reputation or reason; to *lose* credit.

Chuffey boggled over his plate so long that Mr. Jonas, *losing* patience, took it from him.
Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xi.

I *lose* my colour, I *lose* my breath,
I drink the cup of a costly death.

Tennyson, *Eleanore*.

5. To fail to gain or win; fail to grasp or secure; miss; let slip: as, to *lose* an opportunity; to *lose* a prize, a game, or a battle.

He shall in no wise *lose* his reward.
Mat. x. 42.

What have you *lost* by *losing* of this day?

Shak., *K. John*, iii. 4. 116.

Such delay might have *lost* the opportunity of relieving him.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 135.

The motion that the sum to be granted should not exceed four hundred thousand pounds was *lost* by twelve votes.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

See if you can't find out if the villain means to break jail. I would not *lose* having him hung for a thousand pounds.
S. Judd, *Margaret*, II. 8.

6. To let slip or escape from observation, perception, etc.: as, I *lost* what he was saying, from inattention; we *lost* the ship in the fog.

7. To fail to profit by; miss the use, advantage, or enjoyment of; waste.

I am of the Opinion, That if any of our Nations would seek a Trade with them, they would not *lose* their labour.
Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 308.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often *lost* upon great men.
Pope, *Letters*.

All these signs, however, were *lost* upon him.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

8. To cause to miss or be deprived of; subject to the loss of: as, his slowness *lost* him the chance.

I pray that this action *lose* not Philaster the hearts of the people.
Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, iv. 4.

Sir, if that to serve you
Could *lose* me any thing, as indeed it cannot,
I still would follow you.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, iv. 4.

9. To displace, dislodge, or expel. [Rare.]

A still soliciting eye, and such a tongue
As I am glad I have not, though not to have it
Hath *lost* me in your liking.
Shak., *Lear*, I. 1. 236.

10. To give over to ruin, disgrace, or shame: chiefly in the past participle.

In spite of all the virtue wo can boast,
The woman that delibberates is lost.

Addison, *Cato*, iv. 1.

There's no love lost between. See *love*.—To lose caste, ground, etc. See the nouns.—To lose letters. See *letter*.—To lose one's bearings, one's grip, one's head, etc. See *bearing*, *grip*, etc.—To lose one's self. (a) To lose one's road or way.

Hall and the two others, who went to Connecticut November 3, came now home, having lost themselves and endured much misery. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, l. 146.

(b) To be bewildered; have the thoughts or reason hopelessly perplexed or confused. (c) To become abstracted or fall into a reverie; become absorbed in thought; lose consciousness, as in slumber.

I love to lose myself in a mystery.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 9.

As I pace the darkened chamber and lose myself in melancholy musings.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 146.

To lose the bell. See *bell*.—**To lose the number of one's mess** (*naut.*), to die.—**To lose way**, to have the headway or progress checked: said of a ship under sail.

II. *intrans.* 1. To suffer loss or deprivation.

When a man loseth in his commodity for want of skill, etc., he must look at it as his own fault or cross, and therefore must not lay it upon another.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 381.

He [Temple] never put himself prominently before the public eye, except at conjuncture when he was almost certain to gain and could not possibly lose.

Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

"When the righteous die," says the Talmud, "It is the earth which loses." *J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 216.

2. To incur forfeit in a contest; fail to win.

We'll talk with them too,

Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out.

Shak., *Lear*, v. 3. 15.

3. To succumb; fail; suffer by comparison.

Wisdom in discourse with her

Loses, discountenanced, and like folly shows.

Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 553.

lose¹ (lōz), *n.* [*< lose*¹, *v.* Cf. *loss*.] The act of losing; loss.

And thanne we had a greff lose, for he was a good honest person, on whose soule Jhu have mercy.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 60.

Without zeal the widow's mitea are no better than the rest; it is the cheerful lose that dothleth the gift.

S. Ward, *Sermons*, p. 78. (*Davies*.)

lose², *a.* A Middle English form of *loose*.

lose³, *n.* [*ME.*, also *los*, *loos*, *< AF. los*, *OF. los* = *Pr. laus*, *< L. laus* (pl. *laudes*), praise: see *laud*.] 1. Praise; fame; reputation; credit.

Jason, ful of renomee,

And Erculea, that hadde the grete los.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1514.

These yonge lusty bachelers that to conquire loos and pris and honour haue lefte their londes and her contreyes.

Merlín (E. E. T. S.), iii. 384.

2. Report; news; gossip.

There was suche tidyng over al, and suche los,

That in an Ile that called was Colcoea, . . .

That therein was a ram that men myghte see

That had a flees of golde.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1424.

Sche fallith not vnder for vilonye,

For los, for siknes, ne for schame.

Hymns to *Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

lose³, *v. t.* [*ME. losen*, *< lose*³, *v.*] To praise.

In heuen to ben losed with God hath none ende.

Testament of *Love*, l.

loseable, *a.* See *losable*.

lozel (lō'zel), *n.* and *a.* [*Also lozel*, and formerly *lorel*, *lorrel*; *< ME. losel*, also *lorel*, *< *losen*, *loren*, pp. of *lesen*, lose: see *leese*¹ and *lose*¹.] 1. *n.* A good-for-nothing, worthless fellow; a scamp.

I se that every *lorel* shapith hym to fynde owt newe fraudes for to accuse goode folk.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, l. prose 4.

Bydea God me? fals *lozelle*, thou lyse!

What tokyn told he? take thou tent.

York Plays, p. 81.

And, *lozel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,

That will not stay her tongue.

Shak., *W. T.*, ii. 3. 109.

II. *a.* Worthless; wasteful.

Why should you plain that *lozel* awains refuse you?

P. Fletcher, *Piscatory Eclogues*, ll.

Where didst thou learne to be so agueish, so pusillanimous, thou *lozel* Bachelour of Art?

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

The office of constable fell into such decay that there was not one of those *lozel* scouts known in the province for many years.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 153.

lozelism (lō'zel-izm), *n.* [*< lose*³ + *-ism*.] The quality or state of a *lozel*; also, *lozels* collectively. [Rare.]

It seems likely that all the *Lozeliem* of London will be about the church next Sunday.

Carlyle, in *Froude*.

loselryt, *n.* [*< losel* + *-ry*.] Knavery; villainess; roguery.

I doubt least by sorsery

Or such other loselry.

Skelton, *Why Come ye not to Court?*

losenget, *n.* An obsolete form of *lozenge*.

lozenget (loz'en-jēr), *n.* [*ME.*, also *lozengeour*, *lozenjour*, *< OF. losengeor*, *lozengeour*, *losangeour*, also *lozenzier*, *losangier*, *lozenzer* (= *Sp. lisonjero* = *Pg. lisonjeiro* = *It. lusinghiero*, after *F.*), a flatterer, *< losenge*, *losange*, *lozenge*, flattery: see *lozenge*.] A flatterer; a deceiver.

Allas! ye lordes, many a fals flatour

Is in youre courtes, and many a losengeour.

Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 506.

lozengeriet, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. losengeric*, flattery, *< losenge*, flattery: see *lozenge*.] Flattery.

Flatterers ben the devels norices that norissen hire children with milk of losengerie. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

loser (lō'zēr), *n.* [Formerly also *looser*; *< lose*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who loses, or is subjected to loss; one who fails to win, gain, or keep.

Such losers may have leave to speak.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 185.

losh¹ (losh), *interj.* [A distortion of *Lord*.] An interjection implying surprise, astonishment, or deprecation. [Scotch.]

Losh, man! hae mercy w' your natch,

Your bodkin's ban'd. Burns, *To a Tailor*.

losh² (losh), *n.* [Also *lush*; said to be a corruption of *F. loche*: see *loach*.] The burbot, *Lota maculosa*: so called in parts of British America and in Alaska.

losh-hide (losh'hīd), *n.* [*< *losh*, appar. a var. of *lush*¹ (or *lash*?), + *hide*².] In *leather-manuf.*, an oiled, undressed hide. *E. H. Knight*.

You should prouide for the next ships fve hundred Losh hides.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, l. 306.

losing¹ (lō'zing), *p. a.* [*Ppr.* of *lose*¹, *v.*] Causing or resulting in loss: as, a *losing* game, battle, or business.

Yet the first bringer of unwelcome news

Hath but a losing office.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 1. 101.

He was a man of an incorrigible and *losing* honesty.

Lamb, *Old Benchers*.

Losing hazard. See *hazard*, 5.

losing² (lō'zing), *p. a.* [*Ppr.* of *lose*³, *v.*] Given to flattery; fawning; cozening; deceitful.

Among the many amoniacal prelates that awarmed in the land, Herbert, Bishop of Thetford, must not be forgotten; nicknamed *Losing*—that is, the Flatterer. *Fuller*.

losinget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lozenge*.

losingly (lō'zing-li), *adv.* In a losing manner; in a manner to incur or to result in loss. *Imp. Dict.*

loss (lōs), *n.* [*< ME. los*, *< AS. los*, a loss, damage, *< lōsan* (pp. *loren*), lose: see *lose*¹.] 1. Failure to hold, keep, or preserve what one has had in his possession; disappearance from possession, use, or knowledge; deprivation of that which one has had: as, the loss of money by gaming; loss of health or reputation; loss of children: opposed to *gain*.

A fellow that hath had losses. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, iv. 2. 87.

Standing by ye Queene at basasett, I observ'd that she was exceedingly concern'd for ye losse of £80.

Evelyn, *Diary*, July 13, 1686.

So down he came; for loss of time,

Although it griev'd him sore,

Yet loss of peace, full well he knew,

Would trouble him much more.

Couper, *John Gilpin*.

2. Specifically, death.

There be many sad Hearts for the loss of my Lord Robert Dighy.

Howell, *Letters*, l. vi. 45.

3. Failure to gain or win: as, the loss of a prize or battle.

Your lordship is the most patient man in loss, the most coldest that ever turned up ace. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, ii. 3. 2.

4. That which is lost or forfeited; that which has been scattered or wasted: as, the loss by leakage amounted to 20 gallons; an insurance company's loss by a fire.

The wager thou hast won; and I will add

Unto their losses twenty thousand crowns.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, v. 2. 113.

5. Defeat; overthrow; ruin. [Rare.]

Our hap is loss, our hope but sad despair.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 9.

Against this cruelty fight on thy side,

Poor thing, condemn'd to loss!

Shak., *W. T.*, ii. 3. 192.

6. Lack; want.

But for loss of Nestor's golden words,

It seem'd they would debate with angry swords.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1420.

7. The state of being at fault; the state of having lost the trail and scent of game.

He cried upon it at the merest loss,

And twice to-day pick'd out the dull'est scent.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, Ind., i. 23.

At a loss. (a) In uncertainty, perplexity, or confusion; puzzled; undecided.

Our Pilots being at a loss on these less frequented Coasts, we supply'd that defect out of the Spanish Pilot-books. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, l. 163.

Living in conversation from his infancy makes him no where at a loss.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 30.

(b) At such a price as to lose or incur loss.

He is forced to sell stock at a great loss, is he? Well, that's very kind of him.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iii. 1.

Consequential losses. See *consequential*.—**Constructive total loss.** See *constructive*.—**Loss of head**, decrease of power from waste of energy in the descent of a stream supplying water-power. *Rankine*, *Steam Engine*, § 99.—**To bear a loss.** (a) To make good the value of something lost. (b) To sustain a loss with spirit or fortitude. = *Syn.* *Loss*, *Detriment*, *Damage*, *Waste*, *Forfeiture*, etc. *Loss* is the class word under which *detriment*, *damage*, *waste*, *forfeiture*, etc., are species. *Loss*, *detriment*, and *damage* apply to persons or things; *waste* and *forfeiture* only to things. As to *detriment* and *damage*, see *injury*. *Waste* is generally voluntary, although not always realized; sometimes it is only by neglect. *Forfeiture* is a loss through the law, as a penalty or as the result of neglect.

lōss (lēs), *n.* See *loss*.

lossful (lōs'fūl), *a.* [*< loss* + *-ful*.] Detrimental; damaging. [Archaic and rare.]

The world's an ark, wherein things pure and gross Present their *lossful* gain, and gainful loss, Where every dram of gold contains a pound of dross.

Quarles, *Emblems*, ii. 7.

lossless (lōs'les), *a.* [*< loss* + *-less*.] Free from loss. [Archaic and rare.]

Rebellion rages in our Irish Province, but with miraculous and *lossless* victories of few against many is daily discomfited and broken.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

lossom (los'um), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lovesome*.

lost (lōst), *p. a.* [*Pp.* of *lose*¹, *v.*] 1. Parted with unwillingly or by misadventure; no longer to be found; no longer held or possessed; no longer kept in knowledge or remembrance: as, a *lost* book; a *lost* limb; a *lost* fortune.

I have gone astray like a *lost* sheep. Ps. cxix. 176.

Lore long dead,

Lost to the hurrying world.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 9.

2. Not won or gained; missed: as, a *lost* prize; a *lost* chance.

In the *lost* battle, borne down by the flying, Where mingles war's rattle with groans of the dying!

Scott, *Marmion*, vi. 32.

3. Not employed or enjoyed; not effectually or profitably used; misspent; wasted: as, a *lost* day; a *lost* opportunity.

Do you go back dismay'd? 'Tis a *lost* fear;

Man but a rash against Othello's breast,

And he retreats. Shak., *Othello*, v. 2. 269.

4. Ruined; destroyed; consumed or wasted away, whether physically or morally: as, *lost* health; *lost* honor.

Bring some good oil, pitch, and tar, and a good piece of an old cable to make oakum; for that which was sent is much *lost*.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 454.

She might be more disposed to feel a woman's interest in the *lost* girl.

Dickens, *David Copperfield*, xlvi.

Of a *lost* country and dishonoured name.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 255.

5. Spiritually ruined; abandoned morally; in *theol.*, finally shut out from salvation or eternal life; damned: as, a *lost* soul.

And now without redemption all mankind Must have been *lost*, adjudged to death and hell By doom severe, had not the Son of God . . . His dearest mediation thus renew'd.

Milton, *P. L.*, iii. 223.

6. Bewildered; absent-minded; absorbed: as, he looked about in a *lost* way.

And there among the solitary downs,

Full often *lost* in fancy, lost his way.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

Lost cause, the cause of the overthrown Southern Confederacy. [U. S.]—**Lost motion.** See *motion*.—**Lost Sunday.** See *Sunday*.—**Lost to**, insensible to; incapable of feeling: as, *lost* to shame.

The most vice-hardened men, although they are *lost* to all other feeling, are often found to cherish a regard for the feelings of a mother. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 7.

= *Syn.* 1. Missing.—4 and 5. Shattered; overthrown; downfallen; deprived, abandoned, reprobate, profligate, incorrigible, shameless.

lostet. An obsolete past participle of *loose*.

losynget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lozenge*.
lot (lot), *n.* [*< ME. lot*, *< AS. hlōt* (also in deriv. forms *hlēt*, *hlēt*, *hlēt*, *hlēte*) = *OS. hlōt* = *OFries. hlōt* = *D. lot* = *MLG. lot*, *lōt* = *OHG. hlōz*, *lōz*, *MHG. lōz*, *G. los*, *loos*, lot, share, = *Icel. hlautr*, *hlutr*, share, offering, = *Dan. lod* = *Sw. lott*, lot, share, = *Goth. hlauts*, lot, share, portion (cf. *It. lotto* (> *Sp. Pg. lote*) = *F. lot*, *< ML. lottum*, lot, *< Teut.*); from a strong verb, *AS. hlōtan* (pret.

lot

hlot, pl. *hloten*, pp. *hloten*) = OS. *hlotan* = OHG. *hiozan*, MHG. *biezen* = Icel. *hjóta* = Goth. *hlotan* (not recorded), obtain by lot. Hence, through F., *lottery* and *allot*.] 1. A means of determining something by chance; anything (as dice, pieces of paper of different lengths or differently marked, so placed that these differences cannot be perceived) used to decide a choice, advantage, dispute, etc. See *to cast lots*, *to draw lots*, below.

Each mark his lot, and cast it in to Agamemnon's caske.
Chapman, *Iliad*, vii.

2. That which is determined or assigned by lot; that which one gets by the drawing or casting of lots, or by some other fortuitous method; a chance allotment, share, or portion, as of land, money, service, etc.

And all that fell in Robyn's lot
He smote them wonder sare.

Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's *Ballsds*, V. 114).

Judah said unto Simeon his brother, Come up with me into my lot; . . . and I likewise will go up with thee into thy lot.
Judges i. 3.

His lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord.
Luke i. 9.

3. Share or portion in life allotted in any casual way; station or condition determined by the chances of life; fortune; destiny: as, the lot of the poor.

Such is the lot of all that deal in public affairs, whether of church or commonwealth.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, iv. 14.

The lots of glotons men are wrapt in mysteries,
And so deliver'd.

Fletcher (and another), *Prophetess*, i. 3.

4. Any distinct part or parcel; a portion or part separated from others of the same kind: as, a lot of goods; a lot of furniture. Specifically — 5. A portion or parcel of land; any piece of land divided off or set apart for a particular use or purpose: as, a building-lot; a pasture-lot; all that lot, piece, or parcel of ground (a formula in legal instruments). In the phrase "lot, piece, or parcel of land," lot implies nothing as to the size of the tract, but when used alone it commonly denotes a small tract, such as a building-site. But it may include any legal subdivision of land. Thus, a quarter quarter-section (40 acres), being a legal subdivision and as such marked as a lot of ground, is held a "lot" within the meaning of a homestead exemption law exempting "the lot of ground and the buildings thereon, occupied as a residence and owned by the debtor."

This report . . . assigns a lot for the maintenance of public schools in every township; another lot for the purposes of religion.
Baneroff, *Hist. Const.*, II. 111.

6. (a) Proportion or share of taxes. (b) Tribute; toll.

In England he arered a tote
Off iche horse that comes smoke.

M.S. Cantab., ff. v. 48, f. 99. (*Halliwell*.)

(c) In mining, dues to the lord of the manor for ingress and egress. [*Prov. Eng.*]—7. A large or considerable number or amount; a great deal; as, a lot of people: often used in the plural (and the plural even as an adverb, meaning 'a great deal'): as, he has lots of money. [*Colloq.*]

A great lot of evil spirits.

C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.* (*Bartlett*.)

That's a big lot of money.
Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, ii. 3.

8t. pl. A game formerly played with roundels on which short verses were written: used as a singular.—9. The shoot of a tree. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Across lots, cross lots.** See *across*, *cross*, *prep.*—**City lot.** In the United States, a rectangular plot of ground 25 feet wide and 100 feet long, these being the most common dimensions of the separate parcels of ground in American cities. It is commonly taken in such towns as a unit of land-measures.—**Job lot.** See *job* (b).—**Lot of ground.** See def. 5.—**Lot system.** In the law of registration of land-titles, the system which records all known lots within the district, and registers or indexes each conveyance or encumbrance in connection with every lot it affects, so that an inspection of the record shows each lot separately, together with all instruments affecting it: distinguished from the *block system*, or the record together of all instruments affecting any of the lots in a block—that is, any area, exclusive of highway, which is bounded by highways, leaving the searcher to form his own opinion as to whether a particular lot is affected or not.—**Scot and lot.** See *scot*.—**To cast in one's lot with or among,** to share the fortunes of (another or others).

Cast in thy lot among us; let us all have one purse.

Prov. i. 14.

To cast lots, to throw some object, as a die, for the purpose of determining by the manner of its fall some choice, a question in dispute, etc.

Lotus did thei kast, for whom thei had that wo.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 124.

And they crucified him, and parted his garments, casting lots.

Mat. xxvii. 35.

To draw lots, to draw or take from an urn or some other place of concealment pieces of paper, or straw, etc., variously marked or of different lengths, for the purpose of determining, by the accident of drawing, some choice or question.

Let's draw lots who shall begin.

Shak., A. and C., II. 6. 63.

Vacant lot, a plot of ground on which there is no building; particularly, a small unoccupied lot among others that are built upon, in a town or city.—**Syn.** 3. *Hap.*, destiny, fate, doom, allotment.

lot (lot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lotted*, ppr. *lotting*. [*< lot, n. Cf. allot.*] I. *trans.* To allot; assign; distribute; award.

Your brother Lorel's prize! for so my iargess
Hath lotted her to be.

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, li. 1.

II. *intrans.* To cast lots.

A cowe [was given] to 6. persons or shars, & 2. goats to ye same, which were first equalised for age & goodnes, and then lotted for.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 216.

To lot upon, to count upon; look forward to with pleasure: as, I lotted upon going to town. [*New Eng.*]

Lot¹ (lō'tā), *n.* [*NL.*, < OF. *lote*, a pout: see *lot³*.] A genus of gadoid fishes of an elongate shape with villiform teeth on the jaws and vomer, typical of the subfamily *Lotinae*. The burbot, *L. maculosa*, is an example. See cut under *burbot*.

lot², lotah (lō'tā), *n.* [*Also loto*; E. Ind.] A globular or melon-shaped pot, usually of polished brass, used in the East Indies for drawing water, drinking, and ablutions.

The dismayed sirdar found the head of a fourth [kitten] jammed in the neck of his sacred lotah, wherewith he performs his pious ablutions every morning at the ghanit.

J. W. Palmer, *The New and the Old*, p. 311.

lot⁴ (lōt), *v. i.* [*ME. loten, lotien*, < AS. *lutian*, lurk (= OHG. *lūzen*, MHG. *lūzen*, lie hidden, lurk); < *lūtan*, stoop, lout: see *lout¹*.] To lurk; lie hidden.

He fond this holy olde Urban anon
Among the scntes briels lotting.

Chaucer, *Second Nun's Tale*, l. 186.

For outlawes in the wode and vnder banke lotyeth.

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 102.

lot² (lōt), *n.* [*< F. lote* = Sp. Pg. It. *loto*, < L. *lotus*, < Gr. *λωτός*, lotus: see *lotus¹*.] Lotus.

As regards personal considerations, we were to abstain from . . . washing the head with mallow or lote leaves.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medinah*, p. 357.

lot³ (lōt), *n.* [*< OF. lote*, F. *lotte* = Sp. *lota* (ML. *lotā*), a pout.] A gadoid fish, the burbot. See *Lot¹*.

Lot² (lō'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Lotus* + *-ae*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, typified by the genus *Lotus*, distinguished by their pinnate five- to many-foliate leaves with entire leaflets, and capitate, umbellate, or rarely solitary flowers. The tribe embraces 8 genera of herbs or suffruticose plants.

lot²-bush (lōt'būsh), *n.* The small tree *Zizyphus Lotus*. Same as *lotus-tree*, I. Also *lote-tree*.

lot²-by, *n.* [*Also luby, ludy*; < ME. *lotby* (pl. *lotbyes*); < *lot¹* + *by¹*.] A concubine.

And with me folwith my lotby
To done me solas and company.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6339.

lot²-fruit (lōt'frōt), *n.* Lotus-fruit; especially, the product of *Zizyphus Lotus*. See *lotus-tree*, I.

lot²-tree (lōt'trē), *n.* [*< lot², n., + tree.*] Same as *lotus-tree*, I.

Oh! what are the brightest (flowers) that e'er have blown
To the lot²-tree, springing by Alla's throne,
Whose flowers have a soul in every leaf?

Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, *Paradise and the Peri*.

loth¹, a. and n. See *loath*.

loth² (lōt), *n.* [*G.*, lead, a weight, = E. *lead²*.] A German unit of weight, varying in different localities from 225 to 270 grains troy.

Lotharingian (lō-thā-rin'jī-an), *a. and n.* [*< Lotharingia* (G. *Lothringen*, F. *Lorraine*) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Lotharingia or Lorraine, an ancient duchy and later a province of France. It is now divided between France and Germany.

II. *n.* A native of Lotharingia or Lorraine. See *Lorrainer*.

Lothario (lō-thā'ri-ō), *n.* [In allusion to *Lothario* (called in one place "the gay Lothario"), a character in Rowe's play, "The Fair Penitent." The name *Lothario* is an Italianized form of OHG. *Hlōthari*, *Ludheri*, G. *Luther* (> OF. *Ludhers*), AS. *Hlōthhere*.] A jaunty libertine; a gay deceiver; a rake.

loth², v. An obsolete form of *loathe*.

lothful, lothliness, etc. Obsolete forms of *loathful*, etc.

Lotin² (lō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lot¹* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of gadoid fishes, typified by the genus *Lotia*, with two dorsal fins (a short anterior and a long posterior one), a single long anal

fin, and perfect ventral fins. It contains the burbot and lings.

lotine (lō'tin), *a. and n.* [*< Lot¹* + *-ine¹*.] I. *a.* Having the characters of a burbot or ling; of or pertaining to the *Lotinae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Lotinae*.
lotion (lō'shōn), *n.* [= F. *lotion* = Sp. *locion* = Pg. *loção* = It. *lozione*, < L. *lotio(n)*], also *lavatio(n)*, a washing, < *lavare*, *lavatus*, *lavus*, *lotus*, wash: see *lave², v.*] 1. A washing; particularly, a washing of the skin.—2. A fluid preparation, wash, or cosmetic applied to the skin, especially the skin of the face, for the purpose of rendering it smooth, soft, or fair.—3. In *phar.*, a liquid holding in solution various medicinal substances, applied externally to stimulate action, to relieve pain, etc.

lot¹, n. See *lotto*.

lot² (lō'tō), *n.* Another form of *lot²*.

Lotophagi (lō-tof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [*L.*, < Gr. *λωτοφάγοι*, lotus-eaters, < *λωτός*, lotus, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The lotus-eaters; in *Gr. legend*, especially as given in the *Odyssey*, the name of a people who ate the fruit of a plant called the *lotus*, conjecturally identified with various plants which have borne that name. Those of the followers of Odysseus or Ulysses who ate of it are described as being rendered forgetful of their friends and unwilling to return to their own land. In historical times a people known under the name of *Lotophagi* lived on the northern coast of Africa in Tripoli, and on the island of Melinx (*Lotopbagitis*, modern Jerba) in Tunisia. See *lotus*, I, and *lotus-eater*.

lot² (lō'tōr), *n.* [*NL.*, < L. *lavare*, pp. *lotus*, wash: see *lave², lotion.*] The washer: a designation, both specific and generic, of the American racoon, *Procyon lotor*, from its habit of dipping its food in water before eating it.

lot² (lō'tōs), *n.* Same as *lotus*.

lotted (lot'ed), *p. a.* Having a (specified) lot or fortune. [*Rare.*]

Some sense, and more estate, kind heaven
To this well lotted peer has given.

Prior, *The Ladle*, *Moral*.

lot-teller (lot'tel'ēr), *n.* A witch; a fortune-teller.

Witches, in foretime named *lot-tellers*, now commonly called sorcerers.

A. Maunsell, *Catalogue of English Printed Books* (1595).

(*Encyc. Dict.*)

lottery (lot'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *lotteries* (-riz). [= D. *loterij* = G. *lotterie* = Dan. Sw. *lotteri* = Sp. *loteria* = Pg. *loteria*, < F. *loterie*, lottery, a lottery, < *lot*, lot, share: see *lot*, *n.*] 1. Distribution of anything by lot; allotment; also, the drawing of lots; determination by chance or fate; random choice; matter of chance: as, the lottery of life.

Ajax. Who shall answer him?

Achil. I know not: it is put to lottery.

Shak., T. and C., ii. 1. 140.

Knowledge and improvements are to be got by selling and posting for that purpose; but whether useful knowledge and real improvements, is all a lottery.

Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 14.

2. A scheme for raising money by selling chances to share in a distribution of prizes; more specifically, a scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance among persons purchasing tickets, the correspondingly numbered slips, or lots, representing prizes or blanks, being drawn from a wheel on a day previously announced in connection with the scheme of intended prizes. In law the term *lottery* embraces all schemes for the distribution of prizes by chance, such as policy-playing, gift-exhibitions, prize-concerts, raffles at fairs, etc., and includes various forms of gambling. Most of the governments of the continent of Europe have at different periods raised money for public purposes by means of lotteries; and a small sum was raised in America during the Revolution by a lottery authorized by the Continental Congress. Both state and private lotteries have been forbidden by law in Great Britain and in nearly all of the United States, Louisiana and Kentucky being the two notable exceptions.

He [man] comes not into the world, nor he comes not to the Sacrament, as to a lottery, where perchance he may draw salvation.

Donne, *Sermons*, iv.

Lotteries, at this period common in all New England, had become a favorite resort for raising money to support government, carry on wars, build churches, construct roads, or endow colleges.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, l. 6.

3t. The lot or portion falling to one's share; a chance allotment or prize.

Octavia is

A blessed lottery to him.

Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 248.

4. A children's picture or print. [*Prov. Eng.*]
lotto, lot¹ (lot'ō, lō'tō), *n.* [*It. lotto*, lot, lottery: see *lot*, *n.*] 1. A game played with disks and cards. Each disk has one number on it, and each card several numbers in lines. The disks are drawn from a bag, the number on each is called, and the correspond-

ing number on one of the cards covered. That player who first covers all the numbers of one line wins the game.
2. Same as *kero*.

lot-tree (lot'trē), *n.* A European tree, *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *Aria*. Also called *white bean-tree*.

lotus (lō'tus), *n.* [*L. lotus, lotos*, < Gr. *λωτός*, the name of several plants (see def.). Cf. *lotē*.] 1. One of a number of different plants famous in mythology and tradition, or in modern times associated with traditions. Aside from the Homeric lotus (see *Lotophagi* and *lotus-tree*), the name was also given to several species of water-lily, as the blue water-lily, *Castalia scutifolia* (*Nymphaea caerulea*), the Egyptian water-lily, *C. mystica* (*Nymphaea Lotus*), and the nelumbo (*Nelumbium speciosum*), the Pythagorean or sacred bean, which grow in stagnant or slowly running waters. *Castalia scutifolia* and *C. mystica* are often found figured on Egyptian buildings, columns, etc., and the nelumbo, or Hindu and Chinese lotus, bears a prominent part in mythology. In the decorative art of India the lotus-flower is used especially as a support to the figure of a divinity or of a sage or deified personage. It is so represented both in relief or solid, as in bronze, and in paintings. Similar representations in Chinese and Japanese art seem to be derived directly from India.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Tournefort, 1700).] A genus of leguminous plants, type of the tribe *Lotae*, distinguished by a two-valved pod and the pointed keel of the corolla. About 100 species have been described, which may be reduced to 50. They are found in the temperate and mountainous regions of Europe and Asia, also in Africa, America, and Australia. The plants are shrubby herbs, with peculiar quadri- to quinquefoliate leaves, of which three leaflets are near the apex of the leaf and the other two are near the base, so as to have the appearance of stipules. The flowers are red, pink, or white, and disposed in axillary umbels. The pod is oblong or often linear, and straight or curved. Many of the species are cultivated. A general name for plants of the genus is *bird's-foot trefoil*. *L. corniculatus* is the common bird's-foot trefoil or clover of Great Britain, etc., also called *cat-in-clover*, *fingers-and-toes*, and by other fanciful names. Its herbage is highly nutritious, and it is a valuable pasture-meadow-plant, with taller fodder-plants, or in inferior soils. Some other species are also valuable. *L. Jacobæa* is sometimes called *St. James's flower*, or *Jacobi*.

3. In *arch.*, an ornament in the form of the Egyptian water-lily, *Castalia mystica*, frequently figured in the art of ancient nations, notably on certain types of the capitals of Egyptian columns.—Blue lotus of the Nile, *Castalia scutifolia*.—East Indian lotus, *Castalia sacra* (*Nymphaea pubescens*).—Egyptian lotus, *Castalia mystica*. (See def. 1.)—Hungarian lotus, a European water-lily, *Castalia* (*Nymphaea*) *thermalis*. See *water-lily*.

lotus-berry (lō'tus-ber'i), *n.* A small West Indian tree, *Byrsonima coriacea* of the *Malpighiaceae*, bearing edible yellow drupes.

lotus-eater (lō'tus-ē'tēr), *n.* One of the *Lotophagi*; hence, one who finds pleasure in a listless, dreamy life; a devotee of indolent pleasures; a languid voluptuary.

And round about the keel with faces pale,
Dark faces pale against that rosy flame,
The mild-eyed melancholy *Lotos-eaters* came.
Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters.

lotus-tree (lō'tus-trē), *n.* 1. A prickly shrub, *Zizyphus Lotus*, native in northern Africa and southern Europe, yielding one of the jube-fruits, a sweet and pleasant-flavored drupe of the size of an olive. The fruit is not equal to that of the common jube, *Z. sativa*, but is much used for food where it is native, and furnishes a kind of wine. It is held by many to have been the food of the classical *Lotophagi*, as it agrees with the locality and description given by Polybius. See *Lotophagi*.

2. The nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*, bearing a small sweet berry, which has sometimes been identified with the ancient lotus-fruit. Also called *tree-lotus*. See *Celtis* and *nettle-tree*.—3. The date-plum, *Diospyros Lotos*, an Asiatic tree, cultivated in southern Europe. Its sweet, barely edible fruit can hardly be the classical lotus. [Among trees that have been supposed to be the classical lotus may be mentioned also *Rhamnus Lotus*, a North African shrub with a pleasant fruit, and *Nitraria tridentata*, a thorny, desert-loving shrub, whose succulent fruit has a stimulating quality.]

loud (loud), *a.* [*ME. loud, lud*, < AS. *hlūd* = OS. OFries. *hlūd* = D. *luid* = MLG. *lūde*, LG. *lud* = OHG. *hlūt*, MHG. *lūt*, G. *laut* (not in Scand. or Goth., the Dan. adv. *lydt*, loudly, being prob. of LG. origin), loud, = L. **clutus* in *inclutus*, renowned, famous, = Gr. *κλυτός*, renowned, = Skt. *gruta*, heard, = Ir. *clóth*, noble, brave; orig. pp., with suffix -d², as also in *cold*, *old*, *dead*, etc. (see -d², -ed²), of the verb represented by L. *cluere* = Gr. *κλέω*, hear, which also appears in AS. *hlystan*, E. *list*, *listen*, etc., also in Gr. *κλέος*, renown, glory, L. *gloria*, glory, *laus* (*laud-*), praise, W. *clod*, praise, fame: see *list*, *listen*, *client*, *glory*, *laud*, *lose*, etc.] 1. Strong or powerful in sound; high-sounding; noisy: as, a loud cry; loud thunder.

Curses not loud, but deep. *Shak., Macbeth*, v. 3. 27.

The mill-bell . . . clanged out presently with irregular but loud and alarming din. *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley*, ii.

2. Uttering or emitting a great noise; giving out a strong sound: as, loud instruments.

Praise him upon the loud cymbals. *Ps.* cl. 5.

3. Speaking with energy or enthusiasm; vehement; clamorous; noisy.

No blood so loud as that of Civil War.
Cowley, His Majesty's Return out of Scotland, st. 6.

Haast. To me she appears sensible and silent.
Tony. Ay, before company. But when she's with her playmate, she's as loud as a hog in a gate.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II.

4†. High; boisterous; stormy; turbulent.

For if the French be lords of this loud day.
Shak., K. John, v. 4. 14.

5. Urgent or pressing; crying: as, a loud call for reform.

For, I do know, the state . . .
Cannot with safety cast him, for he's embark'd
With such loud reason to this Cyprus wars.
Shak., Othello, I. 1. 151.

6. Ostentatious; pompous; pretentious; boastful.

Many men . . . labour only for a pompous epitaph, and a loud title upon their marble. *Jer. Taylor.*

7. Flashy; showy; overloaded with ornament or colors, as a garment or a work of art; conspicuous in manner or appearance; vulgar; overdone. [Colloq.]

This Edward had picked up . . . a much more loquacious, ostentatious, much louder style [of character] than is freely patronised on this side of the Channel.
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 2. (*Davies.*)

Stained glass, indeed! loud, garish, thin, painty.
The Century, XXVII, 106.

8. Strong in smell; of evil odor. [Colloq.]

The natives keep their seal meat almost any length of time, in winter, for use; and, like our old duck and bird hunters, they say they prefer to have the meat tainted rather than fresh, declaring that it is most tender and toothsome when decidedly loud.

Fisheries of U. S., v. II, 473.

Loud pedal. Same as *dampner-pedal*. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Resounding, vociferous.

loud (loud), *adv.* [*ME. loud* = OS. *hlūdo* = D. *luid* = OHG. *hlūto*, MHG. *lūte*, G. *laut* = Dan. *lydt* (prob. < LG.); < loud, *a.*] Loudly; noisily.

And suppe not loud of thy Pottage, no tyme in all thy lyte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Who knocks so loud at door?

Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, II, 4. 381.

Loud and (or *or*) *still*†, under all circumstances; at all times.

Earli ne late, loud ne stille,
Beebite no man, blood ne boon.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

loudet, *n.* [*ME.*, also *lude*, < AS. *hlýde* (= MHG. *lūt*, G. *laut*), sound, < *hlūd*, loud; see *loud*, *a.*] Sound. *Laganon*, I. 259.

loudful† (loud'fúl), *a.* [*< loud* + *-ful.*] Loud. The cornets and organs playing loudful musicke.
Marston, Sophonisba, I. 2.

loud-lunged (loud'lungd), *a.* Vociferous; bel-lowing. [Rare.]

Our Boanerges with his threats of doom,
And loud-lung'd Antiochianisms, . . .
Went both to make your dream.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

loudly (loud'li), *adv.* 1. With great sound or noise; noisily; clamorously; with vehemence or importunity: as, he loudly complained of intolerance.—2. Ostentatiously; conspicuously; showily; glaringly: as, he was very loudly dressed. [Colloq.]

loud-mouthed (loud'moutht), *a.* Having or talking with a loud voice; talking vociferously or clamorously.

As loud-mouthed and repulsive a set of political vagabonds as ever canted about principles or hungered after leaves and fishes.
N. A. Rev., CXIII, 426.

loudness (loud'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being loud; great sound or noise; clamor; uproar: as, the loudness of a voice or an instrument.—2. Conspicuousness; flashiness; showiness: as, loudness of dress. [Colloq.]

lough† (lōch), *n.* [*< Ir. loch*, a lake, lough, arm of the sea (cf. *log*, a pit, dike, small lough), = Gael. *loch* = W. *lloch*, a lake; see *lake*.] 1. A lake: same as *loch*†, especially with reference to lakes in Ireland.

He [the piper] began to play on his Pipes, and all the Rats and the Mice followed him to a great Lough hard by, where they all perished. *Howell, Letters*, I, vi. 49.

2. A cavity in a rock. [Prov. Eng.]

lough†. An obsolete preterit of *laugh*.

louis (lō'i), *n.* [F., a coin, so named from *Louis XIII.*] A gold coin of France.—**Louis d'or** (Louis of gold), a gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis XIII., and coined continuously thereafter until 1795. It ranged in value from about \$4 to \$4.60,

having, at the time of the Revolution, the intrinsic value of 23.60 francs. Under the Restoration the republican and



Obverse. Louis d'or. Reverse.

imperial 20-franc piece was styled *louis*, and is still sometimes so styled (instead of *napoleon*: see *napoleon*) by persons of legitimist principles.

louisette (lō-i-zet'), *n.* [F.: so called from a Dr. *Louis*: see *guillotine*.] A former name (in French) of the guillotine.

Louisianian (lō-ē-zī-an'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Louisiana* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Louisiana, one of the southern United States.

Is not this the very poetry of landscape, of Louisianian landscape?
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I, 13.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Louisiana.
louisine (lō-i-zēn'), *n.* [*< Louis* or *Louise*, a person's name, + *-ine*.] A thin and soft silk material used for summer wear.

Louis-Quatorze (lō'i-ka-tōrz'), *a.* [F.] An epithet designating a style of architecture and decoration prevalent in France in the reign of Louis XIV. (1643-1715), and copied in other countries. It is especially characteristic of palaces and large mansions of that period. Externally the forms are in a freely treated classical style, and rustication is much employed; the windows are larger and the rooms more lofty and spacious than in buildings of the time immediately preceding, and there is a constant effort to attain majesty and sumptuousness. The palace of Versailles and the eastern colonnade of the Louvre are prominent examples of Louis-Quatorze. The style is characteristically illustrated in internal decoration, the favorite medium of which was gilt stucco-work combined in figures uniting lavishness with studied symmetry and balance of parts. The scroll and shell appear as familiar details, and panels—either rectangular or nearly rectangular in form, sometimes severely plain, sometimes ornamented—are commonly present as a main feature of the design. The classical ornaments and all the elements of the earlier Renaissance styles are admitted, but are treated with the modifications imposed by the spirit of the age. In decorative art the Louis-Quatorze style embraces several new methods of decoration, such as incrustated work and the free use of veneers of precious woods, as well as the mounting and ornamentation of furniture in elaborate designs of gilded bronze, applied as lock-plates, hinges, handles, etc. The forms of panels, of pieces of furniture, and the like become more varied than in the earlier Renaissance, and the ornamentation has but little reference to natural forms. The richly inlaid furniture of *louis* (see *buhl*) surpassed all previous work of this kind.

Louis-Quinze (lō'i-kañz'), *a.* [F.] An epithet designating the style of French architecture and decoration which succeeded the Louis-Quatorze style, and characterized the reign of Louis XV. (1715-74). In it the peculiarities of the preceding style are carried to extremes; the severe sense of proportion and measure which always characterized the magnificence of the seventeenth century is replaced by a complete disregard of symmetry and of the interdependence of masses, by an elongated treatment of the foliations of the scroll, and by a profusion of shell-work of crimped and fantastic but meaningless conventionality. In its most debased and tawdry form, ornament of this style is termed *rococo*.

Louis-Seize (lō'i-sāz'), *a.* [F.] An epithet designating the style of architecture and ornamental design which prevailed in France in the reign of Louis XVI. (1774-92), distinguished by a return to greater simplicity than under Louis XV., and not seldom by the aim to reproduce classical architectural forms, as in parts of furniture, etc. The members of tables, chairs, etc., are very commonly slender, the moldings delicate and refined, the general forms right-angled and severe; but the surface-decoration is very richly diversified. The arts of engraving, porcelain-decoration, tapestry, etc., were very prosperous and characteristic during the prevalence of this style.

Louis-Treize (lō'i-trāz'), *a.* [F.] An epithet designating the styles of French architecture and decoration characteristic of the reign of Louis XIII. (1610-43), or in general of the first half of the seventeenth century. The architecture of this time is less light and elegant than that of the earlier Renaissance; it makes extensive use of orders based on the classical, and seeks to make them massive and big, carrying the columns from the base of the edifice to the cornice. High-pitched roofs continue in favor, as well as polychrome effects from the combination of stone and brick; and rustic work or bossage is accentuated. In cabinet-work and decoration kindred elements of design obtain: pseudo-classical columns and engaged columns, often bossed, are usual, and are combined with entablatures, etc., following more or less closely the Vitruvian dicta. Carving in relief is abundant, and often good, but in general less delicate than that of the earlier Renaissance.

louk†, *r.* A dialectal variant of *loch*†.

louk², lowk¹ (louk), *v. t.* [Also *look*; < ME. *louken*, *lowken*, < AS. *lūcan* (= Dan. *luge*), pull up (weeds): see *lug¹*.] To pull up (weeds); weed.
louk³, lowk², *n.* [ME.; origin uncertain.] An accomplice; a partner; a comrade.

And for there is no thief withoute a *lowke*
 That helpeth hym to wasten and to sowke,
 Of that he byrre kan or borwe may.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 51.

louker (lou'kér), *n.* [Also *looker*; < ME. *louker*, *lowker*; < *louk²* + *-er¹*.] One who weeds.

loun¹, *a.* See *loun²*.

loun², *n.* See *loun¹*.

loun³, *v. t.* [Cf. *lounder*.] To beat; thrash.

lounder (loun'dér), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A severe, stunning blow. [Scotch.]

The Goodman,
 Wha lent him on his neck a *lounder*,
 That gart him o'er the threshold founder.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 530. (Jamieson.)

lounder (loun'dér), *v. t.* [Cf. *lounder*, *n.*] To beat with heavy strokes. [Scotch.]

lounderer (loun'dér-ér), *n.* An idler; a loafer.
 Lousengers and *lounderers* are wrongfully made, and named hermits, and have leave . . . to live . . . in sloth.
Ep. Bale, Select Works, p. 130.

loundering (loun'dér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lounder*, *v.*] A drubbing; a beating. [Scotch.]

He had g'ten her a *loundering* wi' his cane.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

lounge¹ (lounj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *lounge^d*, ppr. *lounge^{ing}*. [Not found before 1671 (in Skinner); perhaps < the noun *lounge*, in plural *lounge^s*, which is probably a mistaken form, with accom. termination, of **lounjis*, < *lungis*, *longis*, an idle, drowsy, dreaming fellow: see *lungis*.] 1. To act, move, or rest in a lazy or listless manner; move about or do anything with negligence or indifference.

Shun such as *lounge* through afternoons and eves.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

"Light!" is the responsive yell from the patriarch of the household, who, *lounge^{ing}* to the fence, leans his arm upon it.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 195.

2. To recline in a lazy attitude; loll: as, to *lounge* on a sofa.

The instant some stirring old hymn was given out, sleepy eyes brightened, *lounge^{ing}* figures sat erect.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 82.

lounge¹ (lounj), *n.* [Cf. *lounge¹, v.*] 1. The act of sauntering or strolling; the act of reclining at ease or lolling.

In the reign of the queen [Anne], tea came into use as an ordinary beverage among the higher classes, and the tea-tables of the ladies became places for fashionable *lounge*.
S. Douell, Taxes in England, IV. 112.

2. A place frequented by idlers.

She went with Lady Stock to a bookseller's, whose shop served as a fashionable *lounge*.
Miss Edgeworth, Almeria, p. 278.

3. A kind of sofa for reclining, having one arm only and a low back, or no back, so as to be used from either side.—4. A treat; a comfort. [Eton College.] *C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 40.*

lounge², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lunge¹*.

lounge³ (loun'jér), *n.* [See *lounge¹, v.*] One who lounges; one who loiters away his time; an idler.

I will roar aloud and spare not, to the terror of, at present, a very flourishing society of people, called *lounge³*.
Guardian, No. 124.

The boulevard *lounge³* or the gens du monde.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 344.

lounge⁴ (loun'jìng), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lounge¹, v.*] Of, pertaining to, or in the manner of a *lounge³*; sauntering; lolling: as, a *lounge⁴* gait.

lounge⁵-room (loun'jìng-ròm), *n.* A room for the accommodation of idle visitors, or persons who are waiting, as in a club-house.

In the spacious office and general *lounge⁵-room*, sea-coal fires glowed in the wide grates.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 2.

loup¹ (loup), *v.*; pret. *lap*, pp. *loup^{en}*. [A dial. form of *leap¹*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To leap; spring.

He has *loup^{en}* on the bonny black,
 He stirr'd him w't the spur right sairy.
Annand Vower (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

Every one loup^{en} o'er the dike where it is laighest.
Kelly, Scotch Proverbs, p. 97. (Jamieson.)

2. To melt; give way: applied to frost when it melts suddenly. [North. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

II. *trans.* To leap over; leap from.

O Baby, haste, the window *loup*;
 I'll kep you in my arm.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 43).

loup², *n.* An obsolete variant of *loop²*. *Spenser.*

loup³ (löp), *n.* [F., a mask, a particular use of *loup*, wolf, < L. *lupus*, wolf: see *lupus*.] A light silk mask or half-mask worn at a masquerade.
loup-cervier (lö'sér-viä'), *n.* [F., a lynx, < *loup*, a wolf, + **cervier*, < L. *cervus*, deer: see *Cervus*.] The Canada lynx, *Lynx canadensis*. The name was formerly applied in French to some animal not clearly identified. Cotgrave defines it as "a kind of white wolf or beast ingendred between an Hnd and an Wolf, whose skin is much esteemed by great men; yet some (not believing that those beasts will, or can mingle) imagine it rather to be the spotted Linx or Ounce; or a kind thereof."

loupe (löp), *n.* [Also *loop*; < F. *loupe*, a knob, lump, wen, etc.] A mass of pasty iron mingled with slag as taken from the Catalan forge when ready to be shingled. Also called *massé* in French, and in the American bloomeries most generally a *bloom*, but also frequently a *lump*, and sometimes called *loupe*.

loup-garou (lö'ga-rö'), *n.* [F., a were-wolf: see *were-wolf*.] A were-wolf; a lycanthrope.

loup⁴-ill (lou'ping-il), *n.* Leaping-evil: a disease of sheep which causes them to spring up and down in going forward. [Scotch.]

loup-the-dike (lou'p-thè-dik), *a.* Giddy; wayward; runaway. [Scotch.]

Now I have my finger and my thumb on this *loup-the-dyke* loon.
Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xxiii.

lour (lour), *v. i.* See *lower¹*.

lourd¹, *a.* and *n.* [Also *loord*; < ME. *lourd*, < OF. (and F.) *lourd*, dull, stupid, = Sp. Pg. *lardo*, stupid, foolish, = It. *lardo*, lurid, dirty, < L. *luridus*, pale, yellow, wan, ML. *lurdus*, dirty: see *lurid*. Hence also (from F.) *lurdan*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Dull; stupid. *Gower.*

II. *n.* A dull, stupid fellow; a low, degraded, worthless person; a drone.

lourd², *v.* [Appar. a dial. contr. of *liever had* or *hever would* (cf. *leeze*, contr. of *lief is*), extended to constructions where it must be taken as a simple verb, *had* or *would* being again prefixed.] See etymology.

I rather *lourd* it had been my sel
 Than cather him or thee.
Gil Morrice (Child's Ballads, II. 38).

Ere he had t'en the lamb he did,
 I had *lourd* he had t'en them a'.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 48).

I wad *lourd* have had a winding-sheet,
 And helped to put it ower his head.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 114).

lourdanet, lourdent, n. See *lurdan*.

loure (lör), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] 1. A form of bagpipe formerly used in Normandy.—2. A slow dance performed to the music of the bagpipe.—3. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple, rather slow, and with heavy primary accents.

lourgulary, *n.* See *lurgulary*.

loury (lou'ri), *a.* See *lowery*.

louse¹ (lous), *n.*; pl. *lice* (lis). [< ME. *lous* (pl. *lis*, *lise*, *lys*), < AS. *lūs* (pl. *lījs*) = D. *luis* = OHG. MHG. *lūs*, G. *laus* = Icel. *lús* = Dan. Sw. *lus*, *louse*; perhaps lit. 'destroyer' or 'damager,' from the root **lus* of *loose*, *lose¹*, *loss*, etc. Cf. Gr. *φθειρ*, a louse, < *φθειρεω*, destroy.] An insect or other small arthropod (as a crustacean) that infests other animals or plants, or an animal resembling such parasites: a name for a great variety of small creatures. Specifically—(a) One of a class of small degraded parasitic hemipterous insects of the order *Hemiptera* and suborder *Parasita*; the *Pediculina* or *Pediculidae*. These are the little wingless bugs most frequently called *lice*, infesting man and other animals as external parasites, in the hair or fur. They are haustellate, or furnished with a sucking-proboscis, which can be protruded and fixed in the skin of the host, the attachment being secured by little hooks; there are six legs with hooks for crawling and grappling; the general form is elliptical, most of the body consisting of the large jointed abdomen; the skin is so tough that when the louse is crushed it can be heard to crack. Such lice are oviparous and extremely prolific; their eggs, which mature very rapidly, are glued to hairs, and are known as *nits*. At least three kinds infest man. The *head-lice*, *Pediculus capitis*, living chiefly in the hair of the head, is the slenderest one of the three. The *body-lice*, *Pediculus vestimentis*, living in the hair of the body at large, and in the seams of the clothing, is less transparent than the former, with a grayish tint, and hence called *grayback*; myriads of these creatures are generated where people are crowded in unclean or unwholesome conditions, as in camps, jails, etc. The last kind, the *crab-lice*, *Phthirus pubis* or *inguinalis*, chiefly affects the hair of the pubis and perineum, but may range all over the body; its shape is peculiar, as shown in the figure under *crab-lice*. Most mammals, if not all, have lice peculiar to themselves. *Hæmatopinus* is an extensive genus of such lice: *H. vituli* is found on cattle. A species of *Hæmatomyzus* affects elephants. Bats have a peculiar set of lice, constituting the family *Polyctenidae*.

A louse is a worme with many fete, & it cometh out of the filthi and onclene skynne. . . . To withdryne them. The best is for to washe the oftentimes, and to change oftentimes clene linnen.

Quoted in *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

(b) *Bird-lice* are parasitic insects, of several hundred species, various genera, and several families, which some au-

thors range with the foregoing in the order *Hemiptera*, but most place in the *Pseudoneuroptera*. They are known as the order or superfamily *Mallophaga*. They have mandibulate or biting mouth-parts, are wingless, and of very variable forms. They are by no means confined to birds, but infest mammals as well; almost every kind of bird and beast is infested by these creatures, sometimes several species to one host, and in such multitudes as to cause disease and death. Of these, such as infest domestic quadrupeds and birds belong to the genera *Trichodectes*, *Dicophorus*, *Nirnaus*, *Goniocotes*, *Goniodes*, *Lipeurus*, *Trinotus*, *Colopoccephalum*, *Menopon*, and *Gyropus*. (c) The beaver harbors a remarkable louse, *Platylabus castoris*, a degraded clavicorn beetle, so peculiar as to have been made type of an order, *Achreoptera*. (d) Insects have their own lice. Such are the *bee-lice*, or pupiparous dipterous insects of the family *Brachyida*, order *Diptera*; and some of the lice of bats are similar dipterous insects, though wingless, of the family *Nycteribiida*. Bees, wasps, etc., are also infested by certain small parasitic heteromereous beetles in the form of lice, such as the wingless larvae of *Meloida*, a species of which has been named *Pediculus melittæ*, and the whole family *Stylopidæ*. Insects affected by the latter are said to be stylized. None of the foregoing lice are aquatic. (e) Fishes, marine mammals, crustaceans, etc., are infested by a great variety of small degraded crustaceans, collectively known as *fish-lice* or *Ichthyophthira*. Most of these belong to a class or order *Epizoa* or *Siphonostoma*, or *Lernaeoidea*; a few are cirripeds, as *Rhizocephala*. *Whale-lice* are *Cymatidæ*. *Carp-lice* are *Argulidæ*. (f) *Wood-lice* are the terrestrial isopods of the family *Onciscidæ*, also called *slaters*, *sow-bugs*, etc. These are not parasites, but some of the aquatic isopods are fish-lice, as *Cymothoidæ*. (g) Plants are infested by multitudes of small plant-sucking hemipters, known as *plant-lice*, and formerly collectively termed *Phytophthoria*: as the aphids, *Aphididæ*, some of which are also called *gall-lice*; the psyllids, *Psyllidæ*, called *leaf-lice* and *jumping plant-lice*; and the scale-insects or *Coccidæ*, some of which are also known as *barb-lice*. (h) *Book-lice* are pseudoneuropterous insects of the family *Psocidæ*, various species of which, as those of the genera *Atropos* and *Clothilla*, injure books. (i) Certain mites or acarids are sometimes called *lice*, as the harvest-ticks, known as *red-lice*, the itch-mite or itch-louse, etc. For further information, see the compounded words, and also the technical names.

louse¹ (louz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *loused*, ppr. *lousing*. [< ME. *lousen*; < *louse¹, n.*] To clean from lice. [Obsolete or rare.]

Howe handsome [convenient] it is to lye and sleepe, or to *louse* themselves in the sunshine.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

To York House, where the Russia Ambassador do lie; and there I saw his people go up and down *louse^{ing}* themselves.
Peypys, Diary, II. 5.

louse², *a.* and *v.* A Middle English variant of *loose*.

louseberry (lous'ber'i), *n.* The common spindle-tree of Europe, *Euonymus vulgaris*. Its powdered berries were reputed to destroy the lice parasitic on man.

louse-bur (lous'ber), *n.* The common cocklebur, *Xanthium Strumarium*: so named from its clinging pod or bur.

louse-fly (lous'fi), *n.* Any pupiparous dipterous insect, as a bee-louse or sheep-tick.

louse-herb (lous'erb), *n.* Same as *lousewort*, 2.

lousewort (lous'wér't), *n.* 1. A scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Pedicularis*. The common lousewort in the United States is *P. Canadensis*, otherwise called *wood-betony* or *head-betony*. The common lousewort of England is *P. sylvatica*.

2. The stavesacre, *Delphinium Staphisagria*, the powdered seeds of which have been used from ancient times to destroy lice. Also *louse-herb*. [Rare.]

lously (lou'zi-li), *adv.* In a lousy manner; in a mean or degraded manner; scurvily.

lousiness (lou'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being lousy or infested with lice.

Hunger and *Lousiness* are the two Distempers that Afflict him; and Idleness and Scratching the two Medicines that Palliate his Miseries.
 Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, (II. 200.)

lousy (lou'zi), *a.* [< *louse¹* + *-y¹*.] 1. Infested with lice.

That all luing things which haue soules go thither [to the heavens], euen Pleas and Lice. And these *lousie* hea-uens are allotted to all secular persons which enter not into their rule and habit of Religion.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 460.

Hence—2. Degraded; mean; contemptible!

A lousy knave to have his gibes and his mockerles!
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 3. 259.

A trick, a lousy trick; so ho, a trick, boys!
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, II. 1.

lousybill (lou'zi-bil), *n.* The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. *G. Trumbull*. See out under *eurlew*. [Local, New Jersey.]

lout¹ (lout), *v.* [< ME. *louten*, < AS. *lutan* (= Icel. *luta* = Dan. *lude* = Sw. *luta*), stoop, bow, akin to *lutian*, > ME. *lutien*, *luten*, lurk (see *lote¹*), and perhaps to *lytel*, little: see *litle*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bend, stoop, or crouch; bow; courtsey; make humble obeisance.

Down I *loutede* for to see
 The clere water in the stoon.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1554.

The fiftē route
That to this lady gonne loute
And down ou knees anne to falle.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1704.

As oft as they named the Redeemer,
Lowly louted the boys, and lowly the maidens all courtesied.

Loudfellow, tr. of Tegnér's Children of the Lord's Supper. The noble lords and ladies . . . throw largesse to the knaves, who lout humbly.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, II. xxxiii.

2†. To lie quiet; lurk. See *lote*¹.
Conquiesco, Anglice, to loutyn.
M.S. Bibl. Reg. 2. B. 1. t. 88. (Halliwell.)

3. To loiter, tarry, or stay. *Hearne. (Halliwell.)*

II.† *trans.* To bow down; abase.
For few there were that were so much redoubted,
Whom double fortune lifted up and louted.
Mir. for Mags., p. 303.

lout² (lout), *n.* [Not found in ME.; prob. < Icel. *lútr*, stooping, bent, < *lúta*, stoop, lout: see *lout*¹.] An awkward, ungainly fellow; a clown.

And that His [Adam's] Son, and his Son's Son,
Were all but Ploughmen, Clowns, and Louts.
Prior, The Old Gentry.

A stupid lout, seemingly a farmer's boy, in a grey jerkin with his head bare.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxiv.

lout^{2†} (lout), *v. t.* [*< lout*², *n.*] To treat as a lout; flout.

Louted and forsaken of theym by whom in tyme he myght have bene ayded and relieved.
Hall, Henry IV., f. 6. (Halliwell.)

Louted and laughed to skorne.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

I am louted by a traitor villain.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 13.

lout³ (lout), *v. i.* [*Cf. low*¹.] To low or bel-low. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

lout⁴ (lout), *v. t.* [*Origin obscure.*] To milk, as a cow. *Halliwell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

louter, *v. i.* [*Early mod. E. lower*; freq. of *lout*¹; cf. *loiter*, another form of the same word.] To loiter or lounge about.

Loutryng and wandryng.
Wye Way to the Spyttell Houe, p. 11. (Halliwell.)

louteringly, *adv.* In a loitering or idle manner.

Whoever wandreth about idely and louteringly is a rogue or vagabond, although he beggeth not.
M. Dalton, Country Justice (1620). (Nares.)

loutish (lou'tish), *a.* [*< lout*² + *-ish*¹.] Clownish; awkward; boorish.

Loutish, but not ill-looking. *The Century, XXVII. 133.*

= *syn. Churlish, Clowenish, etc. See boorish.*

loutishly (lou'tish-li), *adv.* In a loutish or awkward manner.

loutishness (lou'tish-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being loutish or awkward; clownishness.

loutre (lò'tèr), *n.* [*F.*, an otter, < *L. lutra*, an otter.] In *her*, the otter, used as a bearing.

loutrin (lò'triin), *n.* [*< loutre* + *-in*¹.] An otter; any animal of the subfamily *Lutrinae*.

louver (lò'ver), *n.* [*Also louvre*, and formerly *loover*, *loover*, prop. only *lover*; < ME. *lover*, *lovir*, < OF. *lover*, *luer*, *lovier*, a louver, orig. appar. an upper gallery, < ML. as if **lobiarium*, < *lobia*, also *lodia* and *lodium* (used to gloss OF. *lovier*), a gallery, lobby: see *lobby*. The explanation suggested by Minshew and adopted by Skeat, that the E. word is derived < OF. *louver*, for *Fouvert*, the open (spaco), opening (see *le* and *overt*), ignores the real OF. form *lover*, *lovier*, and is quite untenable.] 1†. A form of lantern or turret rising from the roof of a hall or other apartment in medieval domestic edifices, at first open at the sides. Its original function was to supply an outlet for smoke from fires. After this use was superseded by the introduction of chimneys, the louver was inclosed with glass.

It hath two rows of Pillars each ower other, those upper ones supporting the hemisphere, loover, or steeple, which is wrought all with Musaike worke.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

A loover, or tunnel in the roote or top of a great hall to avoid smoke.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580. (Halliwell.)

For all the issue, both of vent and light,
Came from a loover at the tower's toppe.
Death of R. E. of Hunt., sig. l. 3. (Nares.)

2. A chimney-flue. [*Obsolete or Prov. Eng.*]

There is a steppē declivly way lookes downe,
Which to th' infernall kingdomes Orpheus guides,
Whose loover vapors breathes.
Heywood, Trolia Britannica (1609). (Nares.)

Don't stop cowerin' in th' ingle. . . . Some day we'at find as thou's got draw'n up th' loover w' the draught.
Jessie Fothergill, From Moor Tales, l.

3. In *arch.*, a long window-like opening elosed with broad slats sloping downward and outward. See *abat-vent*.

Ne lightned was with window, nor with lover,
But with continuall candle-light.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 42.

Coolers should always be placed so that the air has free access, and to this end it is usual to make the walls of the rooms containing them of *louveres*, which can be opened as may be required.
Spens' Encyc. Manuf., l. 400.

4†. The aperture in a dove-cote at which the bird enters; also, the dove-cote itself.

Like to a Cast of Falcons that pursue
A flight of Pidgeons through the welkin blew,
Stooping at this and that, that to their Lover
(To save their lives) they hardly can recover.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Vocation.

louver-board (lò'ver-bòrd), *n.* See *lower*, 3, and *lower-window*.

louvered (lò'verd), *a.* Furnished with a louver; constructed in the form of a louver: as, a louvered window. Also *loured*.

If "Miner" will cut loured openings . . . in the sides of the tapering neck that connect his 10 square feet fan mouth with the 20 square feet tube. *Engineer, LXVI. 217.*

Louvered battens. See *batten*².
louver-hole (lò'ver-hòl), *n.* The hole or vent at the top of a chimney by which the smoke escapes.

Provide new locks and keys, and bars and bolts,
And cap the chimney, lest my lady fly
Out of the louver-hole.
Shirley, Honoria and Mammon (1659). (Nares.)

louver-window (lò'ver-win'dò), *n.* A long opening in a belfry-tower, partially closed by outward-sloping slats or boards called *louver-boards* (corrupted into *luffer*- or *leer-boards*), which are so placed to exclude rain, while allowing the sound of the bell to pass through. See *abat-vent*.

louvre¹, *n.* See *lower*.

louvre² (lò'ver), *n.* [*< F. Louvre*, the name (of unknown origin) of a building in Paris, anciently a royal castle or palace, now a national museum.] A fashionable dance derived from a favorite song of Louis XIV.

As soon as the minuet was closed, the princess said softly to Harry in French, "The Louvre, sir, if you please." This was a dance of the newest fashion.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 99. (Davies.)

She proposed herself for a Louvre; all the men vowed they had never heard of such a dance.
Walpole, Letters, II. 194.

lovability (luv-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< lovable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being loved; possession of qualities fitted to inspire love; amiability. Also *loability*. *Carlyle.*

lovable¹ (luv'a-bl), *a.* [*ME. lovable, lufabyll*; < *love*¹ + *-able*.] Worthy of love; inviting love; winning; amiable. Also *loreceable*.

And which been hool and sooth and chaat and rightwys, and lovable to yhe.
Wyclif, Laodisensis, p. 100.

"There is something so soothing, so gentle, so indulgent about Mrs. Percy, so lovable." "She is . . . very lovable—that is the exact word." "I fear it is not English," said Miss Hanton. "Il mérite bien l'être," said Godfrey.
Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, v. (Davies.)

Elaine the fair, Elaine the lovable,
Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

lovable^{2†}, *a.* [*ME. lovable*; < *love*² + *-able*.] Praiseworthy. *Halliwell.*

lovableness (luv'a-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of attracting affection; lovable character. Also *loreceableness*.

Man for man, he [Wordsworth] was infinitely inferior to Coleridge for personal charm and to Southey for general lovableness.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 526.

lovage (luv'āj), *n.* [*Also (dial.) loveage, loreache* (simulating *love*¹), formerly *lirish*; < ME. *loveache* (= D. *lavas*), < OF. *luresche, lecesche*, F. *lirèche* = Sp. *ligustico* = Pg. *ligustico* = It. *levistico, libistico* (ML. *lubesticum, libisticum, levisticum*) (> AS. *lufestec*, appar. simulating *lufu*, love) = MLG. *lubbestock* = OHG. *lubbestecco, lubbistechal*, MHG. *lubstiekel, lubsteeche, lübesteeche* (simulating OHG. *luppi*, MHG. *luppe* = AS. *lybb*, poison), *liebstrichel, G. liebstöckel* (simulating *liebe*, love) = Pol. *lubszczyk, lubszyk, lubistek* = Bohem. *libeček, libček* = Russ. *lubistokū* = Lith. *lipsisukas, lubistos* = Lett. *lupstaga* = Hung. *lestran, levistikom*) (= Turk. *logostekou*, < Gr. *λεγιστικόν*), < L. *ligusticum*, lovage, prop. nent. of *Ligusticum*, belonging to Liguria, < Liguria, Liguria: see *Ligusticum, Ligurian*.] 1. The umbelliferous plant *Levisticum officinale*, a native of the mountains of central Europe, cultivated in old gardens. This is the lovage of the older books. It is sometimes distinguished as *Italian* or *garden lovage*.—2. Another plant of the same family, *Ligusticum Scoticum*, often called *Scotch lovage*. The name extends also to other species of the genus.

love¹ (luv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *loved*, ppr. *loving*. [*Also dial. (Se.) luee, loo*; < ME. *loven, luecn, lorten, luten*, < AS. *lufian, leofian* (with short

vowel, depending on the noun *lufu*, love), orig. **leofian* = OFries. *lirvia, luvia, levia* = D. *lieven* = MLG. *lēven*, LG. *leven* = OHG. *liubōn, liupōn*, MIG. G. *lieben*, love; akin to AS. *leof* = Goth. *liubs*, etc., dear, lief, < Teut. √ *lub*, be pleasing, = L. *libet, lubet*, it pleases, = OBulg. *liubiti*, love (*liubii*, dear), = Bohem. *lubiti, libiti* = Russ. *liubiti*, love, = Lith. *lubiū*, long, = Skt. √ *lubh*, desire: see *love*¹, *n.*, *love*², *lief*, *believe*, *leuce*², *liberal*, *liberty*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with a strong feeling of affection; hold dear; have a strong regard for.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. Mat. xxii. 37.

Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Mat. xxiii. 53.

A maid whom they were none to praise,
And very few to love.
Wordsworth, Lucy.

2. Specifically, to regard (one of the opposite sex) with the admiration and devotion characteristic of the sexual relation; be in love with.

The lady made grete loye of the kynge, for she wende verily it hadde ben the Duke hir lordie, that she loved moche with a trewe herte.
Merrin (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

To see her is to love her,
An' love but her for ever.
Burns, Bonnie Lesley.

3. To have a strong liking, craving, or appetite for; like; take pleasure in; delight in: followed by a noun or an infinitive.

Lordis! if se your Astate and honour
Loven, flemyth this vicious error!
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 107.

I love a fat goose as I love allegiance.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 5.

What a man actually loves, this he proposes to himself, and strives to attain.

Svedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 96.

There is no place in the town which I so much love to frequent as the Royal Exchange.
Addison, The Royal Exchange.

4. To caress; show affection by caresses: a childish use of the word.

He climbed often into her lap, and, putting his arms round her neck, loved her with his cheek against hers, and with all his little heart.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 271.

To love one's love with an A, B, etc., a formula used in redeeming forfeits.

For these you play at purposes,
And love your loves with A and Bs;
For these, at Beast and Ombre woo,
And play for love and money too.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. l. 1007.

I'll give you a clue to my trade, in a game of forfeits. I love my love with a B because she's Beautiful; I hate my love with a B because she's Brazen; I took her to the sign of the Blue Bear, and I treated her with Bonnets; her name's Bouncer, and she lives in Bedlam.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To have strong affection; especially, to be passionately attached to one of the opposite sex.

But since thou lovest, love still and thrive therein,
Even as I would when I to love begin.
Shak., T. G. of V., l. 1. 9.

'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvii.

love¹ (luv), *n.* [*Also dial. (Se.) luee*; < ME. *love, luee*, < AS. *lufu, lufe* (= MLG. *lève* = OHG. *liubi, liupi, lupu*, MHG. *G. liebe*; cf. OFries. *liafte*, < NFries. *leafste* = D. *liefte*), love, < *lufian*, love: see *love*¹, *v.*] 1. The principle of sympathetic or pleasurable attraction in sentient and thinking beings; that feeling of predilection or solicitude for, or delight in, certain individuals or classes, principles, qualities, or things, which excites a strong desire or craving for the welfare, companionship, possession, enjoyment, or promotion of its object or objects; the yearning desire (whether right or perverted) for what is thought to be best in any relation or from any point of view. In its purest and most universal form, love is regarded in the highest conception of God as the essence of divinity.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counsels.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.
John xv. 13.

The love of money is the root of all evil. 1 Tim. vi. 10.

We render you our loves, sir,
The best wealth we bring home.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, l. 3.

Any one reflecting upon the thought he has of the delight which any present or absent thing is apt to produce in him has the idea we call love. For when a man declares in autumn, when he is eating them, or in spring, when there are none, that he loves grapes, it is no more but that the taste of grapes delights him; let an alteration of health or constitution destroy the delight of their taste, and he can then be said to love grapes no longer.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 4.

2. Intimate personal affection between individuals of opposite sex capable of intermar-

love

riago; the emotional incentive to and normal basis of conjugal union: as, to be in *love*; to marry for *love*.

And Jacob served seven years for Rachel; and they seemed unto him but a few days, for the *love* he had to her. Gen. xxix. 20.

But had I wist, before I kiss'd,
That *love* had been see ill to win,
I'd lock'd my heart in a case of gold,
And pin'd it with a silver pin.

Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 134).

It's good to be off with the old *love*,
Before you are on with the new. *Old song.*

Hail, wedded *love*, mysterious law, true source
Of human offspring, sole propriety
In Paradise of all things common else!
Milton, P. L., iv. 750.

Fond *love*, the gentle vow, the gay desire,
The kind deceit, the still-reviving fire,
Persuasive speech, and more persuasive sighs,
Silence that spoke, and eloquence of eyes.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 249.

3. A beloved person; an object of affectionate interest, as a sweetheart or a husband or wife: often also used in address as a term of endearment.

She hears no tidings of her *love*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 867.

They [the Virginia Indians] would have beards, but that they pluck away the haire; they have one wife, many *loves*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 768.

What they could my words expressed,
O my *love*, my all, my one!
Singing helped the verses best.
Browning, Serenade at the Villa.

4. [*cap.*] A personification of the passion of love; sexual attraction imagined as an independent power external to its subject: applied especially to Cupid (more properly Amor) or Eros, the classical god of love, and more rarely to Venus or Aphrodite, the goddess of love.

Love made those hollows, if himself were slain,
He might be buried in a tomb so simple.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 243.

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
All are but ministers of *Love*,
And feed his sacred flame. *Coleridge, Love.*

5. An embodiment or a representation of Cupid; one of a class of beings poetically imagined as devoted to the interests of lovers, and depicted as winged boys.

I mote perceive how, in her glancing sight,
Legions of *loves* with little wings did fly.
Spenser, Sonnets, xvi.

6. Gratification of a sexual passion or desire, as in an illicit relation.

Come, let us take our fill of *love*, until the morning.
Prov. vii. 18.

7†. A kindness; something done in token of love.

What good *love* may I perform for you?
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 49.

8†. A thin silk stuff. One variety, soft and translucent, was used for veils. See *love-ribbon*.—9. In some games, nothing: a term indicating that no points have been scored: as, the game was two, *love* (that is, two points on one side and nothing on the other); *love* all (all the players have failed to score).—10. An old game in which one holds up one or more fingers, and another, without looking, guesses at the number. *Davies.*

The countrymen's play of holding up our fingers (diminutione digitorum, i. e. the play of *love*).
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 159.

11. The plant *Clematis vitalba*, the virgin's-bower or traveler's-joy.—**Cupboard love.** See *cupboard*.—**Family of Love.** See *Familist*, 1.—**For all loves†**, or **of all loves†** [a universalized form of "for the love of God," "of heaven," etc.] by all means.

Alack, where are you? speak, an if you hear;
Speak, of all *loves*! I swoon almost with fear.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 153.

And said, Sir, for all *loves*,
Let me thy prisoner see.
Sir Ferumbas. (Halliwell, under all-loves.)

For love, out of affectionate consideration; hence, for nothing; without compensation or payment.—**For love or money**, by any means; in any way.—**Free love.** See *free*.—**In love**, imbued with affection, especially sexual affection; enamored.

If he be not *in love* with some woman, there is no believing old signs: a' brushes his hat o' mornings.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2. 40.

Labor of love, any work done or task performed with eager willingness, either from fondness for the work itself or from regard entertained toward the person for whom it is done.—**Love of benevolence or friendship.** See *benevolence*.—**Love of complacency.** See *love of benevolence*.—**Natural love**, a natural appetite or inclination which is common to animals and plants.—**Sensitive love**, a love common to man and the lower animals.—**There's no love lost between them**, they have no liking for each other.

There was not a great deal of *love lost* between Will and his half-sister.
Thackeray, Virginians, xvii.

To love one's love with an A, B, etc. See *love*, 1. n. t.—**To make love to**, to profess affection for (one of the opposite sex); strive to win the affection of.—**To play for love**, to play a game, as at cards, without stakes.—**Syn. 1 and 2. Love, Liking, Predilection, Attachment, Affection, Fondness, Devotion**; friendship, kindness, tenderness, delight, partiality, charity (theological). As between persons, *love* is the most general of these words, covering much the widest range, both in degree and in kind. *Liking* is the weakest. *Predilection* goes a little further, but is only a preparatory liking or readiness to love. *Attachment* has much of the notion implied in its derivation; it is a love that binds one to another, an unwillingness to be separated. *Affection* is generally a regulated and conscious love or attachment; it goes deeper than *attachment*. *Attachment* and especially *affection* are often the refined and mellowed fruit of the passion of love. *Fondness*, originally a foolish tenderness, is not yet altogether redeemed from that idea; it may be an unreasoning and doting attachment, and is never very high in quality. *Devotion* is a sort of consecration or dedication to the object of one's feeling, an intense loyalty, as to a superior—a constant service. See *esteem*.

Love†, v. t. [*< ME. loven, lovien, < AS. lofan, praise, value, appraise (= OS. lobhōn = OHG. lobōn, lobēn, MHG. G. loben = Icel. lofa = Sw. lofra = Dan. love, praise); cf. lof, n., praise; akin to lofan, love, loaf, dear, etc., < Teut. √ lub, be pleasing: see love*†, lief, leave†, furlough.]
1. To praise; commend.

All *loved* that god, with joyful mode,
And saynt clyn scho bare the rode.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

2. To praise as of value; prize; set a price on.

The aullere [seller] *loveth* his thing dere.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), li. 213.

I *love*, as a chapman *loveth* his ware that he wyll sell.
Je fais. Come, of hewe moche *love* you it at: sus combien le faictes vous? I *love* you it nat so dere as it coste me; I wolde be glasse to bye some ware of you, but you *love* all thynges to dere.
Palsgrave.

loveability, loveable, etc. See *lovability, etc.*
love-affair (luv'ā-fār'), n. A special experience of love; the sum of the incidents having to do with being in love with any person.

Confer at large
Of all that may concern thy *love-affairs*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 254.

love-apple (luv'ap'l), n. An old name of the common tomato, *Lycopersicon esculentum*.

love-bag†, n. A charm to procure love. *Nares.*

Another ask't me, who was somewhat holder,
Whether I wore a *love-bagge* on my shoulder?
Musarum Deliciae (1656).

love-bird (luv'bērd), n. A little parrot or parakeet, remarkable for the affection it shows for its mate. Many species of different genera have this trait. They are all of diminutive size. The American love-birds belong to the genus *Psittacula*, and some of them have also been called *Agapornis*. They are such as *P. passerina*, with several related species or varieties, and *P. purpurata*. The true love-birds belong to the restricted genus *Agapornis*, all of which are African. They are such as *A. cana*, *A. pullaria*, and *A. swindermiana*. (See *cut* under *Agapornis*.) The most familiar of these is *A. pullaria*, scarcely 7 inches long, bright-green with a rose-red face and throat, coralline bill, gray feet, and short-rounded tail, which when spread shows a red field bordered with a subterminal bar of black. It thrives on canary-seed, and makes a charming pet. Another group of love-birds inhabits the East Indian archipelago, New Guinea, and Australia, and represents divisions of the genus *Psittacula* (in a large sense) called *Cyclopsitta* and *Psittinus*. Such are *C. diophthalma* of the Ari Islands, *P. malaccensis*, etc. The most diminutive of parrots, *Nasirana pygmaea*, belongs to the same group as the last. Also *love-parakeet, love-parrot*.

love-broker (luv'brō'kēr), n. One who acts as agent between lovers. *Shak., T. N., iii. 2. 39.*

love-causet (luv'kâz), n. A love-affair. *Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 97.*

love-charm (luv'chärm), n. A charm by which love was supposed to be excited; a philter.

love-child (luv'child), n. A child of illicit love; a bastard. [*Prov. Eng.*]

love-dart (luv'därt), n. An organ of many pulmonate or terrestrial gastropods, as snails; technically called *spiculum amoris*. See the quotation.

A curious organ is a pyriform muscular sac, containing one or two slender conical stylets, which can be thrust out through the aperture of the sac; they are found in certain snails, and with them they pierce each other's skin. They are known as *love-darts*. *Pascoe, Zool. Class., p. 166.*

love-day† (luv'dā), n. [*< ME. love day; < love*† + *day*.] A day appointed for the amicable adjustment of disputes between neighbors by arbitration; a day for reconciliation.

Mo *love-dayes* and *acordes*
Then on instrumentes ben cordes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 695.

This day shall be a *love-day*, Tamora.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 491.

love-drink† (luv'dringk), n. A drink to excite love; a philter or love-potion.

love-favor (luv'fā'vōr), n. Something given to be worn in token of love.

Deck'd with *love-favors*.
Ep. Hall, Satires, l. 2.

love-feast (luv'fēst), n. 1. Among the primitive Christians, a meal eaten in token of brotherly love and charity, originally in connection with the holy communion, and having in common with it the name of the Lord's Supper. See *agape*†, 1.—2. An analogous service held at intervals by some religious denominations, as the Moravians, the Methodists, and some German Baptists. The provision is usually very simple, consisting of bread and water, sometimes with tea and coffee. Singing and the interchange of religious experience accompany the repast.

love-feat† (luv'fēt), n. A deed or act of love; a wooing.

Every one his *love-feat* will advance
Unto his several mistress.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 123.

love-flower (luv'flou'ēr), n. A plant of the genus *Agapanthus*. Also called *African lily*.

love-grass (luv'grās), n. A grass of the genus *Eragrostis*.

love-in-a-mist (luv'in-ā-mist'), n. The fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena*. Also called *devil-in-a-bush*.—**West Indian love-in-a-mist**, one of the passion-flowers, *Passiflora foetida*.

love-in-a-puzzle (luv'in-ā-puz'l), n. Same as *love-in-a-mist*.

love-in-idleness (luv'in-ī'dl-nes), n. The plant *Viola tricolor*, the heart's-ease.

Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it *love-in-idleness*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 168.

love-juicet (luv'jōs), n. In the quotation, the juice of the flower *love-in-idleness*, the application of which to sleeping eyes was supposed to cause love for the first living object seen after awaking.

But hast thou yet latch'd the Athenian's eyes
With the *love-juice*, as I did bid thee do?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 37.

love-knot (luv'not), n. [*< ME. loveknotte; < love*† + *knot*†.] 1. A knot tied as a symbol of loyalty in love; a true-lovers' knot.

Another divinatory method employed by love-sick maidens is to sleep in a county in which they do not usually reside, and to knit the left garter round the right leg stocking, leaving the other garter and stocking untouched. . . . And if spells fail not, he [the future husband] will appear in a dream with the insignia of his profession. Gay gives a classical example of tying the *love-knot*, for the purpose of confirming a lover in his passion.

Hampson, Medii Aevi Kalendarium, l. 151.

2. A knot or bow of ribbon given or worn as a sign of loyalty or affection, or as a decoration.

"What is holychurche, trend?" quoth ich. "Charite," he seyde.

"Lyt, and Loue, and Leaute in o by-leyne and lawe,
A *love-knotte* of leaute and of leel by-leyne."
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 127.

Leg and arm with *love-knots* gay,
About me leap'd and laugh'd
The modish Cupid of the day.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

My light glove on his casque of atel,
My *love-knot* on his spear!
Whittier, The Hero.

Lovel† (luv'el), n. [*< ME. level, < OF. level, luyel, louveau, < ML. lupellus, a young wolf, dim. of L. lupus (> F. loup), a wolf: see lupus.*] The word *lovel* remains as the surname *Lovel*.] Wolf: a common name formerly for a dog.

According to Stowe, p. 847, William Collingborne was executed in 1484 for writing the following couplet on the king's ministers:

"The Ratte, the Catte, and *Lovell* our dogge
Rule all England under the hogge."
Halliwell.

lovelace†, n. [*ME. luface; < love*† + *lace*.] A love-knot; a love-token.

Thus, quen pryde schal me pryk, for proves of armes,
The lōke to this *luv lace* schal lette my hert.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2438.

Lovelace² (luv'lās), n. [So called after *Love-lace*, the hero of Richardson's novel "Clarissa Harlowe."] A fine-mannered libertine; a rakish but agreeable man of the world.

love-lasst (luv'lās), n. A sweetheart.
So soone as Tython's *love-lasse* gan display
Her opall colours in her eastern throne.
Mir. for Mags., p. 776.

loveless (luv'les), a. [*< love*† + *-less*.] 1. Void of love; unloving; wanting tenderness or kindness.

Eight years of *loveless* and uncongenial union.
The American, VI. 283.

2†. Not loved; not attracting love; unlovable.

These are ill-favoured to see to; and yet, as *loveless* as they be, they are not without some medicinal virtues.
Holland.

love-letter (luv'let'ēr), n. A letter professing love; a letter of courtship; a billet-doux.

love-lies-bleeding (luv' liz-blō'ding), *n.* A name of the red amaranthus, *Amarantus caudatus* and *A. Cangeticus*, with crimson spikes and (sometimes) foliage, and small annual roots. Owing to the weak root, they often fall and lie prostrate in the garden.

lovelily (luv'li-li), *adv.* [*<* ME. *lovelyly*; *<* *lovely* + *-ly*.] In a lovely manner; amiably; in a manner to excite love. [Rare.]

Bot syr Arthure onone syeres ther-aflyre
Ewyne to the Emperour, with honourable kyngis;
Laughte hym upe fulle *lovelyly* with lordliche knyghtitez,
And fedde hym to the layere, thare the kyng lygges.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2293.

loveliness (luv'li-nes), *n.* The character of being lovely; mental or physical attractiveness; capability of exciting love or strong admiration; as, female *loveliness*; the *loveliness* of the rose.

Her gentle limbs did she address,
And lay down in her *loveliness*.
Coleridge, *Christabel*, l.
In *loveliness* of perfect deeds.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxvi.

=*Syn.* See *lovely* and *beautiful*.

loveling (luv'ling), *n.* [*<* *love* + *-ling*.] A little love; a beloved or lovable being.

These frolike *lovelings* freighted nests doe make.
Sylvester, Ir. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Magnificence.

love-lock (luv'lok), *n.* 1. Formerly, a long and flowing lock on a man's head dressed separately from the rest of the hair, curled or tied with a ribbon, sometimes with several bows, and allowed to hang down over the neck and in front of the shoulder. It was usual to wear but one, and this was the mark of a man of careful and elegant dress during the first half of the seventeenth century. In some instances two were worn, one on each side. Also called *French lock*.

How, sir, will you be trimmed? Will you have . . . your *love-locks* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggy to fall on your shoulders?
Lyly, *Midas*, III. 2.

2. Now, a separate lock hanging conspicuously on the head of either a man or a woman.

Her hair . . . escaped in one vagrant *love-lock*, perfectly curled, that dropped over her left shoulder.
Wilkie Collins, *Armadsle*, II. 234.

love-lorn (luv'lōrn), *a.* Forsaken by one's love; forlorn, pining, or suffering from love.

The *love-lorn* nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well.
Milton, *Comus*, I. 234.

love-lornness (luv'lōrn'nes), *n.* The state of being love-lorn. [Rare.]

It was the story of that fair Gostanza who in her *love-lornness* desired to live no longer.
George Eliot, *Romola*, Ixi.

lovely (luv'li), *a.* [*<* ME. *lovely*, *lucelich*, *lufli*, *<* AS. *luflic*, *lovely*, *<* *lufu*, *love*: see *love*¹, *n.*, and *-ly*.] The AS. *loeflic*, dear, pleasant (= OS. *loflik*, *loblik* = OFries. *loflik*, NFries. *loeflyck* = D. *loefelijk* = OHG. *liublih*, *liuplih*, MHG. *lieplich*, G. *lieblich*, *lovely*, = Dan. Sw. *lufsig*, pleasant, = Goth. *lubbaleiks*, *lovely*), is a diff. word. *<* *loef*, = *loef*, dear, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*.] 1. Fitted to excite love or emotion; possessing or characterized by engaging qualities; lovable; attractive; charming; as, a *lovely* woman; a *lovely* view; a *lovely* dress.

Lovely or able to be lovyd, amabilis, diligibilis.
Pronopt. Parv.

A lusty ladde, a stately man to see,
Beganne to woo my sister, not for wealth,
But for hir face was *lovely* to behelde.
Gascogne, Steele Glas (ed. Arher), p. 51.

Mir. Can you love a man?
Lil. Yes, if the man be *lovely*,
That is, be honest, modest.

Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, I. 3.
Nothing *lovelier* can be found
In woman than to study household good.
Milton, *P. L.*, IX. 232.

2. Attractive to appetite or desire; enticing; inviting. [Colloq.]

Come, let's to supper. Come, my friend Coriden, this Trout looks *lovely*.
J. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 85.

3. Loving; tender.

Many a *lovely* look on hem he caste.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, I. 156.

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives.
2 Sam. I. 23.
Send the tittle with a *lovely* kiss!
Shak., *T. of the S.*, III. 2. 125.

=*Syn.* 1. *Amiable*. *Lovely* (see quotation from Archbishop Trench under *amiable*); *Handsome*, *Pretty*, etc. (see *beautiful*); pleasing, charming, fair.

lovely (luv'li), *adv.* [*<* ME. *lovely*, *luceliche*, *luflych*, *<* AS. *luflice*, *lovely*, *<* *luflic*, *a.*, *lovely*: see *lovely*¹, *a.*] 1. So as to induce or excite love; very beautifully or pleasantly.

O thou weed,
Who art so *lovely* fair, and smell'st so sweet.
Shak., *Othello*, IV. 2. 68.

2. Lovingly; kindly.

Ligt *lovely* adonn, & lenge, I the praye,
& quat so thy wylle is, we schal wyt after.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 254.

lovely², *a.* [*<* ME. *lovely*, praiseworthy; *<* *love*² + *-ly*.] Worthy to be praised. *Hallivell*.

love-making (luv'mā'king), *n.* Courtship.

loveman (luv'man), *n.* [*<* *love*¹, *v.*, + *obj. man*.] The common goosegrass or cleavers, *Galium Aparine*.

love-match (luv'mach), *n.* A marriage founded upon love; a marriage into which convenience, money considerations, etc., do not enter.

lovemonger (luv'mung'gēr), *n.* [*<* *love*¹ + *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love; a go-between in courtship. [Rare.]

Thou art an old *love-monger*, and spakest skilfully.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, II. 1. 253.

Loven's larva. See *larva*.

love-parrakeet (luv'par'q-kēt), *n.* A love-bird.

love-parrot (luv'par'rot), *n.* A love-bird.

love-plant (luv'plant), *n.* 1. A name of the showy South African portulacaceous plants of the genus *Anacampseros*, common in cultivation.—2. The Victorian blue creeper, *Comesperma volubile*, an evergreen twining plant of Australia.

love-potion (luv'pō'shon), *n.* A potion or draught designed to excite love; a philter.

We waste our best years in distilling the sweetest flowers of life into *love-potions*.
Longfellow, *Hyperion*, III. 9.

lover¹ (luv'ēr), *n.* [Also dial. or obs. *lovyer*; *<* ME. *lover*, *lovyere*, *lufēr*, *<* *loven*, *lorien*, *love*: see *love*¹ and *-er*¹, *-er*¹, *-yer*.] 1. One who loves; one who has a feeling of love or earnest liking for any person or thing; a zealous admirer; as, a *lover* of good men or of Christianity; a *lover* of books or of science; a *lover* of wine.

Thus theus crist harewilde helle,
And ledde hise *lovers* to paradyls.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

He of Winchester
Is held no great good *lover* of the archbishop.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, IV. 1. 104.

2. Specifically, one who is enamored; a person in love: now used in the singular almost exclusively of the man, though formerly also of the woman, while the plural is still commonly used of both: as, a *lover* and his sweetheart; a pair of *lovers*.

If I freely may discover
What would please me in a *lover*,
I would have her fair and witty.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, II. 1.

Where is Mark Antony?
The man, my *lover*, with whom I rode sublime
On Fortune's neck.
Tennyson, *Fair Women*.

lover², *n.* An obsolete form of *lover*.

lover³, *a.* An obsolete comparative of *lovely*.

loved (luv'ērd), *a.* [*<* *love*¹ + *-ed*.] Provided with or having a lover.

Who, young and simple, would not be so *loved*?
Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, I. 320.

love-ribbon (luv'rib'on), *n.* A narrow gauze ribbon with satin stripes.

lovely (luv'ēr-li), *a.* [*<* *lover* + *-ly*.] Like a lover; suitable for a lover; lover-like. [Rare.]

Said the chief abruptly, "I want only herself." . . . A very *lovely* way of speaking.
George MacDonald, *What's Mine's Mine*, p. 300.

lovely (lō'vēr-i), *n.* Same as *lovely*.

For now he makes no count of perjuries,
Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black *lovelies*,
Gleamed his braided ware, cogs, swears, and lies.
Marston, *Scourge of Villanie*, II. 5.

love-scene (luv'sēn), *n.* A marked exhibition of mutual love; an interview between lovers: a pictured, written, or acted representation of such an interview.

"Mind your own work, my dear," said her husband, gently. Circe resumed a *love-scene* between Adèle and the tender foryst.
Hannay, *Singleton Fonteney*, I. 9.

love-shaft (luv'shāft), *n.* A shaft or dart of love; specifically, Cupid's arrow.

A certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned by the west,
And loosed his *love-shaft* smartly from his bow.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, II. 1. 159.

love-sick (luv'sik), *a.* 1. Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire: as, a *love-sick* swain.

To the dear mistress of my *love-sick* mind.
Dryden, Ir. of Virgil's *Eclouges*, III. 103.

2. Expressive of languishing love.

Where nightingales their *love-sick* ditty sing.
Dryden.

love-sickness (luv'sik'nes), *n.* Amorous languor; sickness or longing caused by love.

lovesome (luv'sum), *a.* [Also dial. *loosome*, *loosom*; *<* ME. *lofsom*, *lofsom*, *<* AS. *lofsom*, *lova-*

ble, *<* *lufu*, *love*: see *love*¹, *n.*, and *-some*.] 1. Lovely; winsome.

O *lofsom* lady bryghte,
How have ye faren syu that ye were heere?
Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 465.

One praised her ancles, one her eyes,
One her dark hair and *lovesome* mien.
Tennyson, *The Beggar Maid*.

2. Loving; manifesting love or affection.

The thousand bright-leaved shrubs that twined their arms together in *lovesome* tangles.
Kinglake, *Eöthen*, VII.

lovesomely (luv'sum-li), *adv.* Lovingly.

Sac Rosmer took her sister-son,
Set him upon his knee;
He clappit him sae *lofsomely*,
He turned bath blue and blue.
Rosmer Hafnand (Child's *Ballads*, I. 256).

love-song (luv'sōng), *n.* A song expressive of love; an amatory poem.

love-spell (luv'spel), *n.* A spell to induce love.

love-suit (luv'süt), *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage.

Cloten, whose *love-suit* hath been to me
As fearful as a siege.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, III. 4. 136.

love-tap (luv'tap), *n.* A slight blow given as a caress.

love-tick (luv'tik), *n.* A love-tap.
Lord, if the peevish infant fights and flies
With unpar'd weapons at his mothers eyes,
Her frowns (half mix'd with smiles) may chance to show
An angry *love-tick* on his arm, or so.
Quarles, *Emblems*, III. 6.

love-token (luv'tō'kn), *n.* A gift in memory of or as a sign of love.

love-tooth (luv'tōth), *n.* An inclination to love.

Believe me, Philautus, I am now old, yet have I in my head a *love-tooth*.
Lyly, *Euphues and his England*.

love-tree (luv'trē), *n.* The Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum*.

love-trout (luv'trout), *n.* The pilchard.

It has been termed a *love trout* when impressed on a token struck at Love in the reign of Charles II.
Day.

love-worth (luv'wërth), *n.* Worthiness of love.

Homer for himself should be belov'd,
Who ev'ry sort of *love-worth* did contain.
Chapman, *Iliad*, To the Reader, I. 73.

love-worthy (luv'wër'wëti), *a.* Lovable; fitted to inspire love.

loving¹ (luv'ing), *p. a.* 1. Feeling love or tender regard; affectionate: as, a *loving* friend.—2. Expressing or manifesting love or kindness: as, *loving* words; a *loving* earress.

loving², *n.* [ME. *lovyng*, *<* AS. *lofsung*, praising, appraising, verbal *n.* of *lofsian*, praise: see *love*², *v.*] Praise; honor.

For to wyne me *lovyng*
Bothe of emperoure and of kyng.
MS. Cantab. FF. II. 35, f. 152. (*Hallivell*.)

loving-cup (luv'ing-kup), *n.* A wine-cup intended for several persons to drink from and to pass from hand to hand. It is commonly made with several handles. See *parting-cup*.

loving-kindness (luv'ing-kind'nes), *n.* Kindness which springs from and manifests personal love: used in Scripture to describe God's favor to his people.

My *loving-kindness* will I not utterly take from him.
Ps. lxxxix. 33.

lovingly (luv'ing-li), *adv.* With love or affection; affectionately.

lovingness (luv'ing-nes), *n.* A loving manner; affectionate bearing or conduct.

The only two hands of good-will, *loveliness* and *lovingness*.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, II.

lovyer (luv'yēr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *lover*¹. *Chaucer*.

low¹ (lō), *v. i.* [*<* ME. *lowen*, *<* AS. *hlōwan* = D. *locijen* = MLG. *loien*, *lugen* = OHG. *hlōjan*, *lōwan*, MHG. *luogen*, *lūewen*, *lūejen*, *lūen* = Icel. *hlōa*, bellow, low; prob. of imitative origin.] To utter the soft bellow peculiar to animals of the cow kind; moo.

I'd rather hear that cow to low,
Than ha'e a' the kine in Fyvie.
Andrew Lammie (Child's *Ballads*, II. 196).

The sober herd that low'd to meet their young.
Goldsmith, *Des. Vil.*, I. 118.

low¹ (lō), *n.* [*<* *low*¹, *v.*] The bellow of cattle; a moo.

Bull Jove, sir, had an smiable *low*.
Shak., *Much Ado*, v. 4. 48.

low² (lō), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *lowe*, *lough*, *lowh*, *loh*, *loge*, *lawe*, *lagh*, *lah* (not in AS., and prob. *<* Scand.); = OFries. *lege*, *tech* = D. *laag* = MLG. *tech*, *tege* = MD. *laegh*, *leegh* = LG. *leg*, *lege*, *leech* = Icel. *lāgr* = Sw. *låg* = Dan. *lar*, *low*; lit. 'lying' (low), from the verb, AS. *licgan* (pret. *lag*) (= Icel. *liggja*, pret. pl. *lāgu*, etc.), lie: see *lie*¹. Cf. *law*¹ and *log*¹, from the same nt. sourcee.

Hence *lower*², *below*, etc.] I. a. 1. Lying or being below the general or natural level or plane; depressed in place or position; at some depth or distance downward; deep: as, *low ground*; a *low valley*; the *lower regions*.

I . . . shall set thee in the *low parts* of the earth. Ezek. xxvi. 20.

The *lowest* bottom shook Of Erebus. Milton, P. L., il. 883.

2. Below the usual standard of height; falling below the customary level or position: as, a *low bow*; a *low tide* (that is, an ebb-tide unusually depressed); *low tide or low water* (used absolutely, without an article, for the state of the tide or the water at its greatest normal depression of level).

Giving place to flexure and *low bending*. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

In considering any tide we find, especially in estuaries, that the interval from high to *low water* is longer than that from *low* to high water. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 353.

3. Not high in position; not far above a natural or generally recognized plane or level: as, the sun is *low* (that is, not far above the horizon); a bird of *low flight*; a *low shelf*.

The weakness of our ship, the badness of our sayers, and our ignorance of the coast, caused vs carry but a *low sayie*. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 105.

A glimmering land, Lit with a *low large moon*. Tennyson, Palace of Art.

4. Not high in upward extent; having little vertical extension; of no great height; moderate or deficient in altitude or stature; not lofty: opposed to *high*, *lofty*, and *tall*: as, *low hills*, plants, or trees; a *low house* or wall; a man of *low stature*; a *low forehead*.

Lenges all at layere, and lokes one the wallys Whare they ware *laweste* the ledes to assaille. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2430.

He was rather *low* than tall. C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

A *low*, lean, swarthy man is he. Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Low knolls That dimpling died into each other. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. Not high in a scale of reckoning; below the usual rate, reckoning, or value; moderate; meager; cheap: as, *low wages*, rates, prices; a *low estimate*; wheat was *low*.

The salaries were too *low* to afford even those indulgences which are necessary to the health and comfort of Europeans in a tropical climate. Macaulay, Lord Clive.

6. Not high in number; indicating or indicated by a small number; expressed by numerals indicating few: as, a *low number*; *low latitudes* (those expressed in *low numbers*, and therefore near the equator).—7. Not high in grade, position, station, state, or account; of inferior grade; humble in rank; lowly: as, people of *low estate*; the *lower classes*; the *lower walks* of life.

Thou hast made him a little *lower* than the angels. Ps. viii. 5.

Both *low* and high, rich and poor, together. Ps. xlix. 2.

Why then was this forbid? why, but to awe? Why, but to keep ye *low* and ignorant? Milton, P. L., ix. 704.

8. Not high in character or condition. (a) Not full or strong; lacking in fullness, strength, or force; weak; feeble; depressed: as, *low fortune*; *low hopes*; a *low pulse* or state of health; *low spirits*; his affairs are at a *low ebb*.

This exceeding posting day and night Must wear your spirits *low*. Shak., All's Well, v. 1. 2.

Their sinking state and *low affairs* Can move your pity, and provoke your cares. Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

(b) Not haughty or proud; meek; lowly.

For loue of her (their) *lowe* hertis oure lorde hath them graunted Here penance and her purgatorie here on this erthe. Piers Plowman (B), vii. 104.

My Lord Falmouth, . . . his generosity, good-nature, desire of public good, and *low* thoughts of his own wisdom. Pepys, Diary, Aug. 30, 1668.

(c) Lacking in dignity, refinement, or principle; vulgar; groveling; abject; mean; base: as, *low associates*; *low tastes*; a *low companion*; *low life*; a *low trick*.

If they are obliged to stop by day, the boatmen frequently pass away the time in acting some *low farces*. Picoche, Description of the East, I. 16.

As if nine tenths of the calamities which have befallen the human race had any other origin than the union of high intelligence with *low desires*. Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

9. Not high in quality or degree. (a) Not excessive or intense; not violent; moderate: as, *low heat*; *low temperature*; a *low fever*.

That acceptance of the luevtable which is the *lowest* form of content. Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

(b) In *optics*, of slight refrangibility (that is, having a relatively great wave-length). (c) In *logic*, having little logical extension; narrow; predicable of few objects. (d) Not rich or highly seasoned; plain; simple: as, *low diet*. (e) Holding Low-church views. See *Low-churchman*.

That variety of evangelical clergyman to which the late Mr. Conybeare gave the name of "*low and slow*"—a variety which, we believe, flourishes chiefly in the midland counties. Quarterly Rev., Oct., 1860, p. 49.

(f) In *biol.*, of lowly, simple, or generalized structure; not high in the scale of organization; not highly differentiated or specialized: as, *low protozoan animals*; *low cryptogamic plants*.

10. Of sounds: (a) Not loud; gentle; soft.

Her voice was ever soft, Gentle, and *low*—an excellent thing in woman. Shak., Lear, v. 3. 273.

The *low moan* of an unknown sea. Tennyson, Palace of Art.

(b) Relatively grave in pitch; produced by relatively slow vibrations; depressed; flat: opposed to *high*.

You would sound me from my *lowest* note to the top of my compass. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 383.

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High and low. See *high*.—In or for high and low. See *high*.—**Low area**, in *meteor.*, a region where the atmospheric pressure is lower than over the surrounding region.—**Low bass**, **soprano**, **tenor**, either a voice or a voice-part of one of these varieties that extends to an unusually low pitch, or the lower of two basses, sopranos, tenors, etc., in a given piece.—**Low blast**, in smelting and other metallurgic operations, a blast delivered to the furnace at low pressure, as compared with the pressure of the blast required when the temperature of the furnace-charge approaches the melting-point.—**Low boat**, in *sporting*, the boat whose occupants kill the least game or the fewest fish.—**Low carte**. See *carte*.—**Low caste**. See *caste*. 1.—**Low celebration**, in the usage of many Anglican churches, a celebration of the eucharist without music or other adjuncts: opposed to *high celebration*. See *high*.—**Low Church**. See *Low-church*, and *Episcopal Church*, under *episcopal*.—**Low color**. See *color*.—**Low comedian**, an actor of farcical comic parts.—**Low Countries**, the Netherlands.—**Low dawn**. See *dawn*.—**Low Dutch**. See *Dutch*. 5.—**Low embroidery**, embroidery which is not in high relief or padded, and is without files or applications.—**Lower case**. See *case*. 6.—**Lower Chalk**, in *geol.*, the name given to a member of the Chalk formation, distinguished by the absence of flints and by the superior hardness of the chalk, which is sometimes used for building-stone.—**Lower criticism**, **culmination**, **house**, etc. See the nouns.—**Lower Empire**, a name sometimes given to the Byzantine empire.—**Lower greensand**, in *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Lower Cretaceous. It lies between the Gault and the Wealden. In the south of England it consists of clays, sandstones, and limestones, and is in part fluviatile and in part marine. In the northern counties it is exclusively marine. It is generally considered as being the equivalent of the Upper Neocomian (which see) of continental geologists.—**Lower masts**, the principal masts.—**Lower rigging**, the rigging belonging to the lower masts and yards.—**Lower Silurian**. See *Silurian*.—**Lower table**. Same as *cutlet*. 2.—**Lower yards**, the lowermost yards of a vessel.—**Low fever**, **German Latin**. See the nouns.—**Low grounds**. See *ground*. 1.—**Low latitude** latitude near the equator.—**Low mass**, **milling**, etc. See the nouns.—**Low potential system**, **low-resistance system**. See *multiple arc* (under *multiple*), *potential*, and *resistance*.—**Low relief**. Same as *bas-relief*.—**Low steam**, steam having a low pressure or expansive force.—**Low Sunday**, the Sunday next after Easter: so called because, while included within the limits of the highest of all festivals, that of Easter, it is by comparison lower or less exalted than Easter day itself. It has been the custom since very early times to repeat most of the Easter Sunday service on this day. Officially called in the Roman Catholic Church *Dominica in Albis*—that is, the *Sunday in white garments*, from the white robes worn in early times by those who had been baptized just before Easter. Also called *Alb Sunday*, *Quasimodo*, and in the Greek Church *Antipascha*, the *Touchoing of St. Thomas* or the *Sunday of St. Thomas* (the gospel being John xx. 19-31), and sometimes *New Sunday*, ἡ δευτεροπρωτη Κυριακη, literally the *second-first Sunday*, an expression similar to the 'second-first Sabbath' (translated 'second Sabbath after the first') of Luke vi. 1.—**Low to paper**, in *printing*, below the standard height: said of type.—**Low water**. See *water*.—**Low wine**. See *wine*.—**To lie low**. See *lie*. 1.—**Syn. 8** (c). *Mean*, *Groveling*, etc. (see *abject*), base, ignoble, vile, vulgar, common, dishonorable, cheap, plebeian, shabby. See list under *mean*.

Her voice was ever soft, Gentle, and *low*—an excellent thing in woman. Shak., Lear, v. 3. 273.

The *low moan* of an unknown sea. Tennyson, Palace of Art.

(b) Relatively grave in pitch; produced by relatively slow vibrations; depressed; flat: opposed to *high*.

You would sound me from my *lowest* note to the top of my compass. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 383.

High and low. See *high*.—In or for high and low. See *high*.—**Low area**, in *meteor.*, a region where the atmospheric pressure is lower than over the surrounding region.—**Low bass**, **soprano**, **tenor**, either a voice or a voice-part of one of these varieties that extends to an unusually low pitch, or the lower of two basses, sopranos, tenors, etc., in a given piece.—**Low blast**, in smelting and other metallurgic operations, a blast delivered to the furnace at low pressure, as compared with the pressure of the blast required when the temperature of the furnace-charge approaches the melting-point.—**Low boat**, in *sporting*, the boat whose occupants kill the least game or the fewest fish.—**Low carte**. See *carte*.—**Low caste**. See *caste*. 1.—**Low celebration**, in the usage of many Anglican churches, a celebration of the eucharist without music or other adjuncts: opposed to *high celebration*. See *high*.—**Low Church**. See *Low-church*, and *Episcopal Church*, under *episcopal*.—**Low color**. See *color*.—**Low comedian**, an actor of farcical comic parts.—**Low Countries**, the Netherlands.—**Low dawn**. See *dawn*.—**Low Dutch**. See *Dutch*. 5.—**Low embroidery**, embroidery which is not in high relief or padded, and is without files or applications.—**Lower case**. See *case*. 6.—**Lower Chalk**, in *geol.*, the name given to a member of the Chalk formation, distinguished by the absence of flints and by the superior hardness of the chalk, which is sometimes used for building-stone.—**Lower criticism**, **culmination**, **house**, etc. See the nouns.—**Lower Empire**, a name sometimes given to the Byzantine empire.—**Lower greensand**, in *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Lower Cretaceous. It lies between the Gault and the Wealden. In the south of England it consists of clays, sandstones, and limestones, and is in part fluviatile and in part marine. In the northern counties it is exclusively marine. It is generally considered as being the equivalent of the Upper Neocomian (which see) of continental geologists.—**Lower masts**, the principal masts.—**Lower rigging**, the rigging belonging to the lower masts and yards.—**Lower Silurian**. See *Silurian*.—**Lower table**. Same as *cutlet*. 2.—**Lower yards**, the lowermost yards of a vessel.—**Low fever**, **German Latin**. See the nouns.—**Low grounds**. See *ground*. 1.—**Low latitude** latitude near the equator.—**Low mass**, **milling**

regard the sacraments and sacramental rites rather as signs or symbols of grace than as having grace necessarily contained in them, and oppose sacerdotalism and ornate ritual. Low-churchmen sympathize with non-episcopal denominations rather than with the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Opposed to *High-churchman*. Also called *Evangelical*.

low-day (lō'dā), *n.* [*< low² + day¹*. Cf. *high-day*.] A day that is not a church-festival.

Such days as wear the badge of holy red
Arc for Devotion marked and Sage Delights,
The vulgar *Low-days* undistinguished,
Aro left for Labour, Game, and Sportful Sights.
Campion (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 286).

low-dilutionist (lō'di-lū'shōn-ist), *n.* See *dilutionist*.

low-down (lō'doun), *a.* Far down in the social scale; degraded; mean. [Colloq.]

Her archaic speech was perhaps a shade better than the
low-down language of Broad Run.
E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, xviii.

low-down (lō'doun), *n.* A ravine, or gully, such as is frequented by the sea-elephant of California. *C. M. Scammon*.

low-downer (lō'dou'nēr), *n.* [*< low-down + -er¹*.] A person who is low down in the scale of existence; a very rude or mean person. [Local, U. S.]

They are at least known by a generic byword as Poor
Whites, or *Low-downers*.
R. L. Stevenson, *Silverado Squatters*, p. 151.

Lowell battery-gun. See *machine-gun*.

lower¹, lour (lou'ēr, lour), *v. i.* [*< ME. lowren, louren, luren* (= MD. *loeren*), frown; appar. *< lure*, the face (E. *leer*), and thus ult. a var. of *leer¹*, *v.*, q. v.] 1. To frown; seowl; look sullen; watch in sullen silence.

If his knawe knele that shal his cuppe brynge,
He *lowreth* on hym and axeth hym whi he taugte hym cur-
telsye?
Piers Plowman (B), x. 311.

This son of anger *lowered* at the whole assembly.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 436.

2. To appear dark or gloomy; be clouded; threaten a storm.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;
And all the clouds that *low'rd* upon our house
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Shak., *Rich.* III., l. 1. 3.

The dawn is overcast, the morning *lowers*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day.
Addison, *Cato*, l. 1.

3†. To look bad; appear in bad condition.

Yf this tree *lowre* [tr. L. *tristis sit*], an horseme wol him
chere. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

4†. To lurk; crouch; skulk.

We lurked nndyr lee as *lowrande* wrechis!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1446.

5. To strike, as a cloek, with a low prolonged sound; toll the curfew. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

lower¹†, lour† (lou'ēr, lour), *n.* [*< lower¹, v.*] 1. A frown; seowl; frowning; sullenness.

Philoctea was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty
a *lower* as that face could yield. *Sir P. Sidney*.

What women know it not . . .
How blisse or hale lyes in their laugh or *lowre*,
Whilst they enjoy their happy blooming flowre?
Daniel, *Complaint of Rosamond*, l. 137.

2. Cloudiness; gloominess.

lower² (lō'ēr), *v.* [*< lower*, compar. of *low²*, *a.* Cf. *higher*, *v.*] **I. trans.** 1. To cause to descend; let down; take or bring down: as, to *lower* the sail of a ship; to *lower* cargo into the hold.—2. To reduce or bring down, as in height, amount, value, estimation, condition, degree, etc.; make low or lower: as, to *lower* a wall (by removing a part of the top); to *lower* the water in a canal (by allowing some to run off); to *lower* the temperature of a room or the quality of goods; to *lower* the point of a spear or the muzzle of a gun; to *lower* prices or the rate of interest.—3. To bring down in spirit; humble; humiliate: as, to *lower* one's pride; to *lower* one in the estimation of others.—4. In *relief-engraving*, (*a*) to scrape or cut away, as the surface of a block, in such manner as to leave it highest in the middle; or (*b*) to depress, as any part of the surface which it is desired shall print lightly from being exposed to a diminished pressure. The lowering of the block from the middle to the sides causes the pressure on its whole surface in the press to be practically equal, and thus admits of printing from it without overlays.

5. In *music*, to change from a high to a low pitch; specifically, in *musical notation*, to depress; flat: said of changing the significance of a staff-degree or of a note on such a degree by attaching a flat to it either in the signature or as an accidental.—To *lower* the flag. See *flag²*.

II. intrans. To fall; sink; grow less; become lower in any way.

Thou shalt *lower* to his level day by day.
Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

lower³†, n. [*< ME.*, *< OF. lower*, let, hire, *< L. locare*, place, let: see *locate*.] Hire; reward.

A knyght axed his body when he was deed vpon the
scilde crosse, and it was graunted hym of Pilate in *lower*
of his servyse. *Melvin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 59.

lower-case (lō'ēr-kās), *a.* and *n.* [*< lower case*, used attributively.] **I. a.** In *printing*, pertaining to or belonging in the lower case (see *case²*, *n.*, 6): as, the *lower-case* boxes; *lower-case* type or letters. Usually abbreviated *l. c.*

II. n. In *printing*, the kind of type that is placed in the boxes of the lower case (see *case²*, 6); small letters collectively, as opposed to capitals: as, roman or italic *lower-case*; the title-words of this dictionary are set in condensed antique *lower-case* (with capital initials when these are ordinarily used).

lowering (lou'ēr-ing), *p. a.* Threatening a storm; cloudy overcast: as, a *lowering* sky.

It will be foul weather to day; for the sky is red and
lowering. *Mat.* xvi. 3.

loweringly (lou'ēr-ing-li), *adv.* In a lowering manner; with cloudiness or threatening gloom.

lowermost (lō'ēr-mōst), *a. superl.* [*< lower*, compar. of *low²*, + *-most*.] Lower than any other; being at the bottom; occupying the lowest place, as one of a number or series of things; opposed to *uppermost*: as, the *lowermost* stones in a foundation; the *lowermost* stratum of a geological formation.

lowery, loury (lou'ēr-i, lou'ri), *a.* [*< lower¹ + -y¹*.] Cloudy; threatening: said of weather. [Colloq.]

Low-German (lō'jēr'man), *a.* Or pertaining to the language known as Low German (see *German*); also, in *philol.*, applied to that class of tongues of which Low German is a member, and which includes in addition Dutch, Flemish, Frisian, Old Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, and English.

lowing (lō'ing), *n.* [*< ME. lowynge*; verbal *n.* of *low¹*, *v.*] The ordinary bellowing cry of cattle.

Nor is Osiris seen
In Memphis grove or green,
Trampling the unshower'd grass with *lowings* loud.
Milton, *Nativity*, st. 24.

low¹, v. t. See *low²*.

low²†, n. See *low³*.

lowland (lō'land), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** [See also *lawland*, *lallan*; = Sw. *lågland* = Dan. *lavland* (cf. *Laaland*, the name of a Danish island); as *low² + land¹*.] Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level tract of land: most commonly used in the plural.—The **Lowlands**, a name applied specifically to the southern and eastern part of Scotland; also sometimes to other smaller regions, generally as a common noun.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Lowlands, or to a low or level country: as, *Lowland* Scotch; a *lowland* race; *lowland* plants or animals.

A Highland lad my love was born,
The *Lowland* laws he held in scorn.
Burns, *Jolly Beggars*, song iv.

Lowlander (lō'lan-dēr), *n.* An inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of Scotland: opposed to *Highlander*.

lowlihead (lō'li-hed), *n.* [*< ME. lowlyhede*; *< lowly + -head¹*.] Same as *lowlihood*. [Archaic.]

The stately flower of female fortitude,
Of perfect wifehood, and pure *lowlihead*.
Tennyson, *Isabel*.

lowlihood† (lō'li-hūd), *n.* [*< lowly + -hood*.] The state of being lowly; meekness; humility.

lowlily (lō'li-li), *adv.* In a lowly manner; humbly. *Johnson*.

low-line (lō'lin), *n.* The fisherman who catches the fewest fishes on a trip. Also *low-liner*.

lowliness (lō'li-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being lowly in mind or disposition; freedom from pride; humility.

In *lowliness* of mind let each esteem other better than
themselves. *Phil.* ii. 3.

And she hath turned from the pride of sin to the *lowliness*
of truth. *Wittier*, *The Vaudels Teacher*.

2. Low state or condition; abjectness; meanness. [Rare.]

The *lowliness* of my fortune has not brought me to flat-
ter vice. *Dryden*.

low-lived (lō'līvd), *a.* 1. Leading a low or mean life; vulgar.

She shall choose better company than such *low-lived* fel-
lows as he. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xiii.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of low or vulgar life; mean; shabby: as, *low-lived* manners; a *low-lived* trick. [Colloq.]

low-living†, a. [*< ME. lowe-lyvynge*.] Lowly.

To *lowe-lyvynge* men the lark is resembled,
And to icelle and to lyf-holy that louen alle treunthe.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 188.

lowly (lō'li), *a.* [*< ME. lowely*; *< low² + -ly¹*.] 1. Not high or elevated; depressed in altitude, situation, or position; lying or being low.

As looks the mother on her *lowly* babe,
When death doth close his tender loving eyes.
Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, iii. 3. 47.

Where Ufens glides along the *lowly* lands.
Dryden, *Æneid*, vii. 1072.

The flower of sweetest smell is shy and *lowly*.
Wordsworth, *Sonnets*, li. 9.

2. Not of a high order or degree; of humble rank or kind; hence, unpretending; rude; mean: as, a *lowly* swain; a *lowly* cottage.

These rural poems and their *lowly* strains.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Eclogues*, vi. 11.

That Emperor, Caesar, and Augustus, once titles *low-*
lier than that of King, had now become, as they have since
remained, titles far loftier. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 138.

3. Humble in manner or spirit; free from pride; modest; meek.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek
and *lowly* in heart. *Mat.* xi. 29.

= **Syn. 3.** Modest, resigned, submissive, mild.

lowly (lō'li), *adv.* [*< ME. lowely*; *< lowly, a.*] 1. In a humble manner or condition; humbly; meekly; modestly.

Christ full *lowly* and meekly washed his disciples feet.
Frith, *Works*, p. 98.

Heaven is for thee too high
To know what passes there; be *lowly* wise.
Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 173.

2. Without distinction or dignity; meanly.

I will show myself highly fed and *lowly* taught.
Shak., *All's Well*, ii. 2. 3.

lowlyhedet, n. See *lowlihead*.

low-men† (lō'men), *n. pl.* False dice so loaded as always to turn up low numbers. See *fullam* and *high-men*.

low-minded (lō'min'ded), *a.* Having a mind or spirit animated by no lofty or noble aspirations or thoughts; groveling; unambitious; cowardly; mean.

lowmost†, a. superl. Lowermost; lowest.

low¹, n. A variant of *loon¹*.

low² (loun), *a.* [Also *lovn*, and *lownd*, *lownd*; *< Icel. loyn*, a calm.] Calm; low and sheltered; still; serene; tranquil: as, a *low* place. [Scotch.]

The night is wondrous *lovn*.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 224).

low-necked (lō'nek), *a.* Cut low in the neck, as a garment; décolleté; applied particularly to a woman's dress cut low on the shoulders; opposed to *high-necked*.

lowness (lō'nes), *n.* [*< ME. lownesse*; *< low² + -ness*.] The state or quality of being low, in any sense of the word.

lowpe¹†, v. An obsolete variant of *loop¹*, *lope¹*.

lowpe²†, n. An obsolete form of *loop¹*.

low-pressure (lō'presh'ūr), *a.* Working with a low degree of steam-pressure: as, a *low-pressure* engine. See *low pressure*, under *pressure*.

lowre¹†, v. i. An obsolete form of *lower¹*.

lowre²†, n. [Origin obscure.] Money. [Old cant.]

What are they but drunken Beggars? all that they beg
being either *Lowre* or Bowse (money or drink).
Dekker, *English Villanies* (1632), sig. M.

lowry¹†, n. [Cf. *lorey*, *laurel*.] Spurge-laurel. *Cotgrave*.

lowry² (lou'ri), *n.*; *pl. lowries* (-riz). [Cf. *lorry*.] An open railroad box-car. *E. H. Knight*.

lowse¹†, n. An obsolete spelling of *louse¹*.

lowse²†, v. An obsolete form of *loose*.

low-spirited (lō'spir'ē-ted), *a.* Having low spirits; without animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly. = **Syn.** Dispirited, disheartened, discouraged, desponding, cast down, downhearted.

low-spiritedness (lō'spir'ē-ted-nes), *n.* A state of depression; dejection of mind.

low-studded (lō'stud'ed), *a.* Having low or short studs; built low: said of a house or room.

lowt†, v. t. See *lout²*.

lowth (lōth), *n.* [*< low² + -th*. Cf. *height*.] 1†. Lowness. *Becon*, *Works*, p. 272.—2. *pl.* Lowlands. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

low-warp (lō'wārp), *a.* Same as *basse-lisse*.

low-worm (lō'wērm), *n.* [*< low⁴ (?) + worm*.] In *farricry*, a disease of horses resembling shingles.

Loxa bark. See *bark²*.

loxarthrus (lok-sār'thrus), *n.* [*< NI., < Gr. λοξός*, slanting, oblique (see *loxia*), + ἄρθρον, a joint.]

In *pathol.*, an obliquity of a joint without dislocation or sprain, as in clubfoot.

loxia (lok'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λοξός*, slanting, crosswise, oblique, indirect, ambiguous (> *L. luxus*, dislocated); prob. akin to *λοκρός*, crosswise, and to *L. obliquus*, slanting; see *lux*¹ and *oblique*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a distortion of the head toward one side; wryneck; torticollis.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of fringilline birds. (a) A group containing a great number of *Fringillidae* whose bills are stout, crooked, or otherwise notable. (b) In a restricted sense, the crossbills, or those *Fringillidae* whose bills are metanathous. In this sense *Curvirostra* is a synonym. The common red crossbill is *Loxia curvirostra*; the white-winged crossbill is *L. leucoptera*; the parrot-crossbill of Europe is *L. pygospitacea*. There are several others, mostly boreal or alpine birds, of North America, Asia, and Europe. See cut under *crossbill*.

Loxiadae, Loxiidae (lok-si'ä-dē, -i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loxia* + *-ada*, *-idae*.] Same as *Loxiinae*.

loxian (lok'si-an), *a. and n.* [*< Loxia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Loxiinae*. Also *loxiane*.

2. *n.* A crossbill or some other member of the *Loxiinae*.

Loxiinae, Loxianae (lok-si-i'nē, -ā'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loxia* + *-inae*, *-anae*.] A subfamily of *Fringillidae*, named from the genus *Loxia*, containing a number of grosbeaks, crossbills, and other finches agreeing in no definable particulars. Also *Loxiadae, Loxiidae*. See *Coccothraustinae*.

loxiine (lok'si-in), *a.* Same as *loxian*.

loxoclase (lok'sō-kīaz), *n.* [*< Gr. λοξός*, slanting, + *κλάσις*, fracture.] A variety of orthoclase occurring in grayish-white or yellowish crystals at Hammond, St. Lawrence county, New York. Named on the supposition that it was peculiar in having orthodiagonal cleavage.

loxocosm (lok'sō-kozm), *n.* [*< Gr. λοξός*, slanting, + *κόσμος*, world.] An instrument to illustrate the effect of the obliquity of the earth's axis in different seasons upon the length of the day.

Loxodon (lok'sō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *loxodont*.]

1. A genus of sharks. *Müller and Henle*, 1841.

2. A genus of living and fossil proboscidean mammals, of which the African elephant, *Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*, is the type, distinguished from the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas* or *Eulelephas indicus*, by the shallow and open intervals between the ridges of the teeth, the cement forming merely a thin coat. See *Eulelephas, elephant*. *Falconer*, 1857. Also *Loxodonta*.

loxodont (lok'sō-dont), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. λοξός*, slanting, + *ὀδούς* (*odont*) = *E. tooth*.] 1. *a.* Having teeth like those of elephants of the genus *Loxodon*.

2. *n.* An elephant with loxodont dentition, as the living African species or any fossil one.

Loxodonta (lok-sō-don'tä), *n.* [NL.: see *Loxodon*.] Same as *Loxodon*, 2. *F. Cuvier*.

loxodrome (lok'sō-drōm), *n.* [*< Gr. λοξός*, slanting, oblique, + *δρόμος*, a running, course, < *δραμειν*, run.] A loxodromic line.

loxodromic (lok-sō-drom'ik), *a.* [As *loxodrome* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb: as, *loxodromic* tables.—**Loxodromic chart** or **projection**, a chart or projection having the property (among others) that a straight line drawn on it corresponds to a spiral on the sphere which intersects the meridian at the same constant angle. Commonly called *Mercator projection*.—**Loxodromic curve, line**, or **spiral**, the path of a ship when her course is directed constantly toward the same point of the compass, in a direction oblique to the equator, so as to cut all the meridians at equal angles; a rhumb-line. Its stereographic projection is a logarithmic spiral, provided the center of projection is taken in the axis of the sphere. It always approaches the pole, but never reaches it; so that a ship, by following always the same oblique course, would continually approach nearer and nearer to the pole of the earth without ever arriving at it. See *rhumb*. Also called *heliospherical line*.

loxodromics (lok-sō-drom'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *loxodromic*: see *-ics*.] The art of oblique sailing by the loxodrome or rhumb, which makes an equal angle with each meridian.

loxodromism (lok-sō-drō-mizm), *n.* [As *loxodrome* + *-ism*.] The tracing of a loxodromic curve or line; the act of moving as if in a loxodromic curve.

loxodromy (lok'sō-drō-mi), *n.* [As *loxodrome* + *-y*.] Loxodromics.

Loxolophodont (lok-sō-lof'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *loxolophodont*.] A genus of huge extinct mammals with loxolophodont dentition, of the order *Amblypoda* (Cope) or *Dinocerata* (Marsh). See *Uimatheriidae*.

loxolophodont (lok-sō-lof'ō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. λοξός*, slanting, oblique, + *λόφος*, a crest, + *ὀδούς* (*odont*) = *E. tooth*.] In *odontog.*, obliquely lophodont: applied to a form of dentition, as in *Loxolophodon* or *Uimatherium*, in which the upper molars have the anterior internal tubercle connected by oblique crests with two external tubercles, the posterior internal one being rudimentary or wanting.

Loxops (lok'sops), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. λοξός*, slanting, oblique, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] 1. A genus of birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, belonging to the family *Dicuidae*, having the bill like that of a linnnet. *L. coccinea* is called the *scarlet creeper*. It is a small bird, 4½ inches long, of an orange and rufous coloration. *L. rosea* and *L. aurea* are other species. The bird of Bow Island, formerly named *Loxops inornata*, is now known as *Pinaroloxias inornatus*. *J. Cabanis*, 1847.

2. A genus of plant-bugs of the family *Capsidae*, having the head undilated and the beak extending to the hind border of the metapectus. They are all European. *Fieber*, 1858.

Loxosoma (lok-sō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. λοξός*, slanting, oblique, + *σώμα*, body.] A remarkable genus of entoproctous *Polyzoa*, species of which, as *L. neapolitanum*, are parasitic upon other polyzoans and upon sertularians, being fixed by the narrow end of the stalked body.

Loxosomatidae (lok'sō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Loxosoma* (*Loxosomat-*) + *-idae*.] A family of parasitic entoproctous *Polyzoa*, of solitary habit and long-stalked form, having numerous tentacles, a cement-gland in the stalk, and no partition between the stalk and the cell. Reproduction is by gemmation, the buds separating from the parent and no colonies being formed.

loy¹ (loi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *agri.*, a long narrow spade used in stony lands. *Farmer's Encyc.* [Prov. Eng.]

loy², *n.* [By apheresis from *alloy*.] Same as *alloy*.

Carato [It.], the touching or refining or *loye* of gold; a weight or degree called a carat. *Florio*.

loyal (loi'al), *a.* [*< F. loyal*, OF. *loial* (also *leial*, *leal*, > *E. leal*) = Sp. *Pg. leal* = It. *leale*, faithful, loyal (Sp. *Pg. legal* = It. *legale*, legal), < *L. legalis*, pertaining to law: see *legal*, of which *loyal* (with *leal*) is a doublet. Cf. *royal, real², regal*, similarly related.] 1. True or faithful in allegiance; keeping faith or troth; constant in service, devotion, or regard; not false or treacherous: used especially of allegiance to the sovereign, government, or law, but applied to all other relations of trust or confidence: as, a *loyal* subject; a *loyal* friend; to be *loyal* to one's cause.

The citizens on their part shewed themselves stout and *loyal* subjects. *Bacon*, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 130.

There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden*, *Æneid*, vi.

2. Pertaining to or marked by allegiance or good faith; manifesting fidelity or devotion: as, *loyal* professions; *loyal* adherence to a principle.

Write *loyal* cantons of contemned love. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, i. 5. 289.

The *loyal* warmth of Florian is not cold. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, ii.

=*Syn.* See *allegiance*.

loyalism (loi'al-izm), *n.* [= *F. loyalisme*; as *loyal* + *-ism*.] Devotion to a government or cause; the animating principle of loyalists.

The sharpness of the collision with the mother country and with domestic *loyalism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 185.

loyalist (loi'al-ist), *n.* [= *F. loyaliste*; as *loyal* + *-ist*.] A partisan supporter of an existing government; one who opposes insurrection or revolution.

loyalize (loi'al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *loyalized*, ppr. *loyalizing*. [*< loyal* + *-ize*.] To impart a loyal spirit to; restore to loyalty.

The work of *loyalizing* that . . . locality has fairly begun. *New York Tribune*, May 22, 1862.

loyally (loi'al-i), *adv.* In a loyal manner; faithfully.

loyalness (loi'al-nes), *n.* Loyalty. [Rare.]

loyalty (loi'al-ti), *n.* [*< ME. *loialte*, < OF. *loialte*, *loyauté* (also *lealte*, *leante*, > *E. lealty*), *loyalty*, *F. loyauté* = Pr. *loyalat*, *leialtat*, *lealtat* = Sp. *lealtad* = *Pg. lealdade* = It. *lealtà*, < ML. *legalitat*(-s), *loyalty*, also *legality*; < *legalis*, loyal, legal: see *loyal*. Cf. *lealty*, *legality*.] The state or quality of being loyal; devotion to a sovereign or a superior; fidelity in duty, service, love, etc.; firm allegiance; constancy.

Master, go on, and I will follow thee
To the last gasp, with truth and *loyalty*. *Shak.*, As you like it, ii. 3. 70.

Upon your *loyalty* to the state and me,
I do command you, air, not depart Candy.
Beau. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, ii. 1.

The conformity of our actions to our engagements, whether express or implied, is fidelity. . . . Thus a subject is faithful to the engagement which binds him to the sovereignty of the state. If, in such a case, love is added to fidelity, it becomes *loyalty*.

Howell, *Elements of Morality*, p. 85.

=*Syn.* *Allegiance, Loyalty, Fealty*. See *allegiance*.

Loyalist (lō-yō'list), *n.* [*< Loyola* + *-ist*.] A follower of the Spaniard Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556), founder of the order of Jesuits; a Jesuit. [Rare.]

Of late years that super-politick and irrefragable society of the *Loyalists* have propt up the ivy.

Howell, *Dodona's Grove*, p. 60.

lozel, *n. and a.* See *lozel*.

lozenge (loz'enj), *n. and a.* [Early mod. *E. lozenge*; < ME. *losange, losenge, losynge*; < OF. *lozenge, losange, lozenge*, a lozenge, a quadrilateral, a window-pane, also a little square cake of preserved herbs, flowers, etc., *F. losange* (> ML. *losengia, lozengia*, > It. *lozangia* = Sp. *losanje*, a rhombus), < OF. *losange, losenge, lozenge*, flattery, guile, deceit (whence, from the notion of 'flattery,' 'praise,' its use for 'an epitaph, a gravestone, square slab,' and finally 'a window-pane, flat square cake,' etc.), < *los*, praise.] 1. *n.* 1. A plane figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles, also called a *diamond*; a rhomb; also, formerly, any oblique parallelogram.

The rhombus or *lozenge* figure so visible in this order was also a remarkable form of battle in the Grecian cavalry. *Sir T. Broome*, *Garden of Cyrus*, i. 2. Something resembling such a figure in form. (a) In *her.*: (1) A common bearing of this form; it is always set with the acute angles above and below. (2) The escutcheon appropriated to women, usually of more or less regular lozenge shape. On a hatchment the bearings of a widow are so displayed.

With coronues wrought ful of *lozynges*. *Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 1317.

(b) A small cake of sugar, or confection, often medicated, originally in the form of a rhomb, but now variously shaped.

For to make *lozing[e]s* to comfort the stomach. *Pathway to Health*, bl. 1. (*Nares*.)

(c) A pane of glass for window-glazing, either lozenge-shaped or square, but intended to be set diagonally; a quarrel. (d) An envelop-blank cut out by a punching-machine. (e) In the cutting of brilliants, one of the four quoins of the upper surface or crown. See *quoin*. (f) A spangle. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 313.—**Lozenges in cross**, in *her.*, a cross usually of four lozenges. When, more rarely, five or a larger number of lozenges are used, one lozenge forms the center of the cross.

2. *a.* In *decorative art*, divided by diagonal lines into diamonds or lozenges: a common distribution of decorative design in the fourteenth century: as, a *lozenge* pattern. Tapestries of this epoch are often so divided, each lozenge being filled with some heraldic bearing, and the background of miniatures in manuscripts often has the same pattern.

lozenge-coach (loz'enj-koch), *n.* A dowager's carriage, as bearing a widow's arms on a lozenge.

I am retired hither like an old summer-dowager: only that I have no toad-ester to take the air with me in the back part of my *lozenge-coach*, and be scolded.

Walpole, *To Morden* (1746), II. 52.

lozenged (loz'enjd), *a.* [*< lozenge* + *-ed²*.] 1. Formed in the shape of a lozenge.

The *lozenged* panes of a very small latticed window. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, xxviii.

2. In *zoöl.*: (a) Rhomboidal or rhombic. (b) Divided by raised lines into rhomboidal or lozenge-shaped spaces.

lozengee, *a.* See *lozenge*.

lozenge-fret (loz'enj-fret), *n.* See *fret³*.

lozenge-goad (loz'enj-gōd), *n.* A goad-spur the point of which is approximately lozenge-shaped. Also *lozenge-spur*.

lozenge-graver (loz'enj-grā'vēr), *n.* A graving-tool having a rhomb- or diamond-shaped cross-section. The belly of the graver is formed by two faces intersecting at an angle of less than 90°.

lozenge-machine (loz'enj-mā-shēn'), *n.* A confectioners' machine for rolling dough, paste, or confections into thin sheets which are cut by means of stamps into lozenge-shaped cakes or pieces.

lozenge-molding (loz'enj-mōl'ding), *n.* Same as *lozenge-fret* (which see, under *fret³*).

lozenge-shaped (loz'enj-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a lozenge or rhomb; by extension, square but set diagonally. Compare *lozenge*.

lozenge-spur (loz'enj-spēr), *n.* Same as *lozenge-goad*.

lozenge-tool (loz'enj-tōl), *n.* Same as *lozenge-graver*.



Lozenge-molding.

lozengewise (loz'onj-wiz), *adv.* In *her.*, arranged in the form of a lozenge.

lozengy, lozengee (loz'eu-ji, -jé), *a.* [*OF. lozengé, < lozengc, lozenge: see lozenge.*] In *her.*, having the whole surface covered with lozenges or formed into lozenge-shaped divisions. This is very often depicted with exact squares set cornerwise.—**Lozengy Barry**, in *her.*, having the whole surface occupied with lozenges which are divided again barwise or horizontally, therefore divided into triangles of which those of one tincture point up and the others down.

L. S. An abbreviation of Latin *locus sigilli*, 'place of the seal': usually inserted within brackets in copies of documents to indicate the position of the seal in the originals.

L. S. D., l. s. d. An abbreviation of Latin (Middle or New Latin) *libra, solidi, denarii*—that is, pounds, shillings, pence; hence, colloquially, money; cash; funds. Also *£ s. d.* [*Eng.*]

Lt. A contraction of *Lieutenant* or of its abbreviation *Lieut.*

lu (lō), *n.* and *v.* Same as *loo*2.

lubbard (lub'jrd), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *lubber*; a var., with substituted suffix *-ard*, of *lubber*.] **I. n.** Same as *lubber*.

Thou slovenly lubbard, and toylsh fellow, what idle toys goest thou fantasieating!
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

It was now the part of the huge porter to step forward; but the lubbard was . . . overwhelmed with confusion of spirit.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxx.

II. a. Lubberly.
Conscious how much the hand
Of lubbard Labour needs his watchful eye.
Cowper, Task, lll. 400.

lubber (lub'er), *n.* [Formerly also *lubar, lubberd*, and *lubbard*; *< ME. lubre, lobur*, akin to *loby, E. looby, < W. llob*, a dolt, *lubber*: see *lob*1.] A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy, awkward dolt: applied especially by sailors to any one of the crew who is deficient in seamanship.

Grete lubres and longe that loth were to swynke
Clothedem hem in copes to bee knownen for bretheren.
Piers Plowman (A), ProL, l. 52.

They went to the Grammer schole little children; they came from thence great lubbers.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 88.

"It will be long," said the master then,
"Ere this great lubber do thrive on the sea."
The Noble Fisherman (Child's Ballads, V. 331).

Lubber's hole (*naut.*), the vacant space between the head of a lower mast and the edge of the top, through which



Rigging of Ship's Top.
ff, top; gg, lubber's holes; A B, futtock-shrouds.

sailors may mount without going over the rim by the futtock-shrouds. Formerly, when tops were differently constructed, it was regarded by seamen as fit to be used only by lubbers and greenhorns.—**Lubber's point** (*naut.*). Same as *lubber-line*.

lubber (lub'er), *v. i.* [*< lubber, n.*] To sail in a lubberly or clumsy manner. [Rare.]

We set our primitive sail; and . . . soon found ourselves *lubbering* over the beautiful lake at a speed of from two to two and a half miles an hour.
The Century, XXX. 742.

lubber-cock (lub'er-kok), *n.* A turkey-cock. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lubber-grasshopper (lub'er-gras'hop-er), *n.* 1. The clumsy locust, *Brachystola magna*, a very large lubberly insect common on the great plains of the western United States. See cut under *Brachystola*.—2. The large short-winged insect *Romalea microptera*, which abounds in the Gulf States and feeds on all succulent plants. It is notable as having no known natural enemies. It is from 2.75 to 3.15 inches long, very thick-bodied, and clumsy in its movements.

lubberhead (lub'er-hed), *n.* A stupid fellow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lubber-hole (lub'er-höl), *n.* Same as *lubber's hole* (which see, under *lubber*).

Lubberland (lub'er-land), *n.* The land of Cockaigne.
Good mother, how shall we find a pig if we do not look about for it? will it run off o' the spit into our mouths, think you, as in *Lubberland*, and cry we, we?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fstir, lll. 2, Peter's Prophecy.

lubber-line (lub'er-lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a black vertical line drawn on the inside of the compass-box, which represents the vessel's head in steering. Also called *lubber's point*.

lubberliness (lub'er-li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being lubberly; sturdy clumsiness.

You, like a lazy hulk, whose stupendous magnitude is full big enough to load an elephant with *lubberliness*.
Tom Brown, Works, il. 179.

lubberly (lub'er-li), *a.* [*< lubber + -ly*1.] Like a lubber; clumsy; awkward.

By my Soul, the Girl is spoll'd already — d'ye think she'll ever endure a great *lubberly* Tar-pawlin?
Congree, Love for Love, il. 10. (*Davies*).

lubberly (lub'er-li), *adv.* [*< lubberly, a.*] Clumsily; awkwardly.

lubberwort (lub'er-wert), *n.* Any food or drink which makes one idle and stupid. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lubric (lü'brik), *a.* [*< OF. lubrique*, slippery, lascivious, *F. lubrique*, lascivious, = *Sp. lubrico* = *Pg. It. lubrico*, slippery, lascivious, *< L. lubricus*, slippery, uncertain, deceitful.] 1. Having a smooth surface; slippery; hence, voluble; glib.

Then starts she suddenly into a throng
Of short thick sobs, whose hound'ring volleys float,
And reel themselves over her *lubric* throat,
In panting murmurs.
Crashaw, Musick's Duel.

2. Unsteady; wavering.
Through the deep and *lubric* waves of state and court.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 208.

3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd.
Why were we hurried down
This *lubric* and adulterate age
(Nay, added fat pollutions of our own),
To increase the steaming ordures of the stage?
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 63.

[Obsolete or rare in all uses.]
lubrical (lü'bri-kal), *a.* [*< lubric + -al*.] Same as *lubric*.

What, shall thy *lubrical* and glibbery muse
Live!
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

lubricant (lü'bri-kan), *n.* Same as *teprechawn*.
By the mandrake's dreadful groans,
By the *Lubricant's* sad moans,
By the noise of dead men's bones
In charnel-houses rattling.
Drayton, Nymphidia, l. 418.

lubricant (lü'bri-kan), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. lubrican(t)-s*, ppr. of *lubricare*, make smooth: see *lubricate*.] **I. a.** Lubricating.

II. n. Any natural or artificial material that may be used to lubricate the rubbing surfaces of machinery, in order to lessen their friction upon each other. Natural non-volatile oils and greases are the typical lubricants; but the variety of materials and compounds used is very great, including some metallic alloys.

lubricant-tester (lü'bri-kan-tes'ter), *n.* A form of testing-machine for determining the lubricating values of oils. This tester acts by recording the friction developed under a given power.

lubricate (lü'bri-kät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lubricated*, ppr. *lubricating*. [*< L. lubricatus*, pp. of *lubricare* (> *It. lubicare* = *Sp. Pg. lubicar*), make slippery, *< lubricus*, slippery: see *lubric*.]

1. To make smooth or slippery; supply or smear with some substance, especially one of an oily or greasy nature, for the purpose of diminishing friction: as, to *lubricate* the bearings of a machine.

There seemed a pool of honey about his heart, which *lubricated* all his speech and action with fine jets of mead.
Emerson, English Traits, p. 291.

2. In *photog.*, to coat or smear (a print) with some glazing agent, as Castile soap dissolved in alcohol, or a compound of beeswax and Venice turpentine, as a preliminary to burnishing.

lubricate (lü'bri-kät), *a.* [*< L. lubricatus*, pp. of *lubricare*, make slippery: see *lubricate*, *v.*] Slippery. [Rare.]

lubricating-oil (lü'bri-kät-ing-oil), *n.* Any oil that is used or is suitable for lubrication; specifically, a thick oil produced in the process of refining paraffin-oil and petroleum, which, when submitted to cold, deposits in abundance crystals of paraffin.

lubrication (lü-bri-kä'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *lubricatio(n)-, < lubricare*, make slippery: see *lubricate*.] The act of lubricating, or the state of being lubricated.

There is a sort of previous *lubrication*, such as the bo-constrictor applies to any subject of digestion, which is requisite to familiarize the mind with a startling or a complex novelty.
De Quincey, Style, l.

lubricative (lü'bri-kät-iv), *a.* [*< lubricate + -ive*.] Capable of lubricating; supplying lubrication. [Rare.]

What he desires is that the prig should be good in some oily and *lubricative* way, so as not to jar the nerves of those who are less good.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 267.

lubricator (lü'bri-kä-tor), *n.* [*< lubricate + -or*.] One who or that which lubricates. Specifically—(a) A device or contrivance for keeping the rubbing parts of machines, bearings, shafting, etc., supplied with some lubricant to diminish friction. These appliances are made in a great variety of forms, and may be divided into three classes—those for lubricating the cylinders of motors, those for lubricating the axles of cars and road-vehicles, and those for shafting and machinery in general. In all the aim is the same, to furnish a limited but constant supply of the lubricant to the moving parts. See *impermeator*. (b) A machine for waxing bullets, so that when fired they will clean the gun; also, a wad containing a lubricant and followed by a felt washer, attached to the projectile in a rifled gun that the operation of firing may clean the piece. (c) In *photog.*, a glazing agent, as a solution of Castile soap in spirit, or a compound of beeswax and turpentine, with which prints are smeared before burnishing to improve the gloss.—**Lubricator alarm-signal**, in *naut.*, a device for giving an alarm when, from failure of lubrication, a journal becomes heated.

lubricity (lü-bris'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. lubricité* = *Sp. lubricidad* = *Pg. lubricidade* = *It. lubricità*, slipperiness, lasciviousness, *< ML. lubricita(t)-s*, slipperiness, *< L. lubricus*, slippery: see *lubric*.]

1. The state or quality of being lubre or slippery; slipperiness of surface, literal or figurative; hence, instability; transitoriness; evanescence; evasiveness.

There cannot be two more pregnant instances of the *Lubricity* and instability of Mankind than the Decay of these two ancient Nations [the Greeks and the Jews].
Howell, Letters, il. 57.

I take this evanescence and *lubricity* of all things . . . to be the most unhandsome part of our condition.
Emerson, Experience.

That learned jurisconsult, with characteristic *lubricity*, had evaded the dangerous honor.
Molloy, Dutch Republic, il. 138.

2. Capacity for lubrication.
The mintage adds to the *lubricity* of the oyl, and the oyl preserves the mintage from inspissation, and contracting the consistency of a jelly.
Gay, Works of Creation, il.

3. Lasciviousness; lewdness; salacity.
Wantonness and *lubricity*.
Dryden.

Of these [symbols of Priapus] the goat is one that most frequently occurs, . . . as this animal has always been distinguished for its *lubricity*.
Knights, Anc. Art and Myth, (1876), p. 21.

When one looks at the popular literature of the French at this moment, . . . and at the life of which this literature of theirs is the *index*, one is tempted to make a goddess out of a word of their own, and then, like the town clerk of Ephesus, to ask: "What man is there that knoweth not that the city of the French is a worshippier of the great goddess *Lubricity*?"

M. Arnold, Nineteenth Century, XV. 678.

lubricous (lü'bri-kus), *a.* [*< L. lubricus*, slippery: see *lubric*.] 1†. Same as *lubric*.

Much lesse shall I positively determine anything in matters so *lubricous* and uncertain.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xil.

2. Having a smooth, slippery surface, appearing as if oiled or varnished, as certain algae and the elytra of certain *Coleoptera*.

lubrifaction (lü-bri-fak'shon), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. lubricus*, slippery, + *factio(n)-*, a making, *< facere*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] The act or operation of lubricating, or of making slippery.

The sixth cause is *lubrifaction* and relaxation; as we see in medicines emollient, such as are milk, honey, mallowes, etc.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 41.

lubrifaction (lü'bri-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [= *F. lubrifaction*; as *lubrify* + *-ation*: see *-fy, -fication*.] Same as *lubrifaction*.

lubrify, *v. t.* [*< OF. lubrifier*, make slippery, *contr. < L. lubricus*, slippery, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] To make slippery. *Cotgrave*.

Lucanidæ (lü-kan'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Lucanus + -ida-*.] A family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, the lamellæ of whose antennal club are incapable of close apposition, and whose mandibles are large and powerful in the male; the stag-beetles. The term of the lucanida is generally elongate, and the elytra cover the pygidium; in some there are stridulating organs. They are usually of plain dark colors, but some, such as species of *Lamprina* in Australia and of *Chiasognathus* in Chile, are brilliant. Upward of 500 species are described. They most abound in warm wooded countries, and live during the day in trunks of trees, logs, etc., taking flight at dusk. The larvae of the European species live in willow and oak, where they remain untransformed for years. See *Lucanus*. The same or a corresponding group is called *Lucanida*, *Lucanides*, *Lucanites*, *Lucanoides*, etc.

Lucanus (lü-kä-nus), *n.* [*NL.*, so called in allusion to the glistening elytral surface, *< ML. lucanus*, sunrise, *< L. luceo*, shine: see *lucent*.] The typical genus of *Lucanidæ*; stag-beetles proper, with emarginate eyes, geniculate an-

tennae, mentum entire, covering the ligula and maxilla, and fore tibiae pectinate. The branching antler-like mandibles of the North American *L. elaphus* are sometimes three fourths of an inch long. *L. cervus* is the corresponding European species. *L. dama* is a large stag-beetle of the United States, from 9 to 18 times long, with smaller pincer-like mandibles with a single snag. See *Lucanidae* and *stag-beetle*.

lucarne (lū-kār'n), *n.* [*F. lucarne*, *OF. lucarne*, a roof-window (= Goth. *lukarn*, a light, lamp), < *L. lucerna*, a lamp: see *lucern*.] A dormer- or roof-window; also, a light or small window in a spire.

lucasite (lū'kas-it), *n.* [Named after Dr. H. S. Lucas.] A variety of vermiculite occurring with corundum in Macon county, Georgia.

lucayne (lū-kā'n), *n.* [Also dial. *leucome*; an orig. error for *lucarne* (?).] In *arch.*, same as *lucarne*.

Lucchese (lū-kēs' or -kēs'), *a. and n.* [*It. Lucchese*, < *Lucca* (see *def.*).] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Lucca in Italy, or to its inhabitants.

The most precious of the *Lucchese* relics, a cedar-wood crucifix, carved, according to the legend, by Nicodemus, and miraculously conveyed to Lucca in 782. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 38.

II. n. sing. and pl. An inhabitant or inhabitants of the city or province (formerly a republic, afterward a duchy) of Lucca, on the north-west coast of Italy.

luce (lūs), *n.* [Formerly also *lucie*, *lucy*; < *ME. luce*, *leuse*, < *OF. lus*, *luz* (dim. *lucl* and *luclat*) = *Pg. lucio*, a luce, < *LL. lucius*, a fish, perhaps the pike.] The pike (a fish), especially when full-grown.

In heraldry the *luce* or pike occurs in the arms of the Lucy or Lucie family so far back as the reign of Henry II.

Slend. They (the Shallows) may give the dozen white *luces* in their coat. . . . *Shal.* The *luce* is the fresh fish.

The mighty *luce* or pike is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king of the fresh waters.

A pike, first a Hurlig pick, then a Pickerel, then a Pike, then a *Luce* or *Lucie*.

luce² (lūs), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rut. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lucencet, *n.* [*ME. lucense*, < *OF. *lucence* = *Sp. lucencia*, < *L. lucent* (*t-s*), shining: see *lucet*.] The state or quality of being lucent; light.

O lux vera, graunt us gowr lucence.
That with the spryte of error I nat seduct be.

lucency (lū'sen-si), *n.* [See *lucence*.] The state or quality of being lucent; brightness; luster; splendor. [Rare.]

A name of some note and *lucency*, but *lucency* of the Nether-fire sort.

lucent (lū'sent), *a.* [= *F. luisant* = *Sp. lucente*, < *L. lucent* (*t-s*), *ppr.* of *lucere*, shine; connected with *lux* (*luc-*), light, *lumen*, a light, *luna*, the moon, etc.; < *√ luc*, shine; = *Teut. √ luh*, shine, in *AS. leóht*, etc., light: see further under *light*.] From *L. lucere* are also *ult. E. lucern*¹, *lucid*, *elucidate*, *translucent*, etc.] Bright; shining; lustrous; resplendent.

I meant the day-starre should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his *lucent* seat.

B. Jonson, *Epigrams*, lxxv.
Lucent syrups tinct with cinnamon.

lucern¹ (lū'sern), *n.* [*ME. lucern*, < *OF. lucerne*, *luserne*, *luserne*, *lucarne*, a lamp, also glow-worm, also, like *F. lucarne*, a roof-window (see *lucarne*), = *Sp. lucerna*, < *L. lucerna*, a lamp, < *lucere*, shine: see *lucet*.] A lamp.

A multitude of wreaths, tablets, masks, festoons, *lucernes*, [and] geni holding lyres.

lucern² (lū'sern), *n.* [Also *lusern*, *luserne*, *luzern*, *luzerne*, *lyserne*; appar. < *OF. lucervere*, *lucoverere*, *lucoveriere*, fem. of *loup-cervier*, a lynx (see *loup-cervier*), confused with *OF. luberne*, *luperne*, *lomberne*, a female leopard or panther, and its hide.] *1. f.* A lynx; also, the fur of the lynx, formerly in great esteem.

The *Lyserne*, the Beauer, the Sable, the Martron, the black and dunne fox.

2. f. A sort of hunting-dog.

Let me have
My *Lucerns* too, or dogs inur'd to hunt
Beasts of most rapine.

lucern³, *n.* See *lucerne*.

lucerna (lū'sér-nā), *n.* [*L.*: see *lucern*.] *1.* An ancient lamp. See *lucern*¹.—*2.* A quasi-popular name for the lantern-gurnard, *Trigla obscura*, given in allusion to the brilliant silvery

band along the side of this fish.—*3.* [*cap.*] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Helicidae*, having the aperture toothed and more or less twisted. *Humphreys*, 1797.

lucernal (lū-sér-nal), *a.* [*Lucern*¹ + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a lamp or other artificial light.

—**Lucernal microscope.** See *microscope*.

Lucernaria (lū-sér-nā-rī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. lucerna*, a lamp: see *lucern*.] The typical genus of *Lucernariidae*. These animals are small, gelatinous, semi-transparent, and variously colored or phosphorescent marine organisms (jellyfishes), either swimming freely by rhythmical contraction and expansion of the umbrellae, or fixed to some submerged object by means of a stalk or peduncle which grows out of the back (aboral surface) of the disk and constitutes a hydrorhiza or rootstalk. In this latter state the animal is trumpet- or bell-shaped, resembling a little hand-bell standing on the end of its handle, with the other end expanded into an eight-rayed limb or disk, each ray ending in a little bundle or tuft of tentacles, and the center of the disk being occupied by a single polypite with a four-lobed mouth leading into the body-cavity. See *Lucernariidae*.

Lucernariadæ (lū'sér-nā-rī-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lucernaria* + *-adæ*.] An order of the subclass *Lucernariida*, class *Hydrozoa*, including those discophorans or jellyfishes whose polypite is single and may be fixed by a proximal aboral hydrorhiza. The umbrellar margin has short tentacular processes, and the reproductive elements are developed in the primitive hydrosome without the intervention of free zooids. The genus *Lucernaria* may be regarded as the type, and the group itself is by some considered a synthetic or generalized form of structure, like that from which various specialized forms of aculephs may have been derived.

lucernarian (lū-sér-nā-rī-ān), *a. and n. I. a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Lucernaria* or the *Lucernariidae*; calycozoan.

II. n. A member of the genus *Lucernaria* or of the family *Lucernariidae*; a calycozoan. See *cut* at *Hydrozoa* (fig. 5).

Lucernariida (lū-sér-nā-rī-dī-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lucernaria* + *-ida*.] A subclass of *Hydrozoa*, in which the base of the hydrosome is developed into an umbrella in the walls of which are the reproductive organs. It is a prime division of hydrozoans, equivalent to *Discophora* in a common acceptation of that term, and has been divided like the latter into three orders: *Rhizostomea* or *Rhizostomida*, free and with multiple polypites; *Monostomea* or *Pelagiidae*, free and with single polypite; and *Lucernariadæ*, free or fixed and with single polypite. The last consists of one family, co-extensive with the order, and is also called *Calycozoa*. See *Discophora*.

lucernaridan (lū'sér-nā-rī-dān), *a. and n. I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lucernariida*.

II. n. A member of the *Lucernariida*; a discophoran; an acraspedote medusan or jellyfish.

Lucernariidæ (lū'sér-nā-rī-dī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lucernaria* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of *Lucernariadæ*. It contains discophorans with the umbrellar margin simple and undivided, without hollow arms or margin-laps, and with simple tentacles, and having on the exumbrella a prolongation by means of which they affix themselves to foreign bodies. Genera referred to this family are *Lucernaria*, *Depastrum*, and *Carduella*.

lucernaroid (lū-sér-nā-roid), *n.* [*Lucernaria* + *-oid*.] The reproductive zooid of any of the *Lucernariida*.

lucerne, lucern³ (lū-sér-n'), *n.* [*F. lucerne*, formerly *luserne*, *lucerne*.] A leguminous plant, *Medicago sativa*, a highly valuable pasture- and forage-plant, cultivated from ancient times, now widely spread in temperate climates. In the United States it has been cultivated with especial success in southern California. It is greatly relished by animals, and under favorable conditions yields several crops in a year. It is also an improver of soil. In the western United States it is best known under the Spanish name *alfalfa*, having been introduced into California from South America. Also called *Spanish trefoil*, *French*, *Brazilian*, or *Chilian clover*, and in British usage *medic* or *purple medic*.

Lucerne hammer. See *hammer*¹.

Lucianist (lū'shian-ist), *n.* [*Lucian* (see *def.*) + *-ist*.] *1.* One of the followers of Lucian or Lucan, a Marcionite leader in the second century, who taught that the actual soul and body of a man would not come forth in the resurrection, but some representative of them.—*2.* Same as *Collucianist*.

lucid (lū'sid), *a.* [= *F. lucide* = *Sp. lucido* = *Pg. It. lucido*, < *L. lucidus*, light, bright, clear,

< *lucere*, shine: see *lucet*.] *1.* Emitting light; shining; bright; resplendent: as, the *lucid* orbs of heaven. [Poetical, except in some technical uses. See second quotation, and *def.* 5.]

A court
Compact of *lucid* marbles.

Lucid stars are those which are visible through a telescope. *Newcomb and Holden*, *Astronomy*, p. 45.

2. Transmitting or reflecting light; clear; transparent; pellucid: as, a *lucid* stream.

Before each *lucid* panel fuming wood
A censer fed with myrrh and spiced wood.

So wide the loneliness, so *lucid* the air.

3. Marked by intellectual clearness or brightness; free from obscurity or confusion of thought, or, specifically, from delirium; clear-headed; sane: as, a *lucid* mind; *lucid* perceptions; *lucid* intervals in insanity.

After some gentle Slumbers, and unusual Dreams, about the dawnings of the Day, I had a *lucid* Interval.

4. Presenting a clear view; easily understood; distinct: as, a *lucid* order or arrangement; a *lucid* style of writing.

A singularly *lucid* and interesting abstract of the debate.

5. In *entom.*: (*a*) Smooth and very shining; reflecting light like polished metal. (*b*) Giving light; phosphorescent; luciferous.—**6.** In *bot.*, having a shining surface.—**Lucid interval**, in *insanity*, a period of sanity occurring in the midst of insane behavior: an intermission resembling restoration of health, as distinguished from a mere diminution of the disease.

lucida (lū'si-dā), *n.*; *pl. lucidæ* (-dē). [*NL.* (see *stella*, star), fem. of *lucidus*, bright: see *lucid*.] A star easily seen by the naked eye, as opposed to a telescopic star; also, the brightest star of a constellation, or the brightest component of a double or multiple star.

lucidity (lū'sid-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. lucidité* = *It. lucidità*, < *L.* as if **lucidita* (*t-s*), < *lucidus*, light, bright, clear: see *lucid*.] The state of being *lucid*, in any sense of that word; lucidness; especially, clearness of conception or expression; intellectual transparency.

He [Voltaire] looked on things straight; and he had a marvelous logic and *lucidity*.

Thought-transference is out of the question, and M. Richet has recourse to the theory of a sort of clairvoyance to which he gives the generic name of *lucidity*, a vision in which the ordinary optical impediments no longer act as such.

= *Syn. Clearness, Plainness*, etc. See *perspicuity*.

lucidly (lū'sid-li), *adv.* In a *lucid* manner; with brightness; clearly.

He argued the matter during two hours, and no doubt *lucidly* and forcibly.

lucidness (lū'sid-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being *lucid*; lucidity; transparency.

The *lucidness* was constant, though the vial that contained it was kept stoppt.

Lucifer (lū'si-fēr), *n.* [= *F. Lucifer* = *Sp. Lucifero* = *Pg. Lucifer* = *It. Lucifero*, < *L. lucifer*, light-bringing, applied to the moon (Diana), and to the morning star (Venus), and poet. to day, < *lux* (*luc-*), light, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹: see *lucet*, *light*¹, and *bear*¹. The equiv. Gr. word is *φωσφόρος*: see *phosphorus*.] *1.* The morning star; the planet Venus when she appears in the morning before sunrise: when she follows the sun, or appears in the evening, she is called *Hesperus*, or the evening star. Applied by Isaiah figuratively to a king of Babylon.

How art thou fallen from heaven, O *Lucifer*, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations!

2. The prince of darkness; Satan. [This use arises from an early opinion that in the above passage from Isaiah reference was made to Satan.]

And when he falls, he falls like *Lucifer*,
Never to hope again.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, III. 2. 371.
Pandemonium, city and proud seat
Of *Lucifer*; so by allusion call'd
Of that bright star to Satan paragon'd.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 425.

3. [*f. c.*] A match ignitable by friction with any surface, or with a specially prepared surface. It is usually made of a small splint of wood tipped with some inflammable substance, as a mixture of potassium chlorate and antimony sulphid, or more commonly of phosphorus and potassium nitrate. Also called *lucifer match*.



Flowering Branch of *Lucerne* (*Medicago sativa*). *a.*, flower; *b.*, fruit.

Every traveller should provide himself with a good handy steel, proper flint, and unflinching tinder, because lucifers are liable to accidents. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 189.

4. The typical genus of *Luciferidae*.—5. (a) A genus of humming-birds. A species of northern Mexico and adjoining parts of the United States is *Trochilus* or *Calothorax lucifer*, having the gorget prolonged into a ruff. (b) [*l. c.*] Any humming-bird of the genus *Calothorax* or *Lucifer*, of which there are several species.

Luciferian¹ (lū-si-fē'ri-an), *a.* [*< Lucifer* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Lucifer or Satan; devilish.

That all that *luciferian* excrement be blotted out.

Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, II. § 19.

Luciferian² (lū-si-fō'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< Lucifer* (see def.) + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari in the island of Sardinia during the fourth century, or to his followers.

II. n. One of the followers of Lucifer, Bishop of Cagliari. The Luciferians were vehement upholders of the Neene faith, and separated themselves from their fellow-Catholics solely on the ground that the latter showed undue leniency to those who had been received back into the church after forsaking Arrianism. Also *Luciferite*.

Luciferidae (lū-si-fēr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Lucifer*, 4, + *-idae*.] A family of thoracostracous or podophthalmic crustaceans, typified by the



Devil Shrimp, a species of *Lucifer*.

genus *Lucifer*, and characterized by the absence of the last pair of thoracic legs. They are consequently excluded from *Decapoda*, and are either placed with the opossum-shrimps and mantis-shrimps in *Stomatopoda*, or made a separate tribe, *Aplopoda*, as by Dana.

Luciferite (lū-si-fēr'it), *n.* [*< Lucifer* (see *Luciferian*) + *-ite*.] Same as *Luciferian*².

luciferous (lū-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. lucifer*, light-bringing (see *Lucifer*), + *-ous*.] 1. Giving light; affording light or means of discovery. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 394. [Rare.]—2. In *entom.*, having phosphorescent organs; applied to insects which emit light, as the glow-worm.—3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Lucifer or Satan; Luciferian; Satanic. [Rare.]

This *Luciferous* and gluttonous heart.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 32.

luciferously (lū-sif'e-rus-li), *adv.* 1. In a luciferous manner; so as to enlighten or illuminate. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., III. 8. [Rare.]—2. [*cap.*] Satanically; diabolically.

Every vulgarly-esteemed upstart dares break the dreadfull dignity of antique and authentical Poesie, and presume *Luciferously* to proclame in place thereof repugnant precepts of their owne spauue.

Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple.

lucific (lū-sif'ik), *a.* [*< LL. lucifugus*, light-making, *< L. lux* (*luc*-), light, + *facere*, make.] Producing light. *N. Greu*, Cosmologia Sacra, II. ii. § 14. [Rare.]

luciform (lū-si-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. lux* (*luc*-), light, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or nature of light; resembling light. [Rare.]

Plato speaketh of the mind, or soul, as a driver that guides and governs a chariot, which is, not unfitly, styled *αυροειδής*, a *luciform* ethereal vehicle.

Ep. Berkeley, *Siris*, § 171.

Lucifriant, *a.* An improper form of *Luciferian*¹.

lucifugous (lū-sif'ū-gus), *a.* [*< L. lucifugus*, shunning the light, *< lux* (*luc*-), light, + *fugere*, flee.] Shunning light; avoiding daylight; applied to various animals, as bats, cockroaches, etc.

lucigen (lū'si-jen), *n. and a.* [*< L. lux* (*luc*-), light, + *gen*, produce; see *-gen*.] *I. n.* A modern lamp of great illuminating power, in which oil is burned under conditions which produce and maintain for probably the longest possible time in an illuminating flame a white heat in the carbon particles. The principle upon which the lamp operates is the atomization of the oil by the action of escaping compressed air heated during its passage to the atomizing jet. The oil and air are thus intimately mingled, at a high temperature at the instant of ignition, in such proportions as to gain the maximum illuminating effect.

II. a. A term applied to a system of lighting by lucigenes.

The new system of lighting known as *lucigen* permits of obtaining an intense light of great brilliancy under very remarkable conditions.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 147.

Luciidae (lū-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Lucius* + *-idae*.] The pikes, as a family of fishes: same as *Esocidae*. *C. L. Bonaparte*.

lucimeter (lū-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [*< L. lux* (*luc*-), light, + Gr. *μετρον*, measure.] 1. A photometer.—2. A sunshine-recorder designed to measure the combined effect of the duration and intensity of sunshine in promoting evaporation.

Lucina (lū-si'nā), *n.* [L., the goddess of childbirth, prop. fem. of *lucinus*, *< lux* (*luc*-), light; see *lucet*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess who presided over childbirth, considered as a daughter of Jupiter and Juno, but frequently confused with Juno or with Diana. She corresponded more or less closely to the Greek goddess Eileithyia.—2. [NL.] In *zool.*: (a) The typical genus of *Lucinidae*, having both lateral and cardinal teeth. *L. dentata* is a species whose white shell shows concentric lines of growth overlaid with oblique radiate striation.



Lucina pennsylvanica.

Bruguère, 1791. (b) A genus of flies of the family *Sciomyzidae*, containing two large gray European species resembling members of the genus *Scatophaga*. *Meigen*, 1830. (c) A genus of orthopterous insects. *Walker*, 1870.

Lucinacea (lū-si-nā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Lucina*, 2, + *-acea*.] A superfamily of integropalliate dimyarian mollusks, represented by the *Lucinidae* and related families.

lucinacean (lū-si-nā'sē-an), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lucinacea*.

II. n. A member of the *Lucinacea*.

Lucinidae (lū-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Lucina*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of integropalliate siphonate bivalve mollusks. The anal and branchial orifices are well defined but scarcely siphonate; the mouth is very small, and the labial palpi are rudimentary; the branchiae are large and double, and the foot is vermiform. The shell is subcircular and equivalve, the hinge typically with two cardinal and two lateral teeth in each valve, but variable and sometimes edentulous; the ligament is marginal and sub-internal, and the anterior muscular impression elongated. The genera and species are numerous; the living ones are found in temperate and tropical seas; fossil forms go back to the Silurian. See *Lucina*.

lucoid (lū'si-oid), *n. and a.* [*< LL. lucius*, a pike (see *Lucius*), + Gr. *ειδός*, form.] *I. n.* A fish of the family *Esocidae*; a pike. *Sir J. Richardson*.

II. a. Like a pike; esocine.

Luciola (lū-si'ō-lī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1833), *< It. luciola*, a firefly, formerly also a glow-worm, *< lux*, *< L. lux* (*luc*-), light; see *light*.] A genus of fireflies of the family *Lampyridae*, having a short transverse prothorax, earinate, and narrowly margined. It is widely distributed, with over 50 species, usually dark brown and yellow. *L. lusitanica* is a highly luminous species, which may emit flashes every two or three seconds.

Luciopeca (lū'si'ō-pēr'kij), *n.* [NL., *< LL. lucius*, a pike, + *L. pecca*, perch.] A Cuvierian genus of percoid fishes, synonymous with *Stizostedion*; the pike-perches. *L. sandra* is the giant pike-perch of Europe, 3 or 4 feet long, of voracious habits and valuable as a food-fish.

Lucius (lū'si-us), *n.* [NL., *< LL. lucius*, a fish, supposed to be the pike; cf. Gr. *λυκος*, a kind of fish, lit. 'wolf', = *L. lupus*, wolf; see *Lupus*. Hence ult. (*< LL. lucius*) *E. luce*.] A genus of fishes, the pikes; same as *Esoc*.

luck¹ (luk), *n.* [*< ME. luk*, *lukke* (not found in AS.) = OFries. *luk* = D. *luk*, *geluk* = MLG. *luke*, LG. *luk* (= Icel. *lukka* = Sw. *lycka* = Dan. *lykke*, *< G.*) = OHG. **gilucchi* (not recorded), MHG. *gelücke*, *glücke*, G. *glück*, good fortune, luck, happiness; prob. orig. only HG., the LG. forms being prob., like the Scand., from the HG. Connection with D. *lokken* = OHG. *loechōn*, MHG. G. *locken* = Icel. *lokka* = Sw. *locka* = Dan. *lokke*, allure, entice, seems improbable, on account of the difference of meaning.] 1. Fortune; hap; that which happens to a person by chance, conceived as having a real tendency to be favorable or unfavorable, or as if there were an inward connection between a succession of fortuitous occurrences having the same character as favorable or unfavorable. Thus, gamblers say that one ought to continue to play while the *luck* is in one's favor and leave off when the *luck* turns against one.

To tell of good or evil luck.
Of plagues, of dearths, or seasons' quality.

Shak., Sonnets, xiv.

Here's a Trout has taken my fly: I had rather have lost a crown. What *luck*'s this! he was a lovely fish, and turned up a side like a salmon.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 251.

Gay *luck* to our hunters!—how nobly they ride!
Whittier, Hunters of Men.

2. Good fortune; favorable hap; a supposed something, pertaining to a person, at least for a time, giving to fortuitous events a favorable character; also, in a weakened sense, a fortuitous combination of favorable occurrences.

His heats best become him because they come from him rudely and unvexed: and hee has the *lucke* commonly to haue them famous.

Ep. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Blunt Man.

They [young men who gamble] think they are "trying their *luck*," as the phrase is; but if they could be convinced that it is not their *luck* which they are trying, but only a fraction of it, their opponent having the rest in his pocket, they would show themselves . . . averse to risks in which it is more than an even chance against them.

De Morgan, Probabilities, i.

Luck may, and often does, have some share in ephemeral successes, as in a gambler's winnings spent as soon as got, but not in any lasting triumph over time.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 117.

3. An object with which good fortune is thought to be connected; especially, a vessel for holding liquid, as a drinking-cup. There are several such vessels surviving in England, as the *Luck of Edenhall*, preserved in a manor-house in the county of Cumberland.

The drinking-glass of crystal tall;
They call it the *Luck of Edenhall*.

Longfellow, The Luck of Edenhall.

Fisherman's luck. See *fisherman*.—**Greasy luck.** See *greasy*, 9.—**To be down on one's luck**, to be in bad luck. [Colloq.]

They say that when Mrs. C. was particularly down on her *luck*, she gave concerts and lessons in music here and there.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxi.

=Syn. See *happy*.

luck¹ (luk), *v.* [*< ME. lukken* (= MLG. *lucen*); from the noun.] *I. intrans.* To be lucky. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. trans. To make lucky. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

luck² (luk), *n.* [A var. of *lock*².] A lock of wool twisted on the finger of a spinner.

She straight slipp'd off the Wall and Band,

And laid aside her *Lucks* and Twitches.

Bloomfield, Richard and Kate, I. 30.

Miss Glaborne's flannel is promised the last of the week—there is a bunch of *lucks* down cellar; bring them up.

S. Judd, Margaret, I. 2.

Luckenbooth brooch. A brooch of a fashion formerly sold in the Luckenbooths in Edinburgh, usually heart-shaped and of silver, sometimes of more elaborate pattern, as of two hearts conjoined, and often bearing inscriptions. These brooches were used as gifts of love and betrothal.

luckie, *n.* See *lucky*².

luckily (luk'i-li), *adv.* In a lucky manner; fortunately; by good fortune; with a favorable issue; as, *luckily* we escaped injury.

luckiness (luk'ī-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being lucky or fortunate; good fortune; favorable issue or event.

luckite (luk'it), *n.* [*Luck(y) Boy*] (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of the mineral melanterite, or hydrous ferrous sulphate, containing a small amount of manganese. It is found at the "Lucky Boy" silver-mine in Utah.

luckless (luk'les), *a.* [*< luck*¹ + *-less*.] 1. Having no luck; suffering mischance; unlucky; unsuccessful; as, a *luckless* gambler.

Ah, *luckless* poet! stretch thy lungs and roar.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 324.

2. Unattended by luck; bringing or marked by ill luck or misfortune; unfortunate; unfavorable; as, a *luckless* adventure.

The night-crow cried, aboding *luckless* time.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 45.

=Syn. Unlucky, ill-starred, ill-fated.

lucklessly (luk'les-li), *adv.* In a luckless manner; unfortunately; unsuccessfully.

lucklessness (luk'les-nes), *n.* The state of being luckless or unfortunate. *Imp. Dict.*

luck-penny (luk'pen'ē), *n.* 1. A small sum given back "for luck" to the purchaser or payer by the person who receives money in a bargain or other transaction. [Scottish and Irish.]—2. A copper tossed overboard "for luck."

lucky¹ (luk'i), *a. and n.* [*< luck*¹ + *-y*.] *I. a.* 1. Favored by luck; fortunate; meeting with good success; as, a *lucky* adventurer.

This is fairy gold, boy. . . . We are *lucky*.

Shak., W. T., III. 3. 129.

2. Producing good by chance or unexpectedly; favorable; auspicious; as, a *lucky* adventure; a *lucky* time; a *lucky* east.

So may some gentle Muse
With *lucky* words favour my destined urn;
And, as he passes, turn,
And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 20.

lucky

Well met, gentlemen; this is *lucky* that we meet so just together at this very door.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 173.

Mr. Chivery, who was a man of few words, had, on sundry Sunday mornings given his boy what he termed "a *lucky touch*" on the shoulder, signifying that he considered such commendation of him to Good Fortune, preparatory to his that day declaring his passion and becoming triumphant.

Dickens, Little Dorrit, xviii.

3. Bulky; full; superabundant: as, *lucky measure*. [*Scotch.*]—**4. Handy.** [*Colloq.*]

Bellm. Perhaps I may have occasion to use you; you used to be a *lucky* rogue upon a pinch.

Mart. Ay, master, and I have not forgot it yet.

Mrs. Centlivre, Love's Contrivance, 1.

Lucky money, coins worn or carried by way of a charm—sometimes ancient or foreign money. = *Syn. 1* and *2. Fortunata*, etc. See *happy*.

II. n. See the phrase.—**To cut one's lucky**, make one's *lucky*, to get away; escape. [*Low.*]

Charley and I made our *lucky* up the wash'us chimney.

Dickens, Oliver Twist.

lucky¹ (luk'i), *adv.* [*lucky, a.*] More than enough; too: as, *lucky severe*; *lucky long*. [*Scotch.*]

lucky², luckie (luk'i), *n.* [*Prob. a particular use of lucky¹, in a sense like that of goody.*] An elderly woman; a grandam; goody: prefixed to a person's name: as, *Lucky M. Laren*. [*Scotch.*]

lucky-bag (luk'i-bag), *n.* A receptacle on a man-of-war for all clothes and other articles of private property carelessly left by their owners.

Have the master-at-arms with you in this inspection, to gather up all articles of private property and put them in the *lucky bag*.

Lucie, Seaman'ship, p. 310.

lucky-dad, lucky-daddie (luk'i-dad, -dad'i), *n.* A grandfather. [*Scotch.*]

lucky-hands (luk'i-handz), *n.* A widely distributed fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas*: so named from the resemblance of the young unexpanded frond to a hand. The fronds, as well as the roots, were used by ignorant and superstitious people as preservatives against witchcraft and enchantment.

lucky-minnie (luk'i-min'i), *n.* A grandmother. [*Scotch.*]

lucky-proach (luk'i-prōch), *n.* A fish, the father-lasher. [*Scotch.*]

lucky-stone (luk'i-stōn), *n.* An ear-stone or otolith of a fish, superstitiously regarded as bringing luck to the owner or wearer.

lucrative (lū'krā-tiv), *a.* [*F. lucratif = Sp. Pg. It. lucrativo. < L. lucrativus, profitable, < lucrari, pp. lucratus, gain: see luere, v.*] 1. Yielding lucre or gain; gainful; highly profitable: as, a *lucrative* transaction; a *lucrative* business or office.—2. Greedy of gain; self-seeking.

Let not thy prayer be *lucrative*, nor vindictive, pray not for temporal superfluities.

Donne, Sermons, xi.

lucrative office, an office to which compensation is attached, or perquisites.—**lucrative succession**, in *Scots law*, a passive title whereby an heir apparent who accepts a gratuitous grant from his ancestor of any part of the estate to which he is to succeed as heir may be subjected to the payment of all the debts of the ancestor contracted prior to the grant. = *Syn. I*, Paying, remunerative.

lucratively (lū'krā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a *lucrative* manner; profitably.

lucre (lū'kēr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also lucker; < ME. *lukre (erroneously lukre, luk, Prompt. Parv.), < OF. (and F.) lucre = Sp. Pg. It. lucro, < L. lucrum, gain, with formative -rum, from a √ lu, which appears also in Ir. luach, price, wages, Gr. λεία, λήϊν, booty (see *Lestes*), O.Bulg. lovū, booty (Russ. lovītē, take as booty); AS. lein = OS. OFries. lōn = D. loon = MLG. lōn = OHG. MHG. lōn, G. lohn = Teel. laun = Sw. Dan. lōn = Goth. laun, reward.*] Gain in money or goods; profit: often, in a restricted sense, base or unworthy gain; money or wealth as the object of sordid greed; hence, greed.

Not greedy of filthy *lucre*.

1 Tim. iii. 3.

Love to my child, and *lucre* of the portion, Provoked me.

B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady, v. 6.

Until I gave one of them a small knife to cut betel nuts, he would not go with us; but for the *lucre* of that he conducted us to a town.

Rob. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 424).

lucret, v. t. [*Early mod. E. also lucker; < OF. lucrer, < L. lucrari, gain, < lucrum, gain: see luere, n.*] To gain. *Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 182, l. 35.*

Lucretian (lū'krē'shān), *a.* [*Lucretius (see def.) + -an.*] Of or pertaining to any member of the ancient Roman gens of the Lucretii; especially, relating to or characteristic of the Roman poet and philosopher Titus Lucretius Carus (about 98–55 B. C.), eminent as a poet, and as the most important exponent of the Epicurean philosophy.

luciferous† (lū'krif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. lucrum, gain, + ferre = E. bear¹.*] Gainful; profitable.

The grand thing that is like to keep this experiment from being as generally useful as perhaps it will prove *luciferous* is the dearthness of sal armoniac.

Boyle, Works, III. 148.

luciferousness† (lū'krif'e-rus-nes), *n.* Profitableness. *Boyle, Works, II. 30.*

lucrific† (lū'krif'ik), *a.* [*< L. lucrificus, gainful, < lucrum, gain, + facere, make.*] Producing profit; gainful. *Ash.*

lucrioust, a. An obsolete variant of *lucros*.

lucros (lū'krus), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also erroneously lucrosius; = Sp. Pg. It. lucroso, < L. lucrosus, gainful, < lucrum, gain: see luere.*] Of or pertaining to luere or gain. [*Rare.*]

Free from the muck-worm miser's *lucros* rage,

In calm contentment's cottag'd vale of life.

Cooper, Tomb of Shakespeare.

luctation (luk-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. luctatio(n)-, a wrestling, < luctari, pp. luctatus, wrestle, strive. Cf. eluctate, reluct, reluctant.*] Effort to overcome in a contest; struggle; contest. [*Rare.*]

luctiferous† (luk-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. luctifer, < luctus, sorrow, + ferre = E. bear¹.*] Causing or bringing sorrow or mourning. *Bailey, 1731.*

luctual† (luk'tū'al), *a.* [*< L. luctus, sorrow, < lugere, pp. luctus, mourn.*] Relating to or producing grief.

luctuous† (luk'tū-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. luctuose, < L. luctuosus, sorrowful, < luctus, sorrow: see luctual.*] Sorrowful; full of sorrow. *Bailey, 1731.*

lucubrate (lū'kū-brāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lucubrated*, pp. *lucubration*. [*< L. lucubratus, pp. of lucubrare (> It. lucubrare = Pg. Sp. lucubrar = F. lucubrer), work by candle-light, < (LL.) lucubrum (ML. lucubrum, a faint light), < L. lux (luc-), light: see lucent. Cf. elucubrate.*] **I. intrans.** To study earnestly or laboriously, as by candle-light; think closely or seriously; meditate.

I like to speak and *lucubrate* my fill.

Byron, Beppo, st. 47.

II. trans. To elaborate, as by laborious night study.

lucubration (lū'kū-brā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. lucubration = Sp. lucubracion = Pg. lucubração = It. lucubrazione, < L. lucubratio(n)-, working by candle-light, < lucubrare, pp. lucubratu, work by candle-light: see lucubrate, v.*] 1. The act of lucubrating; close study or thought; careful consideration; meditation.—2. A product of thought or study; a written composition; an essay or treatise.

Your monthly *lucubrations* are widely diffused over all the dominions of Great Britain.

Goldsmith, Essay, National Concord.

The most trifling *lucubration* was denominated "a work."

Irving.

lucubrator (lū'kū-brā-tōr), *n.* [*< lucubrate + -or.*] One who lucubrates.

lucubretorius (lū'kū-brā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. lucubretorius, working by candle-light, < lucubrare, pp. lucubratu, work by candle-light: see lucubrate, light¹.*] Composed by candle-light; pertaining to nocturnal study or serious thought.

You must have a dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubretorius* to your friend.

Pope, to Mr. Cromwell, Dec. 21, 1711.

lucubrum (lū'kū-brum), *n.* [*ML.: see lucubrate.*] Same as *cresset*, 1.

lucule (lū'kūl), *n.* [= *F. lucule, < NL. as if *lucula, dim. of L. lux (luc-), light: see lucent, light¹.*] In *astron.*, a luminous spot on the sun.

luculent (lū'kū-lent), *a.* [*ME. luculent = It. luculento, < L. luculentus, full of light, bright, splendid, < lux (luc-), light: see lucent, light¹.*] 1. Bright; luminous; transparent.

Trio out the grape unhurt, neither to ripe,

Neither to sour, as gemines *luculent*.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

It emitted a *luculent* flame as bright and large as a small wax candle.

Evelyn, Diary, May 6, 1645.

2. Clear; evident; unmistakable.

The most *luculent* testimonies that the Christian religion hath.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 40.

luculently (lū'kū-lent-li), *adv.* In a *luculent* manner; lucidly; clearly; luminously.

Nowhere has the transition . . . been so *luculently* shown as here.

Max Müller, Science of Lang., N. S., p. 542.

Luculia (lū'kū'li-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Robert Sweet, 1826), from the Nepalese name, Luculi swa, of one of the species, L. gratissima.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Rubiaceae* and of the tribe *Cinchoneae*, distinguished by the imbricated lobes of the corolla, on the throat or

tube of which the included stamens are inserted. There are two species, one found in the Himalaya and the other in the Khasia mountains. The best-known species is *L. gratissima*, a small tree with opposite ovate-lanceolate leaves, and very fragrant cymes of showy pink flowers. It is a highly ornamental house-plant.

Lucuma (lū'kū'mā), *n.* [*NL. (Jussieu, 1789), from the Peruv. name.*] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Sapotaceae*, the soapberry family. It is characterized by four- or five-parted flowers, coriaceous exstipulate leaves, the stamthodia or abortive stamens alternate with the fertile ones (although sometimes few or wanting), and seeds without albumen. It embraces about 50 species, chiefly South American, but extending from Chili to Mexico and the West Indies; a very few, however, occur in Australia and New Caledonia. They are trees or shrubs with milky juice and clusters of small or middle-sized flowers in the axils of the leaves or on the older joints. *L. mammosa* and *L. multiflora* of the West Indies are called *bully-trees*, the former of which is the mamee-sapota or marmalade-tree. The fruit contains a pleasant-flavored pulp, resembling quince marmalade in appearance and taste. *L. Caimito* of Peru has a smaller fruit, which is said to be superior in flavor to the last-named. *L. obovata*, also of Peru, is cultivated in Chili under the name of *Lucuma de Coquimbo*. In a recent revision of the *Sapotaceae* by Radikof this genus has been reduced to two Chilean species, the West Indian plants being referred to *Vitellaria*, but they are best known by the name *Lucuma*.

Lucumo (lū'kū-mō), *n.* [*L., also lucomo, lucmo, an inspired person, an Etruscan prince or priest; a word of Etruscan origin.*] Among the ancient Etruscans, the head of a patrician or noble family uniting in himself the characters of priest and prince; in general, one of the Etruscan nobility. To this class the kings also seem to have belonged.

And plainly and more plainly
Now might the burghers know,
By port and vest, by horse and crest,
Each warlike *Lucumo*.

Macaulay, Horatius, st. 23.

lucus a non lucendo (lū'kus ā non lū-sen'dō). [*L.: lucus, a wood or grove, esp. one sacred to a deity; a, from; non, not; lucendo, abl. gerund of lucere, shine (see *lea¹, a-10, non, lucent*); that is, a grove is called *lucus* (which is in form like *lucus (luc-), a light, lucere, be light, shine, lucidus, light*) because it is *not* light: in allusion to the attempt of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Quintilian to derive *lucus*, a grove, from *lucere*, shine. The two words are in fact connected, *lucus* (like *grove*) being orig. an open light space in a wood.] An absurd etymology or derivation; hence, anything inconsequent or illogical. Sometimes shortened to *lucus a non*.*

lud¹, a. A Middle English form of *loud*.

lud², n. A Middle English form of *lede³*.

Lud³ (lud), n. A minced form of *Lord*, in petty oaths; also vulgarly in address: as, *my Lud*.

Lud! Sir Peter, I hope you haven't been quarrelling with Maria?

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

ludby†, n. Same as *lotoby*.

Luddism (lud'izm), *n.* [*< Ludd(ite) + -ism.*] The practices or opinions of the Luddites.

Luddite (lud'it), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** A member of a conspiracy of workmen in England (1811–1816) banded together for the destruction of improved machines, under the delusion that these diminished employment: said to have called themselves *Luddites* from an imbecile named Ned *Lud*, who broke two stocking-frames from anger. The disturbances created by them were called *Luddite* riots, and required stern measures for their repression.

Who makes the quarter loaf and *Luddites* rise?
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, No. 1.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Luddites: as, *Luddite* riots.

luddock†, n. [*ME. luddock, luddok.*] Loin. *Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 43.*

ludent, n. Same as *leden*.

ludibrious† (lū-dib'ri-us), *a.* [= *Pg. ludibriosus, < LL. ludibriosus, scornful, < L. ludibrium, a mockery, < ludere, play, sport: see ludicrous.*] Ridiculous; sportive; wanton. [*Rare.*]

Needless it shall be to refute this phansie, which falleth to the ground of itself as a *ludibrious* follie of the man.

Tooker, Fabric of the Church (1804), p. 119.

ludibundness† (lū'di-bund-nes), *n.* [*< *ludibund (not recorded) (< L. ludibundus, sportive, < ludere, play) + -ness.*] Sportiveness; playfulness.

That *ludibundness* of nature in her gamaiens, and such like sportful and ludicrous productions.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, I. xv. § 14.

ludicrous (lū'di-krus), *a.* [= *OF. ludicre = Pg. It. ludicro, < L. ludicrus, sportive, < ludus, play, < ludere, play, sport. Cf. allude, collude, delude, elude, illude, prelude.*] Serving for or exciting

sport; laughable from singularity or grotesqueness; adapted to cause sportive laughter or ridicule; absurd.

He has, therefore, in his whole volume, nothing burlesque, and seldom anything ludicrous or familiar.

Johnson, Walter.

The Duke [of Newcastle] was in a state of ludicrous distress. He ran about chattering and crying, asking advice and listening to none.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

ludicrous (lū'di-kri-si), *adv.* In a ludicrous manner; sportively; grotesquely.

You wrong me in thinking I quoted a text from my saint ludicrously.

Walpole, To Lady Hervey, Nov. 21, 1765.

ludicrousness (lū'di-kri-si-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ludicrous.

ludification (lū'di-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *It. ludificazione*, < *L. ludificatio* (-n-), derision, < *ludificare*, pp. *ludificatus*, make sport of, < *ludus*, play (< *ludere*, play), + *facere*, make.] The act of making sport of anything; ridicule; mockery.

The Lords . . . swear by the holy Altar to be revenged for this Ludification and injurious Dealing.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 72.

Some [Puritans] are of a linsey-woolsey disposition, . . . all like Ethiopians, white in the teeth only; full of ludification, and injurious dealing, and cruelty.

Josselyn (Tyler's Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 181).

ludificatory (lū-dif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. ludificatorius*, mocking, < *L. ludificator*, a mocker, < *ludificare*, pp. *ludificatus*, make sport of: see *ludification*.] Making sport; tending to excite derision.

In the sacraments of the Church there is nothing empty or vain, nothing ludificatory, but all thoroughly true.

Barrow, Works, III. xxxix.

ludlamite (lud'lām-it), *n.* [After Mr. Lullam, an English mineralogist.] A hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in bright-green monoclinic crystals. It is found near Truro in Cornwall, and is associated with vivianite in cavities in pyrite.

Ludlow group. In *geol.*, in England, a series of rocks, consisting chiefly of shales, with occasionally an intercalated belt of limestone, belonging to the Upper Silurian and lying above the Wenlock group, into which it graduates downward, and with whose fauna it has a large number of species in common. The group is typically developed between Ludlow in Shropshire and Aymestrey in Hereford, and the name was given by Murchison because the town of Ludlow stands on beds of this age.

Ludlow's code. See *code*.

Ludolphian, Ludolfian (lū-dol'fī-an), *a.* [*< Ludolph* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the mathematician Ludolf van Ceulen (died 1610), who calculated the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter to many places of decimals, and caused the value to be engraved upon his tombstone.

ludus Helmontii (lū'dus hel-mon'ti-i). [*NL.*, 'Helmont's amusement,' so called from Jan Baptista van Helmont, a Belgian chemist and physician of the 17th century (died 1644), who believed in the efficacy of such stones (and who gave gas the name it bears: see *gas*); *L. ludus*, play, sport, amusement.] 1. A calcareous stone, the precise nature of which is not known, used by the ancients as a remedy in calculous affections.—2. A calculous concretion occurring in an animal body.—3. A variety of septaria in which the sparry veins are frequent and anastomosing.

Ludwigia (lud-wij'i-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus), named after C. G. Ludwig, professor of botany at Leipzig, and contemporary with Linnaeus.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Oxagariaceæ*; the false or bastard loosestrife. It is characterized by having from three to six petals, entire or two-lobed, sometimes wanting; from three to six stamens; and a three- to six-celled ovary, which becomes, in fruit, a septical cap-

sule. They are herbs with opposite or alternate leaves, usually lanceolate in shape, and with the flowers almost always solitary in the axils of the leaves, sometimes in terminal heads. About 20 species are known, natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. *L. alternifolia* of the eastern United States, on account of its cubical pod, is called *seedbox*, and it is also called *boeman's-root*. *L. palustris*, the water-purslane, is a common weed in ditches and shallow ponds both in Europe and in North America.

ludwigite (lud'wig-it), *n.* [Named after E. Ludwig, a chemist of Vienna.] A borate of iron and magnesium, occurring in dark-green to black masses with a fine fibrous structure.

lue (lū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lued*, ppr. *luing*. [*Origin obscure.*] To sift: a miners' term. [*Prov. Eng.*]

I had new models made of the sieves for *lueing*, the box and trough, the buddle, wreck, and tool.

Miss Edgeworth, *Lame Jervas*, II. (Davies.)

Lueroth's theorem. See *theorem*.

lues (lū'ez), *n.* [*L.*, a plague, pestilence.] A plague or pestilence: used with adjectives to designate various specific or contagious affections.—*Lues venerea*, venereal disease; syphilis.

luetie (lū-et'ik), *a.* [*Irreg.* < *L. lues*, plague, + *-etic* as in *pyretic*, etc.] Diseased; plague-stricken; specifically, affected with syphilis; syphilitic.

luff, *n.* An obsolete form of *loof*¹.

lufe¹, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *love*¹.

lufe², *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *loof*¹.

lufe³, *n.* An obsolete form of *loof*², *luff*².

lufert, *n.* An obsolete form of *lover*¹.

luff¹ (luf), *n.* 1. A variant of *loof*¹.—2. The wooden case in which the light is carried in the sport of lowbelling. *Hallivell*.

luff² (luf), *n.* [A later form of *loof*², *q. v.*] *Naut.*: (a) The fullest and broadest part of a vessel's bow; the loof.

Schipe-mene secharpi sehoteue thaire portez. Lauchez lede (sharl the lead) spone lufe, laechene ther depez.

Lukkes to the lade-sterne where the lyghte faillez.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 750.

(b) The weather-gage, or part of a ship toward the wind. (c) The sailing of a ship close to the wind. (d) The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, or the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached. (e) A luff-tackle.—**Luff upon luff**, one luff-tackle applied to the fall of another to afford an increase of purchase.—**To keep the luff**. See *keep*.—**To spring her luff**, to answer the helm by sailing nearer the wind: said of a ship.

luff² (luf), *v.* [A later form of *loof*², formerly also *loof* (= *Dan. luffe*), < *D. loeven*, loof, luff; from the noun: see *luff*², *loof*², *n.* Cf. *lavcer*, from the same source.] *I. trans.* *Naut.*, to bring the head of (a vessel) nearer to the wind.

She once being loof d,

The noble ruler of her magic, Antony,

Claps on his sea-wing.

Shak., A. and C., III. 10. 18.

II. intrans. To steer or come nearer to the wind.

For haung mountains of fleeting yee on every side, we went roomer for one, and loofed for another; some seraped vs, and some happily escaped vs.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 65.

The other tacked after him, and came close up to his nether quarter, gave his broad side, and so lofed up to windward.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 52.

Luff round, or luff alee, the extreme of this movement, intended to throw the ship's head into the wind.

luff³ (luf), *n.* [Abbr. of **lieutenant* for *leftenant*, now spelled *lieutenant*.] Lieutenant: as, he is first luff. [*Naval slang.*]

Luffa (luf'ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1706), < *Ar. lūft*, the name of one of the species.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*, the gourd family, and of the tribe *Cucumertineæ*, characterized by the staminate flowers growing in racemes, the petioles without glands, and the large fruits dry, fibrous, and opening by a lid at the apex. They are climbing herbs, with monoclinous flowers, which are large and white, and five- or seven-lobed leaves. Seven species are known, natives of the tropics. The fruit is dry and oblong or cylindrical in shape, the numerous seeds being located in a network of coarse and strong fibers, which in some species are capable of being detached entire, cleaned of all other matters, and used like a coarse, tough fabric. *L. cylindrica* is the washing- or towel-gourd, so called because its dried fruit is cut up and used as a flesh-brush. The fibrous interior of these gourds is known in commerce under the various names *looff*, *loof*, *loofa*, *lif*, and *lif*. See *strainer-vine*.

luffer-board (luf'er-bōrd), *n.* A corruption of *lower-board*. See *lower-window*.

luffer-boarding (luf'er-bōr'ding), *n.* See *board-ing*.

luff-hook (luf'hūk), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the hooks of a luff-tackle.

luff-tackle (luf'tak'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase composed of a double and a single block, the

standing end of the rope being fastened to the single block, and the fall coming from the double: variously used as occasion may require.

lufsomt, *a.* An obsolete variant of *lovesome*.

luft, *a.* A Middle English form of *loft*¹.

lug¹ (lug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lugged*, ppr. *lugging*. [*< ME. luggen* (not in AS., the alleged AS. **geluggian* being an invention of Somner's), < *Sw. lugga* = *Norw. lugga*, pull (by the hair), a secondary form (depending on *Sw. lugg*, the forelock, = *Norw. lugg*, the hair of the head: see *lug*²) of **luka*, pull, pull up, = *Dan. luge*, pull up (weeds), = *AS. lūcan* (not **lyccan*, as cited by Skeat), pull up (weeds), > *E. dial. louk, loek, look*, pull up (weeds): see *loek*², *loek*², *look*². Cf. *lug*².] **I. trans.** 1. To pull with force or effort, as something that is heavy or resists; haul; drag. [*Now chiefly colloq.*]

With myche wepyng & wo, weghis of his aune Luggit hym out to the laund, lefte hym for ded; And fore agayne to the lyght thaire feris to help.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6663.

Why, this

Will *lug* your priests and servants from your sides.

Shak., T. of A., IV. 3. 31.

To tread on his eorns, or *lug* him thrice by both ears, or pinch his arm black and blue.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, Laputa, VI.

2. To carry, as something heavy or burdensome; bear laboriously.

He *lugged* her along like a pedlar's pack.

Farner's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII. 258).

To *lug* the ponderous volume off in state.

Pope, Dunciad, IV. 118.

Ragged urehins were *lugging* home sticks of cordwood.

G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 16.

Especially—**3t.** To drag or pull about by the ears or head, as a bear or a bull, to excite it to action; bait; worry.

Like a common Garden-bull,

I do but take breath to be *lugg'd* again.

Middleton, Changeling, II. 1.

4t. To geld.

S'hood, I am as melancholy as a gib-cat or a *lugged* bear.

Shak., I Hen. IV., I. 2. 83.

His ears hang laving like a new *lugg'd* swine.

Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. l. 72.

To lug in, to introduce by main force, or without appointness. [*Colloq.*]

He could not tell that story (of Crompton's), which I begged him to do, and which would not have been *lugged* in neck and shoulders, because everybody was telling just such stories.

Greville, Memoirs, Feb. 27, 1830.

To lug out, to draw (a sword). [*Colloq.*]

Their cause they to an easier issue put,

They will be heard, or they *lug out* and out.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xvi. 76.

II. intrans. 1. To pull with effort; followed by *at*.

This huge and monstrous gallasse, wherein were contained three hundred slauca to *lug at* the oars.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 601.

He would let Caroline *lug at* his hair till his dim wandering grey eyes winked and watered again with pain.

W. Collins, Family Secret, p. 223.

2. To move hoavily, or with resistance; drag.

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch, Like fowl in air too damp, and *lugs* along, As if she were a body in a body.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, IV. 1.

When rollers are tacky or stick together they are said to *lug*.

C. T. Jacobi, Printers' Vocab.

lug¹ (lug), *n.* [*< lug*¹, *v.*] 1. Anything that moves slowly or with difficulty; something of a heavy, lumpy, or sluggish nature. Specifically—(a) A slug; a sluggard. (b) A worm used for bait; a lugworm. (c) The bib (a fish). [*Prov. Eng.*] (d) A heavy or slow-acting bow.

The same reason I find true in two bows that I have, whereof the one is quick of east, . . . —the other is a *lug*, slow of east, following the string, more sure for to last than pleasant for to use.

Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. Giles), p. 14.

2. Same as *lug-sail*.

They have not got to dip their sail as we have, every time we tack; . . . now you go to the helm, and I and the boy will dip the *lug*.

C. Reade, Love me Little, xvii.

3. pl. Affected manners; "airs": as, to put on *lugs*. [*Slang.*]—**Axis of lug**, that position of the instantaneous axis of rotation of a body turning about a fixed point in which the direction of pressure coincides with that of the axis.

lug² (lug), *n.* [Partly < *Sw. lugg*, the forelock, = *Norw. lugg*, the hair of the head; partly < *lug*¹, *v.*, the orig. verb.] 1t. The lobe of the ear.—**2.** The ear. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

A fins round head when those two *lugs* are off,

To trundle through a pillory!

B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

I wad like ill to wait till Mr. Harrison and Mr. Gudyill cam to pu' us out by the *lug* and the horn.

Scott, Old Mortality, VII.

3. A projecting part of some object resembling more or less in form or position the human ear. (a) A projecting piece or ear on a vessel or other object to serve as a handle, or on a tile or the like to afford it a hold when used in roofing.

The first (tile) is moulded with a *lug*, which secures itself in position by catching above the lath of the roof; the second shows a tile moulded with two *lugs*, by which it engages the tiles of the courses above and below.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 330.

Projecting *lugs*, to which the copper bars are attached.

S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 143.

(b) In *mach.*, a projecting piece; specifically, a short flange by or to which something is fastened.

The ring is fastened to the plug, and held to the breech by the *lugs* and boss.

Michaëls, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 36.

(c) A projecting piece upon a foundry's flask or mold. (d) In single harness, one of the two loops of leather dependent from the saddle, one on each side, through which the shafts are passed for support. (e) The arm of a bee-frame.

4. A jamb or side wall of a recess, as a fireplace.

And for him who sat by the chimney *lug*,

Dozing and grumbling o'er pipe and mug.

Whittier, Maud Muller.

5. A grade of tobacco.

In this condition the leaves [of tobacco] are stripped from the stems, sorted into qualities, such as *lugs*, or lower leaves, "firata," and "seconda." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 424.

To hlaw in one's *lug*. See *blaw*.

lug² (lug), *v. t.* [*< lug², n.*] To form with a lug or projection: as, to *lug* a door-sill (that is, to hollow out or chamfer off the upper and outer angle of the stone to within a short distance of each end, the parts not cut away forming the lugs).

lug³ (lug), *n.* [Perhaps *< lug¹, v.*, pull (pluck); but cf. *lop¹*.] 1. A rod or pole.—2. A pliable rod or twig such as is used in thatching.—3. A measure of length, properly 15 feet 1 inch, but sometimes 16½, 18, or 20 feet (a *lug* of coppice-wood in Herefordshire was 49 square yards); a pole or perch. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

And eke that ample Pitt, yet far renowned
For the large leape which Debon did compell
Coulde to make, being eight *lugs* of ground,
Into the which returninge backe he fell.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 11.

lug-a-leaf (lug'ā-lēf), *n.* The brill. *Willughby*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

lugbait (lug'bāt), *n.* Same as *lugworm*.

lug-bolt (lug'bōlt), *n.* A cylindrical bolt to which is welded a flat iron bar. The head is usually a hook which is received by a lug, or it passes through the lug and is held by a nut. Sometimes the flat bar has holes by which it is fastened to a timber by separate bolts or screws. Also called *strap-bolt*.

lugdoret, *n.* Same as *lokdore*.

luget, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *lodge*.

lug-foresail (lug'fōr'sāl or -sī), *n.* In a schooner, a foresail set without any boom.

luggage (lug'āj), *n.* [*< lug¹ + -age.*] 1. Anything to be carried that is cumbersome and heavy.

What do you mean,
To dote thus on such *luggage*?

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 231.

My misfortune made me think before
My life a tedious and painful trouble,
My very soul a *luggage*, and too heavy
For me to carry.

Shirley, The Wedding, v. 2.

2. Baggage; especially, a traveler's baggage.

[In this special sense chiefly in Great Britain.]

The *luggage* is too great that follows your camp.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

I am gathering up my *luggage* and preparing for my journey.

Swift.

I left my servant at the railway looking after the *luggage*—very heavy train and vast quantity of it in the van.

Dickens, Hard Times, II. 1.

luggage-saddle (lug'āj-sad'ī), *n.* A pad on which goods or personal effects are carried on a led horse.

luggage-van (lug'āj-van), *n.* A railway-car for luggage; a baggage-car. [British.]

luggatee (lug-ā-tē'), *n.* The turbot. [Prov. Eng.]

lugged (lug'ed, lugd), *a.* [*< lug² + -ed².*] Having ears, or appendages resembling ears.

The long fool's coat, the huge slop, the *lugg'd* boot.

Marston, Scourge of Villainy, I. 10.

O rare! to see thee fazz and freath

I' th' *lugg't* caup!

Burns, Scotch Drink.

lugger¹ (lug'ēr), *n.* [A var. of *logger* (?).] (D. *logger*) or *< lug¹, n.*, lug-



Lugger.

sail, + *-er¹* (?). Hence F. *lougre*, Sp. Pg. *lugre*.] A vessel carrying either two or three masts, often with a running bowsprit and always with lug-sails. On the bowsprit are set two or three jibs, and the lug-sails hang obliquely to the masts.

It appears that the Fair Rosamond had captured a *lugger* with one hundred and sixty Africans, and shortly after saw the Black Joke in chase of two other *luggers*.

Everett, Orations and Speeches, I. 333.

lugger² (lug'ēr), *n.* [Cf. *jigger*.] Same as *jigger*.

luggie (lug'i), *n.* [*< lug² + -ie, -y⁴.*] A little dish having lugs or ears. [Scotch.]

In order, on the clean hearthstone,

The *luggies* three are ranged. Burns, Halloween.

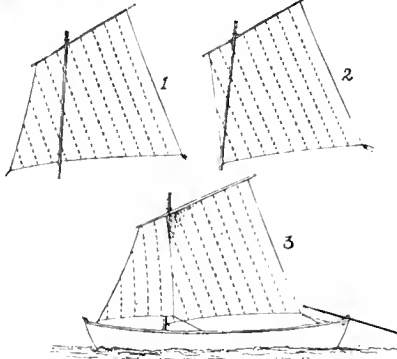
luggun (lug'un), *n.* Same as *luggan*.

lugger falcon. Same as *jigger*.

lug-mark (lug'märk), *n.* An ear-mark for identification, as on a sheep or a dog.

lug-perch (lug'pērch), *n.* A long measure: same as *lug³*.

lug-sail (lug'sāl), *n.* [*< lug¹ + sail*; or perhaps *< lug²* (with ref. to the upper corner or 'ear' of



1. Dipping Lug-sail; 2. Standing Lug-sail; 3. Split Lug-sail.

the sail?) + *sail*.] A quadrilateral sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at about one third of its length: a common rig for boats of men-of-war. Also *lug*.—**Lug-sail boat**, a boat rigged with a lug-sail; a lugger.

lugubriosity (lū-gū-bri-ōs'ī-ti), *n.* [As *lugubrious* + *-ity*.] *Lugubriousness*. *Imp. Diet.*

lugubrious (lū-gū'bri-us), *a.* [Formerly also *lugubrous*; with suffix *-ous* (cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. *lugubre*), *< L. lugubris*, mournful, mourning, *< lugere*, mourn; cf. Gr. *λυγρός*, sad, *λογός*, destruction.] 1. Characterized by or expressing mourning or sorrow; mournful; doleful; funeral; dejected: as, *lugubrious* wailing; a *lugubrious* look or voice.

Act no passionate, *lugubrious*, tragical part, whatever secular provocation cross us on the stage.

Hammond, Works, IV. 546.

2. Exciting mournful feelings; pitiful; dismal; depressing: as, a *lugubrious* spectacle or event.

Beppo dived deep down into the *lugubrious* and obscure regions of Rascaldom.

Carlyle.

=*Syn.* Sorrowful, melancholy, doleful.

lugubriously (lū-gū'bri-us-ly), *adv.* In a *lugubrious* manner; mournfully; sadly.

lugubriousness (lū-gū'bri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *lugubrious*; sorrowfulness; sadness.

lugworm (lug'wērm), *n.* [*< lug¹ + worm*. Cf. *lobworm*.] An annelid of the family *Arenicolidae*, inhabiting the sea-shore. A common species is *Arenicola piscatorum*, a large worm, 8 or 10 inches long, much used for bait. It belongs to a different order from the earthworm proper, though its habits are similar. It crawls through sandy and muddy soil, eating its way as it goes, and leaving in its wake coiled casts of the soil thus passed through its body. The head is large, eyeless and jawless, with a proboscis; the gills are thirteen pairs of gaily colored tufts, and the rings of the body are furnished with bristles like those of other chaetopod worms. Also called *lobworm* and *lugbait*.

luif (lüf), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *loof¹*.

luinig, *n.* [Gael.] A short plaintive song or lament sung in western Scotland and the Hebrides.

luke¹ (lük), *a.* [*< ME. luke, leuke, lewke* (= D. *leuk-* in *leukwurm* = E. *lukewarm*), appar. an unexplained var. or extension of *lew*, warm (see *lew²*); perhaps due to confusion with AS. *lwece*, tepid. The history and connections have not been cleared up.] Slightly warm; lukewarm; tepid.

If it be coole in heete and *luke* in colde,
The better may thowe with that water holde.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Let me have nine penn'orth o' brandy and water *luke*.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiii.

luke², *v.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *look¹*.

lukeness¹ (lük'nes), *n.* Lukewarmness.

lukert, *n.* A former spelling of *lucre*.

lukewarm (lük'wärm), *a.* [*< ME. *lukewarm* (= D. *leukwurm* = LG. *lukwurm* (equiv. to *slukwurm*); *< luke¹ + warm*. Cf. *leuwarm*.] 1. Only moderately warm; tepid; neither cold nor hot.

There is difference
Between *lukewarm* and boiling, madam.

B. Jonson, Catiline, II. 1.

Their *lukewarm* dinner, served up between two pewter plates from a cook's shop.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxii.

2. Not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent: as, *lukewarm* obedience.

Because thou art *lukewarm*, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth.

Rev. III. 16.

lukewarmly (lük'wärm-li), *adv.* In a lukewarm degree or manner. (a) With moderate warmth. (b) With indifference; coolly.

lukewarmness (lük'wärm-nes), *n.* The state or character of being lukewarm, literally or figuratively; tepidness; indifference.

lukewarmth (lük'wärmth), *n.* [*< luke¹ + warmth*.] Lukewarmness. [Rare.]

Passionately offended at the falsehood and perfidiousness of certain faithless men, and at the *lukewarmth* and indifference of others.

Addison, Ladies' Association.

lull (lul), *v.* [*< ME. lullen, tollen*, lull, = MD. *tollen*, hum, sing, D. *tollen*, sing badly, caterwaul, lullen, chatter, prate, also deceive, cheat, = LG. G. *tullen*, lull, = Icel. Sw. *tulla* = Dan. *tulle*, lull, sing to sleep (cf. *toll*); prob., like L. *tallare*, sing to sleep, imitative, a redupl. of the syllable *la* or *lu* used in singing a child to sleep. Cf. *toll*, *tullaby*.] I. *trans.* 1. To quiet; compose; assuage; caress; cause to rest or subside by gentle, soothing means: as, to *lull* a child or a feverish patient; to *lull* grief, pain, or suspicion.

In her barme the litel childe she leide
With ful sadde face, and gan the childe to blesse,
And *tulled* it, and alter gan to kisse.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 497.

Feet and fayre hondes
That non ben crossed I custe hem ofte,
I *tulled* hem, I leid hem softe.

Legend of the Holy Rood, p. 133.

Antonio, your mistress will never wake while you sing so dolefully; love, like a cradled infant, is *tulled* by a sad melody.

Sheridan, The Duenna, I. I.

The Roman was not without excuses that could *tull* his moral feelings to repose.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 301.

2. To deceive.

Whou some this sori men [seweden] his soule,
And oueral *tullede* him with heretykes werkei

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 632.

=*Syn.* 1. To calm, hush, tranquilize.

II. *intrans.* To subside; cease; become calm: as, the wind *tulls*.

lull (lul), *n.* [*< lull, v.*] 1. That which lulls; a quieting or soothing influence. [Poetical.]

Yonder *lull*

Of falling water tempted me to rest.

Young, The Revenge, v. 2.

2. Temporary quiet and rest; suspension of activity or turmoil, as in a storm or any kind of excessive action.

With returning silence, with the *lull* of the chime, . . . she still resumed the dream.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii.

lulla, lully (lul'ā-, -ly), *interj.* [ME. *lully, lulla, lullay*, etc.: see *lull, lullaby*.] A common burden in nursery songs.

Lully lulla thow littel tine child;
By, by, *lully, lullay*, thow littel tynne child.

Coventry Mysteries (ed. Halliwell), p. 114.

lullaby (lul'ā-bī), *n.*; pl. *lullabies* (-biz). [*< lull, lulla*, + *-by*, a meaningless addition. Cf. *rockaby*.] 1. A song sung to lull children to sleep; a cradle-song.

Phlommel, with melody

Sing in our sweet *lullaby*;

Lulla, lulla, *lullaby*.

Shak., M. N. D., II. 2. 14.

Drinking is the *lullaby* used by nurses to still crying children.

Locke, Education.

2. A cradle-song, or an instrumental piece in the style of a cradle-song; a berceuse.

lullaby (lul'ā-bī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lullabied*, pp. *lullabying*. [*< lullaby, n.*] To lull to sleep; hush with a lullaby.

Silence fell upon them, the gliding water lapping the bruised face and *lullabying* the perturbed spirit, the soft hand of the girl weaving a spell for the wounded warrior.

The Century, XXXVI. 901.

luller (lul'ēr), *n.* One who lulls or fondles.

lullingy (lul'ing-li), *adv.* In a lulling manner; so as to quiet or soothe.

The gentle sway of his measure . . . floats you *lullingy* along from picture to picture.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 173.

Lullist (lul'ist), *n.* A follower of Raymond Lully, a scholastic, who died in 1315.

lully, *interj.* See *lulla*.

Lulworth skipper. See *skipper*.

lum¹ (lum), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hlymn*.] 1. A wooded valley.—2. A deep pool.

lum² (lum), *n.* [Cf. W. *llymon*, a chimney, < *llym*, that shoots up or projects (?).] 1. A chimney. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He set his foot in the black cruk-shell. . . .
And out at the lum flew he.

Hogg, Queen's Wake, The Witch of Fife.

2. In coal-mining, a chimney placed on the top of the upcast-shaft to increase the draft and carry off the smoke. [North. Eng.]

lumachella (lū-mā-kol'ē), *n.* [It.: see *lumachelle*.] Same as *lumachelle*.

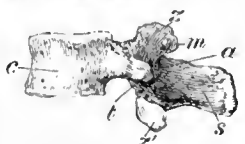
lumachelle, lumachel (lū'mā-kel), *n.* [Cf. *lumachella*, *lumachelle* (named from the shells it contains), < *lumachella*, a little snail, dim. of *lumaca*, a snail, < L. *limax* (*limac*-), a snail; see *limax*.] A variety of compact limestone or marble containing fragments of shells, encrinurites, and other fossils, which are sometimes iridescent, displaying a variety of brilliant colors. Some of the most beautiful and rarest varieties of antique ornamental marbles belong to the lumachelles. The colors of the limestone base vary greatly in the different varieties. Also called *fire-marble*.

lumbaginous (lum-baj'i-nus), *a.* [Cf. LL. *lumbago* (*lumbagin*-), *lumbago*; see *lumbago*.] Of, pertaining to, or afflicted with *lumbago*.

lumbago (lum-bā'gō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *lumbago*, disease or weakness of the loins, < L. *lumbus*, loin; see *loin*.] In *pathol.*, myalgia in the lumbar region.

lumbal (lum'bal), *a.* [Cf. L. *lumbus*, loin, + *-al*.] Same as *lumbār*.

lumbār¹ (lum'bār), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lombaire* = Sp. *lumar* = Pg. *lomar* = It. *lombare*, < LL. **lumaris* (neut. *lumbare*, used as a noun, an apron), < L. *lumbus*, loin; see *loin*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the loins in general; specifically applied in anatomy to many structures. See phrases.—**Lumbar abscess**, an abscess in the lumbar region; a chronic collection of pus which forms in the cellular substance of the loins behind the peritoneum, and descends in the course of the psoas muscle.—**Lumbar arteries**, five pairs of branches of the aorta corresponding to the lumbar vertebrae.—**Lumbar fascia**. See *fascia*.—**Lumbar flexure**, the curve of the backbone in the lumbar region, the convexity of which is forward, and distinguishes man from most other animals.—**Lumbar ganglia**. See *ganglion*.—**Lumbar hernia**. See *hernia*.—**Lumbar nerves**, five pairs of spinal nerves corresponding to the lumbar vertebrae.—**Lumbar plexus**, the plexus of the anterior divisions of the lumbar nerves. This plexus is formed of the four upper lumbar nerves. These are all connected with one another by intercommunicating branches, and the last one sends a similar branch to the sacral plexus. The lumbar plexus lies embedded in the psoas magnus muscle. Its leading branches are named *diohyogastric*, *ilio-inguinal*, *external cutaneous*, *anterior crural*, *genitocrural*, and *obturator*. They supply parts of the abdominal walls, the external genitals, and the front and inner side of the thigh.—**Lumbar region**, a region of the abdomen lying on each side of the umbilical region, below the hypochondriac and above the iliac. See *cut under abdomen*.—**Lumbar vertebrae**, those bones of the spinal column which come between the thoracic or dorsal and the sacral vertebrae, generally bearing no ribs, or otherwise distinguished as a set or series. In man there are five such vertebrae, ribless, with large reniform or kidney-shaped bodies, stout transverse processes, large squarish spinous processes, and prominent oblique articular processes, the anterior of which, on each bone, have accessory processes called mamillary, developed from independent ossific centers.



Human Lumbar Vertebra.
c, centrum; s, neural spine; z, prezygapophysysis; z', postzygapophysysis; m, metapophysysis; a, anapophysysis; t, transverse process.

II. n. A lumbar vertebra.

Lumbar², *n.* A corrupted form of *Lombard²*. *Minsheu*.

Lumbard¹, *n.* A former spelling of *Lombard¹*, *Lombard²*.

lumbard-piet (lum'bārd-pī), *n.* [Also *lumberpie*; < *Lumbard*, *Lombard¹*, Italian (a term applied to several ancient dishes), + *pie*.] A highly seasoned meat-pie. *Halliwel*.

And it is further ordered therefore that the provision be as followeth: . . . *lumberpie*, espon, custurd, and codding tart, and 14 mess of each.

Accounts of Carpenters' Company, Election Dinner, 1663. [Nares.]

lumber¹ (lum'bēr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *lumbren*, with excrement *b* as in *number*, *lumber¹*, *humber²*, etc.; < ME. *lumeren*, < Sw. *lomra*, resound, a freq. verb, < Sw. dial. *ljumm*, a great noise, = Icel. *hjömr*, a sound, a tune, akin to Goth. *hluma*, hearing, < Teut. *√ hlu*, hear: see *loud* and *list¹*, *listen*. Like other words denoting

sounds, the word has been appar. regarded as imitative, and has also been confused more or less with unrelated words, as with *lumber²*, *lump*, etc.] 1. To make a heavy rumbling noise; rumble: chiefly in the present participle.

A boisterous gush of wind *lumbering* amongst it.
Chapman.

When a *lumbering* noise from behind made him start.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 66.

2. To move heavily or cumbrously: chiefly in the present participle.

The post-boy's horse right glad to miaa
The *lumbering* of the wheels.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

You pause, as you trudge before the *lumbering* coach.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 240.

Allison listened in amazement, and with a little fear, to this *lumbering* lad, whose small, twinkling, shrewd eyes seemed to suggest that he was not quite such a fool as he looked.
W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 292.

3. To stumble. Also *lumper*. [Prov. Eng.]

get comen lodly to that lode, as lazares ful monye,
Summe lepre, summe lome [same], & *lomerande* blynde,
Poysened & parlatyk & pynd in fyres.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1094.

lumber² (lum'bēr), *n.* [Usually explained as orig. the contents of the *lumber-room*, this being explained as "orig. the *Lombard-room*, or room where the Lombard banker and broker stowed away his pledges" (Trench, following Blount, and followed by Skeat), and asserted to have been transferred to any unused chamber where furniture was stored; but of *Lombard-room* there is no evidence, and if existent it would rather have meant 'a room where Lombards or brokers were kept.' More prob. *lumber²* is < *lumber¹*, *v.*, as being orig. heavy, 'lumbering' articles. Some confusion with *lump¹* is prob. involved; cf. G. *lumpen-kammer*, *lumber-room*, Sw. *lumpor*, rags, old clothes: see *lump¹*.] 1. Things, more or less bulky and cumbersome, thrown aside (or which may be thrown aside) as of no present use or value. Lumber usually includes old or broken boards, barrels, boxes, and other articles of possible future use, as distinguished from mere useless rubbish or refuse. Often used figuratively.

So that with Provision, Chests, Hencoops, and farrort-Cages, our Ships were full of *Lumber*, with which we intended to sail.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 129.

It was his glory to free the world from the lumber of a thousand vulgar errors.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii., Author's Pref.

The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 613.

2. Timber sawed or split for use, as beams, joists, boards, planks, staves, hoops, and the like. [U. S.]—3. Useless and cumbersome weight, bulk, etc.

A fine slashing dog, of good size, possessing plenty of bone without *lumber*, and excellent legs and feet.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 104.

4. Foolish or ribald talk. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. Harm; mischief. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

lumber² (lum'bēr), *v.* [Cf. *lumber²*, *n.*] 1. *I. trans.*

1. To heap together in disorder.
How in matters they be rawe,
They lumber forth the lawe.
Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 95.

Deep in the darkness of dull authors bred,
With all their refuse *lumber'd* in his head.

Mallet, Verbal Criticism, l. 613.

2. To fill with lumber; encumber with anything useless: as, to *lumber* a room: often with *up*.

I could not, in any honesty, *lumber* my pages with descriptions or speculations which would be idle to most readers.
Houelle, Venetian Life, xl.

II. intrans. To cut timber in the forest and prepare it for market. [U. S.]

In Maine so much harm was done to the general interests of the State by reckless *lumbering*.

The American, VII. 229.

lumber³, *n.* [A corruption of earlier *lumbard*, *lombard*: see *lombard²*.] 1. A pawnbroker's shop.

They put all the little plate they had in the *lumber*, which is pawning it, till the ships came.

Lady Murray, quoted by Trench.

2. A pledge; a pawn.

The *lumber* for their proper goods recover.

Buller, Upon Critica. (Encyc. Dict.)

lumber-car (lum'bēr-kār), *n.* A railroad-car of extra length, usually 34 feet, particularly intended for carrying lumber. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

lumberdar (lum'bēr-dār), *n.* [Hind.] The registered representative of a village community for the payment of the government dues. [Anglo-Indian.]

lumber-drier (lum'bēr-dri'er), *n.* See *lumber-kiln*.

lumberer (lum'bēr-ēr), *n.* [Cf. *lumber²*, *v.*, + *-er¹*.] A person employed or concerned in cutting timber and getting it from the forest. Also *lumberman*. [U. S.]

The *lumberer* finds it indispensable, in the operations of his woodcraft, to learn to chop timber right and left handed.
Science, IX. 148.

lumber-kiln (lum'bēr-kil), *n.* An inclosed chamber, artificially warmed, in which sawn lumber may be rapidly heated, to free it from moisture and prevent warping. Such rooms are usually warmed by coils of steam pipes, and are often arranged with tracks for cars on which the green lumber is piled and run into the building, to be drawn out again when dried. In various forms of driers, the moisture from the wood is condensed and drawn out of the chamber without disturbing the inclosed air; or the air charged with moisture is drawn out and replaced by dry air; or a condenser formed of cold-water pipes is hung in the room, and the moisture which condenses on the pipes drips off and is conducted out of the room.

lumberly (lum'bēr-li), *a.* [Cf. *lumber¹* + *-ly¹*.] Lumbering; heavy-stepping; unwieldy.

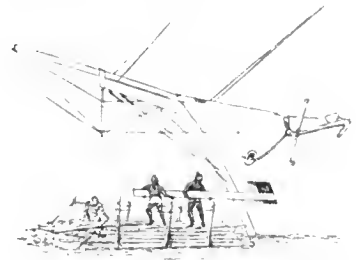
But England is stirring in a slow, *lumberly*, and timorous fashion.

J. A. H. Murray, 9th An. Add. to Philol. Soc.

lumberman (lum'bēr-man), *n.*; pl. *lumbermen* (-men). 1. Same as *lumberer*.—2. One who deals in lumber. [U. S.]

lumber-measure (lum'bēr-mēzh'ūr), *n.* A device for ascertaining the number of superficial feet in boards of different lengths. It consists of a case containing a disk placed vertically, which as it passes over the surface of the boards shows on a dial their superficial contents. The apparatus is adjustable for boards of different lengths. [U. S.]

lumber-port (lum'bēr-pōrt), *n.* A port-hole cut



Bow of Vessel Unloading Lumber through Lumber-port.

in the bow or stern of vessels for the passage of long pieces of timber. [U. S.]

lumber-room (lum'bēr-rōm), *n.* [Cf. *lumber²* + *room*.] Said to be orig. *Lombard-room*, but this form is not found in use; see *lumber²*, *lumber³*.] A room or place for the reception of useless or unused things; a room occupied by lumber.

The world lies no longer a dull miscellany and *lumber-room*, but has form and order.

Emerson, The American Scholar.

Lumbert¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *Lombard¹*, *Lombard²*.

lumber-wagon (lum'bēr-wag'ōn), *n.* Any large box-wagon, used especially by farmers for the transportation of miscellaneous heavy articles; also, a heavy wagon used in hauling lumber. [U. S.]

lumber-yard (lum'bēr-yārd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where wood and timber are stored for sale. [U. S.]

lumbi, *n.* Plural of *lumbus*.

lumbiplex (lum'bi-pleks), *n.* [Cf. L. *lumbus*, loin, + LL. *plexus*, a plaiting; see *plexus*.] The lumbar plexus (which see, under *lumber¹*).

lumbiplexal (lum-bi-plek'sal), *a.* [Cf. *lumbiplex* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the lumbiplex, or lumbar plexus of nerves. *Cowles*.

lumbocotomy (lum'bō-kō-lōt'ō-mi), *n.* [Cf. L. *lumbus*, loin, + Gr. *kōtōn*, colon, + *tomē*, a cutting.] In *surg.*, incision into the colon in the lumbar region.

lumbodynia (lum-bō-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *lumbus*, loin, + Gr. *ōdinv*, pain.] In *pathol.*, myalgia in the lumbar region; *lumbago*.

lumbo-inguinal (lum'bō-ingwi-nal), *a.* [Cf. L. *lumbus*, loin, + *inguen*, groin.] Pertaining to the loin and the groin: as, a *lumbo-inguinal* nerve.

lumbosacral (lum'bō-sā'krāl), *a.* [Cf. L. *lumbus*, loin, + NL. *sacrum*.] Pertaining to the lumbar and the sacral region of the spine.—**Lumbosacral cord**, the nerve formed by the union of the fifth lumbar nerve and the branch from the fourth.—**Lumbosacral ligament**, a ligament passing from the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra to become attached to the lateral surface of the base of the sacrum.

lumberic (lum'brik), *n.* [Cf. ME. *lumberike* = F. *lombrie* = Sp. *lombriz* = Pg. *lombriga* = It. *lom-*

brico, < *L. lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm.] A worm. *Clarke*. [Rare.] **lumbrical** (lum'brī-kal), *a. and n.* [= *F. Pg. lombrical* = *Sp. lombrical* = *It. lombricale*, < *NL. lumbricalis*, < *L. lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm: see *lumbric*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or resembling a worm; lumbriciform; vermiform: specifically applied in anatomy to the lumbricals.

II. n. A lumbrical muscle. See *lumbricalis*. **lumbricalis** (lum-bri-kā'lis), *n.*; pl. *lumbricales* (-lēs). [*NL.*: see *lumbrical*.] In *anat.*, a lumbrical muscle: so called from its resemblance in size and shape to a worm. There are four of these small muscles in the palm of the hand and four in the sole of the foot, sometimes distinguished as *lumbricales manus* and *lumbricales pedis*; the former are also called *fiduciales*, or *fidler's* muscles, because they contribute to the quick movements of the musician's fingers. They are ancillary to the deep flexor muscles. Each lumbricalis arises from one of the tendons of a deep flexor muscle, whether of hand or foot, and is inserted into the side of the base of that finger or toe which such tendon supplies. Neither the thumb nor the great toe has a lumbricalis. Similar muscles occur in some mammals besides man.

Lumbricidæ (lum-bris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lumbricus* + *-idæ*.] A family of terricolous annelids of the order *Oligochaeta*, typified by the genus *Lumbricus*; earthworms. The body is long, cylindrical, or nearly so, with numerous rings or segments, bearing bristly parapodia which assist in progression, some of the segments being modified into a cingulum or clitellum. There are no eyes, ears, or oral armature. See *earthworm*.

lumbricide (lum'brī-sīd), *n.* [*Contr.* of **lumbricicide*, < *L. lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, + *-cida*, a killer, < *caedere*, kill.] A vermifuge or anthelmintic which destroys the roundworm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

lumbriciform (lum-bris'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm (see *lumbric*), + *forma*, form.] Like an earthworm in form; lumbricine; lumbricoid; vermiform.

Lumbricina (lum-bri-sī'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lumbricus* + *-ina*.] A tribe of annelids, the terricolous oligochaetous worms, such as earthworms.

lumbricine (lum'brī-sin), *a.* [*< NL. lumbricinus*, < *L. lumbricus*, an intestinal worm: see *lumbric*.] Lumbriciform; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lumbricina*.

lumbricoid (lum'brī-koid), *a. and n.* [*< L. lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm (see *lumbric*), + *Gr. εἶδος*, form.] **I. a.** Resembling an earthworm: specifically applied to the internal parasite *Ascaris lumbricoides*, a nematoid, one of the commonest of the worms which infest man. See *Ascaris*.

II. n. The worm *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

Lumbricomorpha (lum-bri-kō-mōr'fā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm (see *lumbric*), + *Gr. μόρφη*, form.] The earthworms and their allies, regarded as one of four orders of oligochaetous annelids.

Lumbriculidæ (lum-bri-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lumbriculus* + *-idæ*.] A family of oligochaetous annelids, taking name from the genus *Lumbriculus*.

Lumbriculus (lum-brik'ū-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *L. lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm: see *lumbric*.] A genus of aquatic or limicoline oligochaetous annelids, the type of the family *Lumbriculidæ*. It is remarkable for the power of reproduction by transverse fission which its members possess. The worm breaks in two, and proceeds to develop a new head for one of its pieces and a new tail for the other.

Lumbricus (lum-brī'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm: see *lumbric*.] The typical genus of *Lumbricidæ*, and together with *Pericheta* composing that family; the earthworms proper, as *L. terrestris*.

lumbus (lum'bus), *n.*; pl. *lumbi* (lum'bī). [*L.*, loin: see *loin*.] In *anat.*, the loin; the lumbar region of the body.—*Quadratus lumborum*, the square muscle of the loins, a stout thick muscle of quadrilateral shape extending from the twelfth rib to the crest of the ilium on each side of the spinal column.

lumet, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *loom*².

lumen (lū'men), *n.*; pl. *lumina* (-mī-nā). [*NL.*, < *L. lumen*, light, a light, a window: see *luminous*.] **1.** An opening or passageway, as, in *anat.*, of a hollow tubular organ: as, the *lumen* of the intestine or of a blood-vessel.

Tracheotomy was resorted to, the larger *lumen* of the tube affording a freer vent. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 949.

2. In *bot.*, the internal cavity, or space within the wall, of a cell.

In thin sections of the sclerotin thin *lumina* appear in all possible forms. *De Bary*, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 321.

lum-head (lum'hed), *n.* A chimney-top. [*Scotch*.]

The . . . blue reek that came out of the *lum-head*. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxvii.

lumière (F. pron. lū-miār'), *n.* [*F.*, < *LL. luminare*, < *L. lumen*, light: see *lumen*.] In *armor.* the opening in the vizor, whether of the large helm of the thirteenth century, of the bassinet, or of the armet of the fifteenth century.

lumina, *n.* Plural of *lumen*.

luminant (lū'mī-nānt), *a. and n.* [*< LL. luminan(t)s*, ppr. of *luminare*, brighten: see *luminare*.] **I. a.** Emitting light; shining; luminous.

II. n. An illuminating agent. [Rare.]

Public institutions and factories are very much in favour of the new *luminant*. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV, 334.

luminarist (lū'mī-nār-ist), *n.* [*< luminar(y) + -ist*.] In *painting*, a master of light and shade; one skilful in rendering gradations and effects of light or of shadow.

The finest works of that great and subtle *luminarist* Adrian van Ostade. *The Academy*, Jan. 21, 1880, p. 48.

luminary (lū'mī-nār-ī), *n.*; pl. *luminaries* (-rīz). [*< OP. luminaria*, *F. luminare*, a light = *Pg. Sp. luminar*, *luminaria* = *It. luminare*, *luminara*, *luminaria*, < *LL. luminare*, a lamp, a light, *L. lumen*, a window, < *lumen* (*lumin*-), light: see *luminous*.] **1.** A light-giver; a body that illuminates or gives out light: applied especially to the sun and moon.

Where the great *luminary* . . . Disperses light from far. *Milton*, *P. L.*, iii, 576.

Hence—**2.** One who is a source of intellectual light; a person who illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind: as, the great *luminaries* of an age; a *luminary* of literature or science.

It will not be necessary to bring under review the minor *luminaries* of this period. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, i, 1.

3. An illumination.

There were *Luminaries* of Joy lately here for the Victory that Don Gonzalex de Cordova got over Count Manselint in the Netherlands. *Howell*, *Letters*, I, iii, 14.

luminatē (lū'mī-nāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. luminatus*, pp. of *luminare*, illumine, < *L. lumen* (*lumin*-), light: see *luminous*. Cf. *illuminate*, *illumine*, *illumine*, *illumine*, etc.] To illuminate.

lumination (lū'mī-nā'shūn), *n.* [*< LL. as if *luminatio(n)-*, < *luminare*, shine: see *luminare*.] **1.** Illumination. *Johnson*.—**2.** A lighting up; a flashing out, as of light or energy; an illuminating outburst. [Rare.]

The liberty of the Netherlands, notwithstanding several brilliant but brief *luminations*, occurring at irregular intervals, seemed to remain in almost perpetual eclipse. *Molloy*, *Dutch Republic*, I, 43.

luminet (lū'min), *v. t.* [*< ME. lumen*, < *LL. luminare*, shine: see *luminatē* and *loom*². Cf. *illumine*.] To illumine; enlighten. See *illumine*.

Thus the outward part of the place *luminet* the eyes of the beholders, by reason of y^e sumptuous work. *Hall*, *Ilist. Hen. VIII.*, an. 12.

lumine (lū'min), *n.* [*< L. lumen* (*lumin*-), light: see *lumen*, *luminous*.] The principle or the medium of light; the luminiferous ether. *London Jour. Arts, Sci., and Manuf.*, 1848.

luminert, *n.* An obsolete form of *lumner*.

lumineret, *n.* A Middle English form of *lumner*.

luminescence (lū-mī-nēs'ens), *n.* [*< luminescere* (+ *-ce*).] See the quotation. [Rare.]

In a former paper I have ventured to employ the term *luminescence* for all those phenomena of light which are more intense than corresponds to the actual temperature. *E. Weidemann*, *Philosophical Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII, 151.

luminescēt (lū-mī-nēs'ent), *a.* [*< L. luminare*, shine, + *-escent*.] Characterized by luminescence. [Rare.]

Luminescēt light is in a high degree dependent in colour and intensity upon the mode of production. *E. Weidemann*, *Philosophical Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII, 155.

luminiferous (lū-mī-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. lumen* (*lumin*-), light, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] **1.** In *physics*, producing or bearing light; yielding light: as, the *luminiferous* ether. See *ether*¹, **2**.

The *luminiferous* motions are only components of the whole motion. *Sir W. Thomson*, *Reprint of Papers*, p. 419.

2. Serving as a medium for conveying light.

luminologist (lū-mī-nol'ō-jist), *n.* One who is versed in the study of illuminations (of manuscripts).

He incorporates manuscript notes placed at his disposal by our veteran Gosse, and by *luminologists* such as Gigliotti, Dubois, and others. *Nature*, XXXVII, 411.

luminosity (lū-mī-nos'ī-ti), *n.* [= *F. luminosité* = *It. luminosità*, < *ML. luminosita(t)s*, splendor, < *L. luminosus*, luminous: see *luminous*.] **1.** The quality of being luminous or bright; luminousness; the radiation or reflection of light.

The *luminosity* of ordinary flames depends on the pressure of the supporting medium.

E. Frankland, *Exper. in Chem.*, p. 904.

2. Specifically, the intensity of light in a color, measured photometrically. That is to say, a standard light has its intensity, or vis viva, altered until it produces the impression of being equally bright with the color whose luminosity is to be determined; and the measure of the vis viva of the altered light relatively to its standard intensity is then taken as the luminosity of the color in question.

It is evident, then, that brightness or *luminosity* is one of the properties by which we can define colour: it is our second colour constant. This word *luminosity* is also often used by artists in an entirely different sense; they call colour in a painting luminous simply because it recalls to the mind the impression of light, not because it actually reflects much light to the eye.

O. N. Rood, *Modern Chromatics*.

3. In *bot.*, phosphorescence.

luminous (lū'mī-nus), *a.* [*< F. lumineux* = *Sp. Pg. It. luminoso*, < *L. luminosus*, luminous, shining, < *lumen* (*lumin*-), light, for **luemen*, < *luere*, shine: see *lucent*, *light*¹.] **1.** Radiating or reflecting light; giving out light, whether as an original or as a secondary source; illuminating; shining; radiant; bright.—**2.** Producing or adapted to produce light; having the power of yielding light.

The admission of *luminous* waves gives a perfectly satisfactory explanation . . . of the great majority of the phenomena of light. *Lommel*, *Light* (trans.), p. 218.

3. Lighted up; illuminated; bright; clear; resplendent; rendering an effect of lightness or brightness, as a work of art or a color.

The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, *luminous*, disencumbered building in the inside that I have ever seen.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohu), I, 384.

Making the dusk and silence of the woods Glad with the laughter of the chasing floods, And *luminous* with blown spray and silver gleams. *Whittier*, *Franconis from the Pemigewasset*.

4. Figuratively, brilliant; bright or resplendent to the mind. [Rare.]

He [Bunsen] is really *luminous*, and his conversation equally amusing and instructive. *Greville*, *Memoirs*, April 9, 1830.

5. Clear or evident to the mind, as if emitting light or as if illuminated; of such a nature as to be readily apprehended by the understanding.

None of his critics has refused him [Boscovitch] the praise of the most *luminous* perspicuity.

D. Stewart, *Philos. Essays*, i, 2.

6. Characterized by perspicuity of thought: as, a *luminous* intellect.—**Luminous animals** or **plants**, those animals or plants which emit light from the whole or some part of the body.—**Luminous currents**, a term sometimes applied to electric currents through rarefied gases (see *Geissler's tubes*, under *tube*).—**Luminous paint**. See *paint*.

luminously (lū'mī-nus-ly), *adv.* In a luminous manner; with brightness or clearness. *Smart*.

luminousness (lū'mī-nus-ness), *n.* The quality of being luminous, in any sense; brightness; clearness.

lummakin (lum'a-kin), *a.* [*Cf. lummox*.] Heavy; awkward. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lumme (lum), *n.* A variant of *loom*³.

lummo (lum'oks), *n.* [*Cf. lummakin*; prob. ult. connected with *lump*¹.] An unwieldy, clumsy, stupid fellow. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

lummy (lum'i), *a.* [*Origin obscure*.] Knowing; cute. [*Thieves' slang*.]

To think of Jack Dawkins—*lummy* Jack—the Dodger, the Artful Dodger, going abroad for a common twopenny-half-penny sneeze-box! *Dickens*, *Oliver Twist*, xlii.

lump¹ (lump), *n.* [*< ME. lompe*, *lumpe*, < *Sw. dial. and Norw. lump*, a stump, a piece cut off from a log; cf. *OD. lompe*, *D. lompe*, a rag, tatter, = late *MHG. lumpe*, *G. lumpen*, a rag, tatter, *lump*, a ragamuffin, curmudgeon; prob. ult. akin (as a nasalized form) to *lap*². Cf. *lunch*, *clump*¹.] **1.** A small mass; a relatively small aggregation or conglomeration of solid matter without regular form: as, a *lump* of ore, clay, or dough; to melt a number of coins into one *lump*.

A loaf other half a loaf, other a *lompe* of cheese.

Piers Plowman (C), x, 150.

A little leaven leaveneth the whole *lump*. *Gal.* v, 9. "Deborah, my dear," cried I to my wife, "give these hoys a *lump* of augar each." *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, or sv.

2. A protuberant part; a knob, bunch, or swelling: as, a *lump* raised on the head by a blow.—**3.** A blow.

Hittes hym on the hede, that the helme bratis; Hurtes his herne-pane an haunde-brede large! Thus he layes one the *lumpe*, and lordye theme served, Wendide worthily wircyghttez!

Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), I, 2230.

4. A dull, stolid person.

Did you mark the gentleman,
How boldly and how saucily he talk'd,
And how unlike the lump I took him for,
The piece of ignorant dough?
Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, iii. 1.

5. In *firearms*: (a) The nipple-seat on the barrel. (b) In a break-joint breech-loader, an iron block on the barrel which descends into a recess in the action.—6. A bloom or loup of malleable iron.—In the lump, as a whole; in the entirety; in gross.

He dwells altogether in generals. He praises or dispraises in the lump.
Addison, *Sir Timothy Tittle*.

Lump sum, a sum of money paid at one time, so as to cover several charges or items.—Lump work, work undertaken to be done in the aggregate, so as to include all the parts of it, for a stipulated payment, as by contract.

lump¹ (lump), *v.* [*< lump¹, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make into a mass; combine in a body or gross sum without distinction of particulars.

Therefore la Space, and therefore Time, that men may know that all things are not budded and lumped, but sundered and individual.
Emerson, *Discipline*.

2. To take in the lump, or collectively in the gross; consider or dispose of in the gross.

Not forgetting all others, whom for brevity, but out of no resentment to you, I lump all together.
Sterne.

3. To beat severely. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. *intrans.* To act as a lumper; be employed in loading or unloading ships, as a stovedore.

lump² (lump), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *lump¹*; the D. *lump*, G. *lump* (*lumpfisch*), also *klumpfisch*, F. *lompe*, It. *lumpo*, *lumpo*, the fish so called, are appar. from E.] The lump-fish.

Lumps are of two sorts, the one as round almost as a bowle, the other resembling the fillets of a calfe; either of them is deformed, shapeless, and ugly. . . . Being flayed they receive a soft and gellied substance.
Muffet, quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), II. 44.

lump³ (lump), *v. i.* [*Prob. < lump¹*, with some addition of sense from *glum* and *glump*, which mean the same.] To look sullen or glum; sulk.

It did so ganle her at the harte, that now she began to lroune, *lumpe*, and lowre at her housebando.
Riche, *His Farwell* (1581). (*Narces.*)

lump⁴ (lump), *v. t.* [A vague slang use, an indefinite antithesis to *like*, but prob. orig. identical with *lump¹*, *v. t.*, 2, 'take in the lump', i. e. swallow whole. There is no necessary connection with *lump³*.] To take without choice; take "anyhow"; a word in itself of no definite signification, used in the expression "if you don't like it, you may lump it." [Slang.]

And I told him, if he didn't like it he might lump it, and he travelled off on his left ear, you bet!
Bret Harte, *Five o'Clock in the Morning*.

lumpent. Past participle of *lump³*.

lumper (lum'pēr), *n.* 1. In some places, a laborer employed to load and unload vessels in port; a dock-hand; a longshoreman; a stevedore.—2. A militiaman. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He hath a cursed spite to us, because we shot his father. He was going to bring the *lumpers* upon us, only he was afear'd, last winter.
R. D. *Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, xxxviii.

3. In *zool.*, one who lumps several described species, genera, etc., in one; opposed to *splitter*. [*Cont.*]

The second paper contains, first, a discussion of some principles of zoological classification, being an answer to Dr. Seeborn's reproach of having . . . aimed at "hitting the happy medium between lumpers and splitters."
Nature, XXXIX. 156.

lump-fish (lump'fish), *n.* [= G. *lumpfisch* (also *klumpfisch*); *< lump² + fish¹*.] An acanthopterygian fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*, of the family *Cyclopteridae*. It is of uncouth form, with a high ridged back and a hump in which is concealed the small spinous dorsal fin, a flattish abdomen, a thick loose skin with a median dorsal and three lateral rows of spinous plates and small intervening tubercles, and a thoracic circular suctorial disk constituted by the united ventral fins, by means of which it adheres with great force to any substance to which it applies itself. Before the spawning season it is of a brilliant crimson color, mingled with orange, purple, and blue, but afterward changes to a dull-blue or lead-color. It sometimes weighs seven pounds, and its flesh is very fine at some seasons, though insipid at others. It frequents the northern seas, and is often brought to the Edinburgh and London markets. A Scotch name for it is *cockpailde*. Also called *lump-sucker*, from its power of adhesion, and *sea-owl*, from its uncouth appearance. See *Cyclopterus*.

lumpiness (lum'pi-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being lumpy or full of lumps.

lumping (lum'ping), *p. a.* [*< lump¹ + -ing²*.] Bulky; chunky; heavy. *Arbutnot*.

Ho gives what is called the *lumping* ha'p'orth—that is, seven or eight pieces.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 170.

lumpish (lum'pish), *a.* [Formerly also *lompish*; *< MD. lumpisch*; *< lump¹ + -ish¹*.] 1. Like a lump; unforged; gross; dense.

And, lifting up his *lumpish* head, with blame
Half angle asked him, for what he came.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. i. 43.

He [Chaucer] found our language *lumpish*, stiff, unwilling.
Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 265.

2. Clumsy; dull; stolid; stupid.

A *lumpish* blackhead churl, . . . which hath no more wit than an ass.
Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 6.

When the enormous growth of personality has quite rolled away the old *lumpish* terror that stood before the cave of the physical and darkened it.
S. Lanier, *The English Novel*, p. 95.

lumpishly (lum'pish-li), *adv.* [*< ME. lumpischly*; *< lumpish + -ly²*.] In lumps; in a lumpish or awkward manner; heavily; with dullness or stupidity.

Who-so speke to thee in any maner place,
Lumpischli caste not thin heed a-doun.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Men came of all sorts; the intelligent well-paid artisan, . . . huge carters and draymen, the boy attached to each by the laws of the profession often atragging *lumpishly* behind his master. Mrs. H. Ward, *Robert Elsmere*, xlix.

lumpishness (lum'pish-nes), *n.* The quality of being lumpish; heaviness; dullness; stolidity.

Methinks, I dwell in a kind of disconsolate darkness, and a sad *lumpishness* of unbelief, wanting that lightsome assurance which others profess to find in themselves.
Bp. Hall, *The Comforter*.

lump-sucker (lump'suk'er), *n.* Same as *lump-fish*.

lump-sugar (lump'shug'ür), *n.* Loaf-sugar broken into lumps, or cut into small cubes.

lumpus (lum'pus), *n.* [NL. (Aldrovandi, 1646), *< E. lump²*.] The lump-fish: now its technical specific name.

lumpy (lum'pi), *a.* [*< lump¹ + -y¹*.] 1. Abounding in lumps or small aggregated masses; consisting of or formed into lumps. Specifically applied by boatmen to rough water in which the waves do not break, but run in small, irregular, roundish swells.

One of the best spades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too small for light garden mould. Mortimer, *Unshandry*.

The bow end is immersed with a view of doing away with the "spanking" of the flat floor when the boats are driven in *lumpy* water. *Qualtrough*, *Boat Sailer's Manual*, p. 85.

2. Heavy; clumsy; dense; dull.

lumpy-jaw (lum'pi-jä), *n.* In *pathol.*, actinomyces affecting the jaw.

luna (lü'nä), *n.* [L. the moon, orig. **luena*, *< luere*, shine; see *lucent*.] 1. The moon; personified as a Roman goddess, *Luna*, answering to the Greek goddess Selene.—2. An occasional form of crescent-headed arrow with the concave side outermost and sharpened. Arrows of this form, like the rarer ones with a chisel-shaped head, were intended to cut the hamstring of horses and of animals of the chase.

3. In *alchemy*, silver.—4. The luna-moth.—*Luna cornea*, horn-silver: an alchemistic name for fused silver chlorid.

lunacy (lü'nä-si), *n.*; pl. *lunacies* (-siz). [Irreg. *< luna(tic) + -cy¹*.] 1. The kind of intermittent insanity formerly supposed to be subject to the changes of the moon; hence, madness in general; any unsoundness of mind. See *insanity*.

The terms of our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us as doth hourly grow
Out of his *lunacies*.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 3. 7.

2. In *law*, unsoundness of mind sufficient to incapacitate for civil transactions. The usual test is incapacity to manage one's own property and affairs.—Commissioner in lunacy, a commissioner appointed pursuant to law to visit and inspect asylums and grant licenses to persons who undertake to receive and provide for patients.—Commission of lunacy. See *commission¹*.—Master in lunacy, a judicial or quasi-judicial officer chosen to investigate the mental condition of persons supposed to be insane, or to supervise the administration of asylums, or both.—Syn. *Derangement*, *Craziness*, etc. See *insanity*.

luna-moth (lü'nä-möth), *n.* A large bombycid moth, *Actias luna*, the most beautiful of North American insects, of a light-green color relieved by uniform eye-spots and by a broad purplish-brown or lilaceous anterior border. The body is whitish, with a brown bar across the thorax. The full-grown moth expands about 5 inches, and the hinder wings are tailed to the length of an inch or more. The larva is greenish, and feeds on walnut, hickory, sweet-gum, beech, birch, willow, and plum. The eggs are laid in small batches on the twigs. The cocoon is formed within a leaf, and in autumn drops to the ground, where it remains through the winter. The caterpillar is known as the *luna-silkworm*.

lunar (lü'när), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lunaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *lunar* = It. *lunare*, *< L. lunaris*, of the moon, lunar, *< luna*, the moon; see *luna*.] I. *a.*

1. Of, pertaining, or relating to the moon: as,

the lunar changes; lunar observations.—2. Situated or moving like the moon; acting as a moon.—3. Measured by the revolutions of the moon: as, lunar months or years.—4. Resembling the moon; round: as, a lunar shield. Specifically, in *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Resembling a half-moon; semilunar; crescentic; lunate: as, lunar markings; a lunar bone. (b) In *entom.*, marked with crescentic or luniform spots; lunated.

5. Supposed to be affected by or due to the influence of the moon: as, lunar madness.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put into great words.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

6. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the lunare, or semilunar bone of the earpus.—7. Pertaining to silver: from the moon being the alchemical symbol of that metal: as, lunar caustic (nitrate of silver).—Lunar bone, a certain bone of the wrist or carpus. See *lunare*.—Lunar caustic. See *caustic*.—Lunar cycle. Same as *Metonic cycle* (which see, under *cycle¹*).—Lunar distance, in *naut. astron.*, the distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star or planet lying nearly in the line of its path, by means of which the longitude of a ship at sea may be calculated.—Lunar equation. See *equation*.—Lunar hornet-moth, *Scia bombyciformis*, a hornet-moth having a crescentic yellow spot on the thorax, and a black crescent on each fore wing: an English collectors' name.—Lunar macula. See *macula*.—Lunar mansion, one of 28 (or 27) parts into which the ecliptic was or is divided by various oriental peoples, as the Hindus, Chinese, and Arabians, their mean length being the path of the moon in one day among the stars. Each mansion is determined by certain stars occupying it.—Lunar method, in *naut. astron.*, the method of determining longitude from observation of lunar distances.—Lunar month. See *month*.—Lunar nodes. See *node*.—Lunar observation, an observation of the moon's distance from a star for the purpose of finding the longitude.—Lunar stars, certain stars and other celestial objects whose geocentric distance from the moon is given in the Nautical Almanac for certain hours, so that by measuring the apparent distance of the moon from one or more of them the longitude can be found.

He knew every *lunar star* in both hemispheres.
E. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 228.

Lunar tables. (a) In *astron.*, tables of the moon's motions for computing the moon's true place at any time, past or future. (b) In *navigation*, tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star, on account of refraction and parallax, and for deducing the longitude of the observer from the lunar data given in the almanac.—Lunar theory, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation.—Lunar underwing, *Anochetus lunosa*, a small noctuid moth of ochre-brown color, whose underwings are marked with a crescentic darker spot: an English collectors' name.—Lunar year. See *year*.

II. *n.* In *navigation*, lunar distance, or an observation for lunar distance: as, to take a lunar.

These trials were partly made at Greenwich by Maskelyne, who, as we shall see, was a great advocate of *lunars*, and was not ready to admit more than a subsidiary value to the watch.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 259.

lunare (lü-nä'rē), *n.*; pl. *lunaria* (-ri-ä). [NL., neut. (se. *os*) of *L. lunaris*, lunar; see *lunar*.] A bone of the carpus, more fully named *os lunare*, and also called *semilunare*, or the semilunar bone: supposed to represent the bone of the typical carpus called *intermedium* by Gegenbaur. It is sometimes fused with the scaphoid, forming a single scapholunar bone, as in carnivores. When distinct, as in man, it is the middle bone of the proximal row, between the scaphoid and the cuneiform.

Lunaria (lü-nä'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. lunaris*, of the moon; see *lunar*.] 1. A genus of cruciferous herbs of the tribe *Alyssineae*, characterized by entire cordate leaves and a very broad siliqua on a long stipe, the seeds being attached by long stalks. There are two species, found in Europe and western Asia. *L. annua* (including *L. biennis*) is the common honesty, also called *satin-flower*, and *bolbonac*, cultivated for its racemes of large purple flowers and the silvery partitions of the fruit. *L. redifera*, the perennial honesty, is also cultivated, but less commonly.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *lunare* and *lunarium*.

lunarian (lü-nä'ri-an), *n.* [*< L. lunaris*, of the moon (see *lunar*), + *-ian*.] 1. One of the (supposed) inhabitants of the moon.—2. One versed in knowledge of the moon; a student of lunar phenomena. Also *lunarist*.—3. An advocate of the lunar method of finding longitude at sea: a term which has lost its significance since the chronometer has reached its present state of perfection.

There were powerful competitors who hoped to gain it [a reward offered for the best method of finding longitude at sea] by lunars, and a bill was passed through the House in 1763 which left an open chance for a *lunarian* during four years.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 259.

lunarist (lü'när-ist), *n.* [*< lunar + -ist*.] Same as *lunarian*, 2.

In such grand disturbances as these [storms], the *Lunarist* should endeavour to trace influences of moon, and the *Astro-meteorologist* even those of planets.
Fitz Roy, *Weather Book*, p. 213.

lunarium (lū-nā'-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *lunariums*, *lunaria* (-umz, -ā). [NL., < L. *lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] A mechanical representation of the moon and its phases.

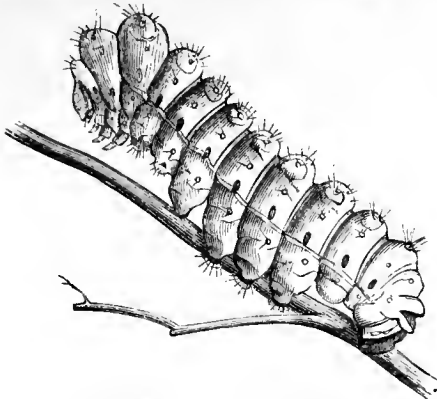
What is become of the *Lunarium* for the King?
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 393.

lunary† (lū'nā-ri), *a.* [*<* L. *lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] Same as *lunar*.

The Greeks observed the *lunary* year—that is, twelve revolutions of the moon, 354 days.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

lunary² (lū'nā-ri), *n.*; pl. *lunaries* (-riz). [*<* ME. *lunarie* = OF. *lunaire*, < ML. *lunaria*, moonwort (in NL. the specific name of the plant), < L. *lunaris*, of the moon: see *lunar*.] 1. The garden-flower *Lunaria annua*. See *honesty*, 5, and *Lunaria*.—2. The moonwort, *Botrychium Lunaria*. This herb was formerly supposed to have the power of opening locks and drawing the shoes from the feet of horses. (See quotation under *lunatic*, *a.*, 3.) The name was formerly applied to various other real or imaginary plants having superstitious associations.

luna-silkworm (lū'nā-silk'werm), *n.* The caterpillar of the luna-moth, *Actias luna*.



Luna-silkworm (*Actias luna*), natural size.

lunata, *n.* Plural of *lunatum*.

lunate (lū'nāt), *a.* [*<* L. *lunatus*, crescent-shaped, pp. of *lunare*, bend like a crescent, < *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] 1. Crescent-shaped, or like the moon in its first quarter; having a figure formed by a part of a circle cut off by the segment of a larger circle.—2. In *zool.*, same as *lunated*, 2.—**Lunate** palpi, in *entom.*, palpi having the last joint crescent-shaped.

lunated (lū'nāt-ed), *a.* 1. Formed like a crescent.

A sort of cross, which our heralds do not dream of; which is a cross *lunated* after this manner.
E. Browne, Travels (1685), p. 54.

2. In *zool.*, having crescentiform markings: as, the *lunated* broadbill, *Serriophus lunatus*.—**Lunated** falcon. See *falcon*.

lunatellus (lū'nā-tel'us), *n.*; pl. *lunatelli* (-i). [*<* L. *luna*, the moon, + *tellus*, earth. Cf. *tellurian*.] An orrery showing the astronomical relations of the earth and the moon. E. H. Knight.

lunately (lū'nāt-li), *adv.* In the form of a crescent.

More or less *lunately* curved.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algae, p. 109.

Lunatia (lū'nā'ti-ā), *n.* Same as *Natica*.
lunatic (lū'nā-tik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *lunatik*, < OF. *lunatique* (vernacularly *lunage*), F. *lunatique* = Sp. *lunático* = Pg. It. *lunatico*, < LL. *lunaticus*, mad, moonstruck, insane, < L. *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] 1. Moonstruck; affected by lunacy; periodically insane, with lucid intervals; crazy.

Persuade him that he hath been *lunatic*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 63.

It pleased God to restore him againe to life, but so drunke and affrighted that he seemed *Lunaticke*.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 226.

2. Indicating lunacy; in the nature of lunacy.

Sometime with *lunatic* bans, sometime with prayers.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3. 19.

Of a most *lunatic* conscience and spleen, and affects the violence of singularity in all he does.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

3†. Of or like the moon. [An erroneous use.]

That ferrum equinum [lunary] . . . hath a vertue attractive of Iron, a power to break lockes, and draw off the shoes of a horse that passeth over it. . . . Which strange and magicall conceit seemes unto me to have no deeper root in reason then the figure of its seed, for therein indeed it somewhat resembles an horseshoe, which notwith-

standing Baptista Porta hath too low a signation, and raised the same unto a *Lunatic* representation.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid., ii. 6 (1646, p. 100).

II. *n.* 1. A person affected with lunacy; specifically, an insane person who has lucid intervals, or one whose unsoundness of mind is acquired, not congenital, as distinguished from an *idiot*.

I must convince you, not only that the unhappy prisoner was a *lunatic*, within my own definition of lunacy, but that the act in question was the immediate, unqualified offspring of the disease.
Erskine, Speech for James Hadfield.

A *lunatic* is one who has had understanding, but by disease, grief, or other accident has lost the use of his reason, which yet the law presumes that he may recover.
Minor, Inst. (2d ed.), I. 86.

2. More generally (and in law), any person of unsound mind. See further under *lunacy* and *insanity*.

The *lunatic*, the lover, and the poet
Are of imagination all compact;
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold—
That is, the madman. Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 8.
'Tis time to take the monarch's power in hand:
Authority and force to join the skill,
And save the *lunatics* against their will.
Tate (?), in Dryden's Abs. and Achit., xii. 780.

Adjudicated lunatic, one whose incompetency to manage his own property and affairs, by reason of mental unsoundness, has been judicially established by a commission or inquest, and who is thereby interdicted from making contracts and dispositions of property.—**Criminal lunatic**, a convict, or one in custody under accusation of crime, who has been found to be unfit for trial or for punishment by reason of unsoundness of mind: sometimes used to include also persons not amenable to criminal punishment by reason of having been of unsound mind at the time of committing the crime.—**Lunatic asylum**, a house or hospital established for the reception and treatment of lunatics. = *Syn.* See *insanity*.

lunatical (lū-nat'i-kal), *a.* [*<* *lunatic* + *-al*.] Affected by or manifesting madness or lunacy; lunatic. [Rare.]

At any rate, he was of a most *lunatical* deportment.
Howells, Venetian Life, vii.

lunation (lū-nā'shon), *n.* [*<* ME. *lunacioun* = F. *lunaison* = Sp. *lunacion* = Pg. *lunação* = It. *lunazione*, < ML. *lunatio(n)-*, the revolution of the moon; in form as if < L. *lunare*, pp. *lunatus*, bend like a crescent (see *lunare*), but in sense directly < *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] The period of a synodic revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to the next.

And there is not the Mone seyn in alle the *Lunacioun*,
sat only the seconde quarteroun.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 301.

When it is stated that during four *lunations* twelve series of observations only were secured, some idea of the amount of cloudy weather can be formed.
C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 323.

lunatum (lū-nā'tum), *n.*; pl. *lunata* (-tā). [L., neut. of *lunatus*, crescent-shaped: see *lunare*.] A bone of the proximal row of the carpus of some animals, as batrachians, on the radial side of the wrist, probably homologous with the radiale.

lunch (lunch), *n.* [A var. of *lump*, as *bunch* of *bump* and *bunch* of *hump*. In def. 2 *lunch* is commonly regarded as an abbr. of *luncheon*, which is therefore by some preferred as the more correct or "elegant" form; but *lunch*, 2, is derivable as well from *lunch*, 1, directly; cf. *piece* in the sense of 'a slight repast.' See *luncheon*.] 1. A large lump or piece, as of bread. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An' cheese and bread, frae women's laps,
Was dealt about in *lunches*. Burns, Holy Fair.

2. A slight repast or meal between breakfast and dinner, or, as formerly, between dinner and supper, or between dinner or supper and bedtime; luncheon.

As for the *lunches*, the one is pure Sicilian, of the fruits of the orchard and the vine; the other, pure Briton, smacking of the cook and the larder.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 231.

lunch (lunch), *v. i.* [*<* *lunch*, *n.*] To take a lunch or luncheon.

I have breakfasted with Bolivar—I have *lunched* with Napoleon—I have dined with Wellington—and now, blessed be the stars above, here am I drinking tea with North and Ticker.
Notes Ambrosianae, Sept. 1, 1832.

We *lunched* fairly upon little dishes of rose leaves delicately preserved.
Howells, Venetian Life, xiii.

lunch-counter (lunch'konn'tér), *n.* A counter or long elevated table in an eating-house or other house of entertainment, at which persons sit on high stools or stand while taking a lunch; also, colloquially, a *standee*. [U. S.]

luncheon (lun'chun), *n.* [Formerly also *luncheon*, *lunshin*; a dial. word, prob. for **lunchin*, **lunching*, < *lunch* + *-ing*.] The termination, like that of the unrelated *nuncheon*, simulates

a F. origin.] 1. A large lump or piece, as of bread: same as *lunch*, 1. Cotgrave.

I sliced the *luncheon* from the harley-loaf.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 70.

I instantly borrowed the old man's knife, and, taking up the loaf, cut myself a hearty *luncheon*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 115.

2. A slight repast: same as *lunch*, 2. The form *luncheon* is now regarded as more "elegant" than *lunch*.

He was introduced to the early dinner, where all the children sat in their high chairs, and where the food was more wholesome than delicate—a meal which was too plainly dinner to be disguised under the name of *luncheon*.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

luncheon (lun'chun), *v. i.* [*<* *luncheon*, *n.*] To take lunch or luncheon. [Rare.]

While ladies are *luncheoning* on Perigord pie, or couraging in whirling britisks, performing all the angular ceremonies of a London morning in the heart of the season.
Disraeli.

luncheon-bar (lun'chun-bär), *n.* In Great Britain, a part of an inn or public house where luncheon can be had. Compare *lunch-counter*.

lunda (lun'dä), *n.* [A native name.] 1. The common puffin, *Fratercula arctica*. Montagu.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of *Alcidae*, having the bill much as in *Fratercula*, but the head adorned with a long curly crest on each side; the tufted puffins. *L. cirrata* is a common species of the North Pacific ocean from California to Kamchatka. See *Fratercula* and *puffin*.

lundrest (lun'dres), *n.* [*<* F. *Londres*, London.] A sterling silver penny formerly coined in London. *Encyc. Diet.*

lune¹ (lün), *n.* [*<* F. *lune* = Sp. Pg. It. *luna*, < L. *luna*, the moon: see *luna*.] 1. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon. [Rare.]

Some faithful janizaries atrew'd the field,
Fall'n in just ranks or wedged, *lunes* or squares,
Firm as they stood.
Watts, Lyric Poems, ii. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

2. In *geom.*, a figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles which inclose a space. Hippocrates, probably a contemporary of the celebrated physician of that name, squared those plane *lunes* (*σφαιρικά*) which are contained by two arcs standing on the same chord, the central angles of the arcs being to one another as 1:2 or 1:3 or 2:3.

The *lune* of Hippocrates is famous as being the first curvilinear space whose area was exactly determined.
Davies.

3†. A fit of lunacy or madness; a mad freak or tantrum.

His pettish *lunes*, his ebbs, his flows, as if
The passage and whole carriage of this action
Rode on his tide. Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 139.

lune² (lün), *n.* [Prob. another form of *line*.] A leash: as, the *lune* of a hawk.

The *lunes*, or small thongs of leather, might be fastened to them with two tyrris, or rings; and the *lunes* were loosely wound round the little finger.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

lune³ (lün), *n.* Another spelling of *loon*².

Lunel (lū-nel'), *n.* [F.] A sweet and rich white muscat wine, similar to Frontignan, produced in the south of France, in the department of Hérault.

lunet (lū'net), *n.* [*<* F. *lunette*, OF. *lunete*, dim. of *lune*, the moon: see *lune*.] Cf. *lunette*.] A little moon; a satellite.

Our predecessors could never have believed that there were such *lunetes* about some of the planets as our late perspectives have descryed.
Ep. Hall, Peace-Maker, § 10.

lunette (lū-net'), *n.* [*<* F. *lunette*, dim. of *lune*, the moon: see *lune*.] 1. In *fort.*, a detached work with flanks, presenting a salient angle to the enemy, intended for the protection of avenues, bridges, and the curtains of field-works.—2. In *farriery*, a half-horseshoe, having only the front.—



Lunette, def. 1.

3. A blinder for the eye of a horse.—4. In *arch.*: (a) The aperture formed by the intersection of any vault by a vault of smaller dimensions; particularly, such an aperture in a vaulted ceiling for the admission of light. Of this class are the upper lights of the naves of St. Peter's at Rome and St. Paul's in London.

The effigy is placed under a Gothic arch whose *lunette* once contained a fresco by the Sienese painter Pietro Lorenzetti.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 59.

(b) A small aperture or window, especially if curved or circular, in a roof.—5. In a glass-furnace, the flue connecting the fire-chamber and the pot-chamber. E. H. Knight.—6. A watch-crystal flattened in the center; also, a kind of concavo-convex lens for spectacles.—7. In *archaeol.*, a crescent ornament made of thin gold and intended as a diadem or gorget, found in ancient tombs of various epochs.—8. A work

of art of such a shape as to fill a lunette, especially a painting or panel of such shape: as, the *lunettes* of Correggio.

A *lunette* for an altar of the Church of Saint Agostino. *The Portfolio*, March, 1888, p. 62.

9. One of the two open loops of steel which constitute the guard of the ordinary fleuret or foil used in fencing.—10. In *artillery*, an iron ring at the end of the trail-plate of a gun-carriage, to be placed over the pintle-hook of the limber in limbering up.—11. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a crescent-shaped or circular case of crystal fitted into the monstrance for the purpose of receiving the consecrated host for solemn exposition.

lung (lung), *n.* [*< ME. lunge, longe* (pl. *lunges*), *< AS. lungon* (not **lunga*), pl. *lungena* (not **lungan*) = *OFries. lungen, lungene* = *MD. longe, D. long* = *OHG. lungunna, lungina, lungina, lungū, MHG. lungene, G. lunge* = *leel, lung, pl. lungu* = *Sw. lunga* = *Dan. lunge, lung*; akin to *AS. lungor* (= *OHG. lungar, MHG. lungar*), quick (orig. light), *lungre*, quickly (orig. lightly), and to *AS. lecht, lht* (orig. **linht*), light: see *light², a.*, and cf. *light², n.*, in pl., lungs (of an animal); cf. also *Eg. leel, lung, < leel, light, < L. levis, light*, akin to *E. light², a.*, and thus ult. to *lung*.] 1. One of the two spongy or saecular organs, occupying the thorax or upper part of the body-cavity, which communicate with the pharynx through the trachea, and are the organs of respiration in air-breathing vertebrates. The corresponding organs of those animals that breathe under water are the gills or branchiae; in ordinary fishes the homologue of a lung is the air-bladder or sound, whose varying conditions

divided into an upper, a middle, and a lower lobe; the left simply into an upper and a lower. At the inner side of each lung, a little above the middle, the bronchia and blood-vessels enter, forming the root of the lung; and except for this attachment the lung lies free in its pleural cavity, which it completely fills. The lung is elastic and always on the stretch. The blood, in passing through the lungs, gives off carbon dioxide to the air in the alveoli, and receives oxygen. This absorption and elimination seems to be a simple mechanical process, and independent of any secreting or other activity of the epithelial cells. In the lower vertebrates there may be but one lung, or one may be much larger than the other. A lung may lie in the general cavity of the body and be of great extent, as in serpents. The lungs are fixed and molded to the ribs in birds, and in this class the air-passages through the lungs expand into great serous sacs which occupy most parts of the body and extend into the hollow bones.

With hys awyrde the bore he atonge
Therow the lyvyr and the longe.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 85, l. 100. (Halliwell.)

And the kynge Ban smote Acolas, that the shulder diseased from the body so depe that the longes apered.
Merril (E. E. T. S.), ii. 357.

2. In *entom.*, one of the respiratory organs peculiar to those *Arachnida* whose tracheal system is modified into a number of lamellae superimposed upon one another like the leaves of a book. They are also called *pulmonary lamellae* and *respiratory leaflets*.—3. In pulmonate mollusks, a modification of the integument subserving aerial respiration: more fully called *external lung*. *Huxley*.—4. *pl.* A bellows-blower; a chemist's servant.

That is his fire-drake,
His Lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

At the top of one's lungs, with the utmost strength of one's force.—*Brown induration of the lungs*. See *induration*.—*Collier's lung*, in *pathol.*, anthracosis.—*To try one's lungs*, to raise one's voice to its utmost pitch.

I once had the good luck to hear old Christopher North try his lungs in the open air in Scotland. Such laughter and such hill-shaking merry-heartedness I may never listen to again in the Lochs. *J. T. Fields, Underbrush*, p. 196.

lung¹ (lung), *n.* [Formerly *longe, lounge*; by apheresis from *alonge, allonge* (appar. taken as a *longe*): see *allonge*.] 1. In *fencing*, a thrust.

In a desperate *lounge*, which Leicester successfully put aside, Tresillian exposed himself at disadvantage.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxix.

2. Any sudden forward movement of a person or thing resembling the lunge of a fencer; a plunge; a lurch: as, the *lunge* of a coach. [Colloq.]

He . . . made so sudden a *lunge* forward that he threatened to upset the boat.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 111.

lung² (lung), *v.*; pret. and pp. *lunged*, ppr. *lunging*. [*< lunge, n.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To thrust, as in fencing, with the sword or foil; make a thrust forward; plunge.

When the grenadiers were lunging,
And like hail fell the plunging
Cannon shot.

G. H. McMaster, The Old Continentals.

He . . . caught up the snuffers, and before applying them to the cabbage-headed candle, lunged at the sleeper.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, iv.

2. To hide; skulk. [Prov. Eng.]

II. trans. To cause to move in a plunging or jumping manner, as a horse held by a long rein, for exercise or training.

The coachman was lunging Georgy round the lawn on the gray pony.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlv.

The place [a watercourse] should be widened gradually, and the water dammed up, the colt being always lunged over it before being ridden.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 180.

lung² (lung), *n.* Same as *lung¹*.
lunged (lungd), *a.* [*< lung + -ed²*.] 1. Having lungs; technically, in *zool.*, pulmonate: common in compounds, as strong- or weak-*lunged*.—2. Drawing in and expelling air like the lungs. [Poetical.]

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd bellows hissing fire provoke.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

lunger (lum'jèr), *n.* One who lunges or thrusts. To do him justice . . . a swifter *lunger* never crossed a sword.
Bulwer, Zanoni, ii. 1.

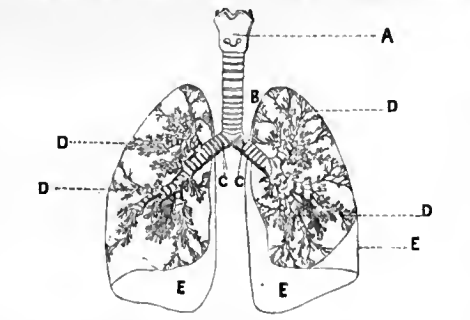
lung-fever (lung'fô'vèr), *n.* Pneumonia.
lung-fish (lung'fish), *n.* A dipnoan; any fish of the order *Dipnoi*.

How difficult a matter it is to decide whether the *lung-fish* of Brazil and Senegambia belongs to the amphibia or to the fishes.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 678.

lung-flower (lung'flou'èr), *n.* The marsh-gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*: a translation of its specific name.

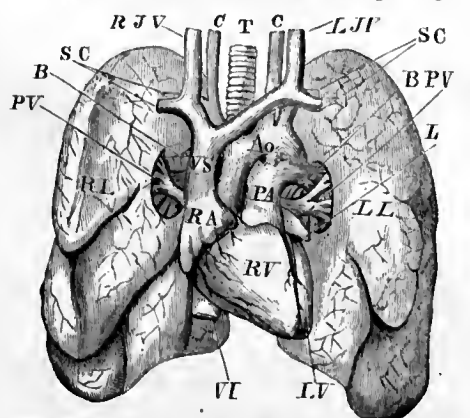
lung-grown (lung'grôn), *a.* In *med.*, having lungs that adhere to the pleura.

lungi, *n.* See *loonghee*.
lungie, *n.* See *longie*.



Structure of Lungs.
A, larynx; B, trachea; C, C, bronchi, right and left; D, D, D, D, ramifications of bronchial tubes or air-passages in lungs; E, E, uncut smooth surface.

are important in classification. (See *physoclistous, physostomous*, and *sound*.) Except in their least-developed condition, the lungs are formed by the repeated subdivision of the branches of their bronchi which finally end in saecular dilatations called *infundibula*. The infundibula and the air-passages immediately leading to them are beset with air-cells. These air-cells or alveoli are from $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{7}$ of an inch in diameter. They are furnished with a close capillary network in which the branches from the pulmonary artery terminate, and the blood is separated from the air only by the capillary wall and the thin alveolar epithelium of the air-cells. This assemblage of minute saecular organs and air-bearing tubes is bound up by connective tissue into the comparatively compact lung. The bronchial arteries and veins provide for the nutrition of the pulmonary structures. Lymphatics abound, and there are numerous lymphatic glands. The vagus and sympathetic supply nerves. In man each lung is pyramidal in form, its base resting on the diaphragm and its apex rising about an inch above the collar-bone. The right lung is



Human Lungs, Heart, and Great Vessels, front view (great vessels except of lungs cut off).

RL, right lung; LL, left lung; RA, right auricle; LA, left auricle; RV, right ventricle; LV, left ventricle; B and B, right and left bronchus; T, trachea; Ao, arch of aorta; PA, pulmonary artery; C and C, right and left carotid artery; SC and SC, right and left subclavian artery and vein; PV and PV, right and left pulmonary vein; RJV and LJV, right and left jugular vein; VS, vena cava superior (its two forks, not lettered, are right and left innominate vein); VI, vena cava inferior; innominate artery, not lettered, lies mostly behind VS, from Ao to origin of right carotid and right subclavian artery.

ment" of any port, uncorrected for the half-monthly inequality due to the sun's action. The lunittidal interval thus corrected is the mean or corrected "establishment" of the port.

lunkhead (lungk'hed), *n.* A heavy, stupid fellow. *Bartlett.* [Colloq., U. S.]

lunnite (lun'it), *n.* [Named after Rev. F. Lunn, who analyzed it.] A name sometimes used collectively to include the related copper phosphates dihydrite, ehliite, pseudomalachite, etc.

lunstock, *n.* An obsolete form of *linstock*.

lunt (lunt), *n.* [D. *lont*, a match, = G. *lunte*, a match, formerly a lamp-wick, = Sw. *lunta* = Dan. *lunte*, a match. Cf. *link*³.] 1. A match, torch, or port-fire anciently used for discharging cannon.—2. The lock and appurtenances of a match-lock gun. See quotation under *snappwork*.—3. A lively combustion; fire and smoke in general. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

She fufft her pipe w' sic a lunt. *Burns*, Halloween.

lunt (lunt), *v. i.* [Cf. *lunt*, *n.* Cf. *link*, *v.*] To emit smoke; flame; be on fire. [Scotch.]

The luntin pipe an' sneeshin mill
Are handed round w' right guild will.

Burns, The Twa Dogs.

lunula (lū'nū-lā), *n.*; pl. *lunulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *luna*, the moon; see *luna*. Cf. *lunule*.] Something which is shaped like a little moon or narrow crescent; a lunule or lunulet.

The patrician order wears shoes of black leather (calceus patricius), ornamented with an ivory crescent, and hence called *lunula*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

Specifically—(a) The free crescentic edge and adjoining thin part of a semilunar valve of the heart. (b) The small white semilunar mark at the base of the human fingernails. (c) A crescentic impression on some bivalve shells; a lunule. (d) A small semicircular or crescentic spot of color; a lunulet. (e) [cap.] A generic name given by Hitchcock to Ichneutes of uncertain character. (f) In math., a lune.

lunular (lū'nū-lār), *a.* [Cf. *L. lunula* + -ar³.] Having a form like that of the new moon; shaped like a small crescent; lunulate.

Lunularia (lū'nū-lār-i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), so called in allusion to the lunate form of the gemma-bearing receptacles, cf. *L. lunula*, a little moon; see *lunule*.] A genus of *Hepaticæ* or liverworts, typical of the tribe *Lunulariæ*. The thallus is oblong, with rounded lobes, distinctly areolate and porose. The carpocephalum is cricately divided into one to six, usually four, horizontal segments, which are tubular and one-fruited; the capsule is exerted on a long pedicel, and is four- to eight-valved. The only species, *L. cruciata*, is introduced into greenhouses.

Lunulariæ (lū'nū-lār-i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lunularia* + -æ.] A former tribe of *Hepaticæ* or liverworts, established by Nees von Esenbeck, 1833-8, and typified by the genus *Lunularia*.

lunulate (lū'nū-lāt), *a.* [Cf. NL. *lunulatus*, < *L. lunula*, a little moon, new moon; see *lunule*.] 1. Shaped like a new moon; narrowly crescented.—2. In zool., having one or several small crescentic markings. *P. L. Slater*.

lunulated (lū'nū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *lunulate*.

lunule (lū'nūl), *n.* [Cf. *L. lunula*, a little moon, dim. of *luna*, the moon; see *luna*, *lunel*¹.] Something in the shape of a little moon or crescent. (a) In conch., the lunula, a crescentic impression on each valve of many bivalve shells, in front of theumbo, forming with its fellow an oval or somewhat cordate figure; it is conspicuous in the *Veneridæ* and many related forms. (b) In entom., a lunulate mark or line on the center of the lower wing, found in many moths. (c) In geom., a lune. See *lunel*¹, 2. (d) A crescent-shaped mark at the root of a nail.—**Frontal lunule**, in entom., a curved space immediately above the antennæ, characteristic of the flies of the suborder *Cyclocephala*, wanting in the *Orthorhapha*. It is related to the bladderly inflation of the front by means of which these flies force open the larval envelop.

lunulet (lū'nū-let), *n.* [Cf. *lunule* + -et.] In entom., a small crescent-shaped spot or mark on a surface.

lunulite (lū'nū-lit), *n.* [Cf. NL. *Lunulites*, q. v.] A fossil polyzoan of the genus *Lunulites*.

Lunulites (lū'nū-lit'ez), *n.* [NL., < *L. lunula*, a little moon; see *lunule*.] A genus of fossil Polyzoa. Several species range from the Upper Cretaceous to the coralline erag.

luny (lū'ni), *a.* [Abbr. from *lunatic*, and often spelled *loony*, with ref. to *loon*¹. Cf. *lunel*¹, 3.] Lunatic; crazy; silly and erratic; usually applied to partial or temporary aberration, and to persons afflicted with partial lunacy. Used also as a noun. [Colloq.]

His fits [epileptic] were nocturnal, and he had frequent "luny spells," as he called them.

E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 424.

Lupa (lū'pā), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1814), < *L. lupa*, a she-wolf, fem. of *lupus*, a wolf; see *Lupus*¹.] A genus of crabs of the family *Portunidæ*. The common edible crab of the United States has been called *L. discantha*; it is now known as *Callinectes hastatus*.

Lupercal (lū'pēr-kāl), *a. and n.* [Cf. *L. Lupercalis*, pertaining to Lupercus (neut. pl. *Lupercalia*, the feast of Lupercus; neut. sing. as noun *Lupercal*, a grotto on the Palatine hill sacred to Lupercus) or Inuus, regarded, under the name Lupercus, as a protecting deity of shepherds, as 'he who wards off the wolves,' < *lupus*, a wolf, + *arcere*, ward off, keep off.] 1. A. Pertaining to Lupercus or to the Lupercalia.

II. † *n.* Same as *Lupercalia*. [An erroneous use.]

You all did see that on the Lupercal
I thrice presented him a kingly crown,
Which he did thrice refuse.

Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 100.

Lupercalia (lū'pēr-kā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [L.: see *Lupercal*.] One of the most ancient of Roman festivals, celebrated every year in the middle of February. The origin of the festival is older than the legend of Romulus and the wolf, with which, as with the Greek cult of Pan, it was sought later to connect it. It was originally a local purification ceremony of the Palatine city, in which human victims were sacrificed in the Lupercal cave near the Porta Romana, after having been conducted around the walls. In historic times the victims were goats and a dog, and the celebrants ran around the old line of the Palatine walls, striking all whom they met with thongs cut from the skins of the slaughtered animals. These blows were reputed to preserve women from sterility. The divinity of the Lupercalia was the old Etrurian god Inuus, akin to Mars.

Lupercalian (lū'pēr-kā'li-ān), *a.* [Cf. *Lupercalia* + -an.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman festival of the Lupercalia.

Lupinæ (lū'pī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lupus*¹ + -inæ.] A subfamily of *Canidæ*, distinguished from *Vulpinæ* or foxes; wolves. It corresponds to *Caninæ* in a narrow sense.

lupinaster (lū'pīn-as'tēr), *n.* The bastard lupine, *Trifolium Lupinaster*, a Siberian plant with purple or white flowers, very large for the genus, and lupine-like leaves. The species has sometimes been regarded as forming a separate genus (*Lupinaster*).

lupine¹ (lū'pīn or -pīn), *a.* [= F. *lupin* = Sp. *lupino*, < *L. lupinus*, belonging to a wolf, < *lupus*, a wolf; see *Lupus*¹. Cf. *lupine*², *n.*] 1. Like a wolf; wolfish; ravenous.—2. In zool., pertaining to the series or group of canine animals which contains the wolves, jackals, and dogs, as distinguished from the foxes; thoëid. In lupine animals the skull has frontal sinuses which affect the profile of the head and the contour of the cranial cavity, and the pupil of the eye is usually round. See *vulpine*, *alopocoid*, and *thoëid*.

lupine² (lū'pīn), *n.* [= D. *lupijn* = G. *lupine*, < F. *lupin* = Sp. It. *lupino* = Russ. *lupinū*, < *L. lupinus*, lupinus, a lupine, orig. masc. and neut. respectively of *lupinus*, belonging to a wolf; see *lupine*¹, *a.* The reason of the name is unknown.] A plant of the genus *Lupinus*. The white lupine, *L. albus*, of southern Europe and the Orient, has been cultivated from antiquity. Its seeds serve as a pulse, and its herbage is valuable for fodder and green manure. In Portugal it is used, under the name of *tramoso*, to choke out obstinate weeds. The scented yellow lupine, *L. luteus*, of the Mediterranean region, is used in central Europe to improve sandy soils.

Various other species have similar uses, among them the Egyptian *L. Termis*, resembling *L. albus*, and *L. varius*, with flowers chiefly blue. The tree-lupine, *L. arboreus*, of Pacific North America, has been used with success to bind shifting sand. It is a shrub growing 10 feet high, and sending its roots more than 20 feet deep. The ornamental lupines are extremely numerous. *L. albus*, *L. luteus*, and *L. varius*, mentioned above, were formerly common in gardens, but have been somewhat superseded by species from western America. Among these are the tree-lupine and the many-leaved lupine (*L. polyphyllus*) of North America and *L. versicolor* of Peru. The wild lupine of the eastern United States is *L. perennis*, a plant with a long showy raceme of purple flowers, common in sandy soil.—**Bastard lupine**. See *lupinaster*.

lupinin (lū'pī-nīn), *n.* [Cf. *Lupinus* + -in².] A bitter glucoside extracted from the leaves of *Lupinus albus*.

lupinite (lū'pī-nit), *n.* [Cf. *Lupinus* + -ite².] Same as *lupinin*.

Lupinus (lū'pī-nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *lupus*, a wolf, in allusion to its destroying or exhausting land.] A large genus of legumi-

nous plants of the suborder *Papilionaceæ* and the tribe *Genisteæ*. It is characterized by having the leaves simple or digitately many-foliate; the divisions of the calyx longer than the tube; the wings of the corolla often united at the apex, the keel beaked; and a compressed coriaceous or fleshy legume. More than 95 species have been described, but they may be somewhat reduced; they occur in North and South America, the Mediterranean region, and tropical Africa, being especially abundant on the western coast of America. They are herbs or undershrubs with terminal or axillary racemes of showy blue or purple flowers, rarely yellow or white, and often fragrant. Numerous species are cultivated for their beauty and for use. See *lupine*².

lupous (lū'pus), *a.* [Cf. *L. lupus*, a wolf (see *Lupus*¹), + -ous.] Wolfish; like a wolf. [Rare.]

luppa (lup'pā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A cloth made in India of silk, or silk and cotton, with gold and silver thread used so abundantly that the surface seems to be wholly of metal. Compare *kinco*.

luppen (lup'n), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) perfect participle of *leap*¹.

lupulin, **lupuline** (lū'pū-līn), *n.* [Cf. *lupulus* + -in², -ine².] 1. The peculiar bitter aromatic principle of the hop. Also called *lupulite*.—2. An alkaloid found in hops.—3. The fine yellow powder of hops, which contains the bitter principle. It consists of the little round glands found upon the stipules and fruit, and is obtained by drying, heating, and then sifting the hops. It is used in medicine. Also *humulin*, *humuline*.

lupuline (lū'pū-līn), *a.* [Cf. NL. *lupulus*, hop, + -ine¹.] In bot., resembling a head of the hop.

lupulinic (lū'pū-līn'ik), *a.* [Cf. *lupulin* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to lupulin; consisting of or containing lupulin.

It is almost impossible to free them [scales of the hop] entirely from the lupulinic grains. *Ure*, Dict., I. 303.

lupulinous (lū'pū-lī'nus), *a.* [Cf. *lupuline* + -ous.] Same as *lupulinic*.

lupulite (lū'pū-līt), *n.* [Cf. NL. *lupulus*, hop (see *lupulin*), + -ite².] Same as *lupulin*, 1.

lupulus (lū'pū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort), a fish, a hook, lit. the hop-plant, etc., also a skin-disease; dim. of *L. lupus*, the hop-plant, a particular use of *lupus*, a wolf (so called perhaps because it 'strangles' the shrubbery upon which it may climb).] The hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus*: still occasionally used.

Lupus¹ (lū'pus), *n.* [NL., < *L. lupus*, a wolf, = Gr. *λύκος* = Goth. *wulfs*, etc. = E. *wolf*; see *wolf*¹.]

1. (a) A genus of *Canidæ*, comprising the wolves, but having no characters by which it can be distinguished from *Canis*. In this nomenclature the common gray wolf of North America is called *Lupus occidentalis*. (b) [l. c.] The specific designation of the common wolf, *Canis lupus*.—2. An ancient southern constellation, the Wolf, representing a beast held by the hand of the Centaur. It has two stars of the third magnitude.—3. [l. c.] In pathol.: (a) *Lupus vulgaris*, a tuberculous of the skin, presenting clinically reddish-brown patches made up of papules, tubercles, and flat infiltrations. These patches proceed to ulceration and subsequent cicatrization. They occur mostly on the face, but may occur on mucous surfaces as well as on the skin of the extremities, or even (rarely) of the trunk. Anatomically there is tubercular tissue containing tubercle-bacilli. (b) *Lupus erythematosus*, a chronic dermatitis, beginning in one or more papules which grow so as to cover a large patch. The color is pinkish to violaceous, and the surface is scaly. It does not ulcerate, but heals with central cicatrization and atrophy. It occurs most frequently on the face, but also elsewhere. It is more frequent in women than in men.—**Lupus metalorum**, the alchemical name of stibnite, or sulphid of antimony.



Flowering Plant of Lupine (*Lupinus perennis*). a, flower; b, fruit, showing the dehiscence.

The Constellation Lupus.

lupus² (lū'pus), *n.* [Var. of **glupus*, < Russ. *glupishū*, a petrel.] The Pacific fulmar petrel, *Fulmarus glacialis rogersi*. *H. W. Elliott*.

lura (lū'rā), *n.*; pl. *luræ* (-rē). [NL., < *L. lura*, the mouth of a bag or bottle.] In anat., the contracted foramen of the infundibulum of the brain. [Recent.]

The removal of the hypophysis leaves the orifice which I have called *lura*.

Wüder, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 322.

lural (lū'rāl), *a.* [Cf. *lura* + -al.] Pertaining to the lura.

luridly

luridly (lū'rid-li), *adv.* In a lurid or gloomy manner.

lurk (lérk), *v. i.* [*ME. lurken, lorken, prob. < Sw. lurka, lúrka (= Dan. lúrke), lurk, < lura = Dan. lura, lurk, = Icel. lúra, slumber, = MHG. lúren, G. luern = MLG. luren = D. loeren, listen, lurk.* In this view *lurk* has a formative *-k*, as in *hark, talk, smirk*, as related to *hear, tale, smile, etc.*, and is not, as some suppose, an altered form, with change of *s* to *r*, of Sw. dial. *luska* = Dan. *luske, lurk, sneak*, = MD. *luschen, luysschen, lurk*, = MLG. *lúschen* = OHG. *loskōn, MHG. loschen, G. lauschen, listen*, akin to E. *list, listen*: see *list*¹. But the Sw. *lura*, Dan. *lure, lurk*, if connected with Icel. *lúra*, *listen*, are from the same root, which appears also in *loud, q. v.* Hence by assimilation *lurch*¹, *q. v.* 1. To lie in concealment; hide or keep out of sight, as for ambush or escape; skulk.

Rather than marry Paris, . . . bid me lurk
Where serpents are. *Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 79.*

He is a fish that lurks close all winter.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 121.

In these solitudes rogues frequently burke & do mischief (& for whom we were all well appointed with our carbines). *Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644.*

2. To be latent or undisclosed; be withdrawn from open manifestation; exist unperceived or unsuspected.

Under these tales ye may in a manner see the truth
Spenser, State of Ireland.

I could not suppress my lurking passion for applause.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

A cunning politician often lurks under the clerical robe.
Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 300.

lurk (lérk), *n.* [*< lurk, v.*] A trick of imposture; a swindling artifice; a cunning dodge. [*Eng. slang.*]

Chelsea George could "go upon any lurk" could be in the last stage of consumption — actually in his dying hour — but now and then convalesces for years and years together. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 59.*

In compliance with your request, I will now endeavour to describe to you some forms of lurk, in which I myself have been an actor. I have found that the bereavement lurk is a lucrative one — (i. e.) the pretended loss of a wife, leaving me with a young and helpless family to support. Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 642.*

lurker (lér'kér), *n.* 1. One who lurks, hides, or keeps out of sight.

It troubled me that there should have been a lurker on the stairs on that night of all nights of the year.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xl.

2. An impostor; a cheap quack. [*Eng. slang.*]

In every large town sham official documents, with crests, seals, and signatures, can be got for half-a-crown. Armed with these, the pater becomes a lurker — that is, an impostor; his papers certify any and every "ill that flesh is heir to." *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 233.*

3. One who turns his hand to any work; a jack of all trades. [*Slang.*]

lurking (lér'kiug), *n.* [*Verbal n. of lurk, v.*] Tricky practice; imposture; especially, the practice of a begging impostor. [*Eng. slang.*]

After a career of incessant lurking and deceit, Chelsea George left England, and remained abroad, writes my informant, four or five years. Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 648.*

lurking-place (lér'king-plás), *n.* A place in which one lurks or lies concealed; a secret place; a hiding-place; a den.

He sitteth in the lurking places of the villages. *Ps. x. 8.*

lurry¹ (lur'i), *n.*; pl. *luries* (-iz). [*Formerly also lurrey; perhaps < W. lury, precipitant, forward, < Uer, direction, tendency.*] 1. A confused throng; a crowd; a heap.

A lurry and rabble of poor farthing friars, who have neither rent nor revenue.
World of Wonders (1608), p. 187. (Latham.)

2. A confusion; confused inarticulate sound or utterance; disturbance; tumult. [*Now only colloq.*]

No doubt but ostentation and formalitie may taint the best duties: we are not therefore to leave duties for no duties, and to turne prayer into a kind of Lurrey.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

lurry¹ (lur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lurried*, ppr. *lurrying*. [*< lurry*¹, *n.*] 1. To hurry carelessly. — 2. To lug; pull. — 3. To daub; dirty. [*Prov. Eng. in all uses.*]

lurry² (lur'i), *n.*; pl. *luries* (-iz). [*Cf. lurry*¹.] In coal-mining, a tram or car fitted with a device for taking up the slack of the rope used in hauling the cars.

lury, n. See *lory*.

Luschka's gland. See *gland*.

Luscinia (lu-sin'i-á), *n.* [*NL., < L. luscinia, the nightingale, perhaps for *lusciniá (?), 'the twi-*

light songster,' < *luscus*, one-eyed, purblind, + *canere*, sing.] 1. [*l. e.*] A nightingale. Hence — 2. A genus of birds represented by the nightingale, giving name to a subfamily or family of Old World oscine *Passeres*. There are two species or varieties in Europe, *L. lusciniá* (or *L. vera*) and *L. philomela*; a third, *L. golzi*, is the Persian nightingale. The genus is also named *Daulias, Aëdon, Philomela*, and *Lusciola*, and the birds belonging to it have been called by several other generic names, as *Sylvia*, etc.

Lusciniidæ (lu-si-ni'i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Lusciniá + -idæ.*] Nightingales and similar birds regarded as a family: nearly synonymous with *Sylviidæ*.

luscious (lush'us), *a.* [*Early mod. E. lushious* (in this form appar. irreg. < *lush*¹ + *-ious*), also *lussyouse* (Palsgrave), i. e. **luscious*, as if orig. **lustious*, < *lusty*, pleasant, delicious, + *-ous*; the word, thus provided with a suffix, assuming a more distinctive L. form and spelling. But the formation is uncertain. The conjectured derivation from *delicious* and that from *luxurious* are both improbable. Cf. *lush*¹, *a.*, 3.] 1. Very sweet, succulent, or savory; delicious; very pleasant to taste; hence, extremely pleasing to any of the senses or to the mind; enticingly delightful.

These Moors are changeable in their wills: . . . the food that to him now is as luscious as locusts shall be to him shortly as bitter as colquhinda. *Shak., Othello, I. 3. 354.*

He will bait him in with the luscious proposal of some gainful purchase. *South, Sermons.*

Her rich voice, with her luscious, indolent, Southern pronunciation. *Harper's Mag., LXXXIII. 445.*

2. Sweet or rich so as to cloy or nauseate; sweet to excess; hence, unctuous; fulsome.

He had a tedious, luscious way of talking, that was apt to tire the patience of his hearers. *Jeffrey.*

A confection of luscious and cloying epithets was presented again and again. *Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 395.*

lusciously (lush'us-li), *adv.* In a luscious manner.

lusciousness (lush'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being luscious.

luserner, n. See *lucern*².

lush¹ (lush), *a. and n.* [*< ME. lusch, lax, slack; cf. lash*²; cf. also dial. *lishy*, flexible, limber. In def. 3, perhaps < *lushious*, the older spelling of *luscious*, analyzed as if < *lush*¹ + *-ious*.] **I. a.** 1. Lax; slack; limp; flexible. *Prompt. Parv., p. 317; Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 343. (Halliwell.)* — 2. Mellow; easily turned, as ground. [*Prov. Eng.*] — 3. Fresh, luxuriant, and juicy; succulent, as grass or other vegetation.

How lush and lusty the grass looks! how green!
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 52.

Then greene and void of strength, and lush and foggy is the blade.
And cheers the husbandmen with hope.

Golding, tr. of Ovid, xv. (Nares.)

The year

Grows lush in juicy stalks. *Keats, Endymion, i.*
And at the root thro' lush green grasses burn'd
The red anemone. *Tennyson, Fair Women.*

II. n. A twig for thatching. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lush² (lush), *v. i.* [*< ME. *lúshen, lúshen, lúshen, lúshen, rush violently.*] 1. To rush violently.

He laughte owte a lange swerde, and lúshede one ffaste, And syr Lyonelle in the launde lordely hym strykes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2226.

2. To splash in water. [*Prov. Eng.*]

lush³ (lush), *n.* [*Origin uncertain; said to be so called from one Lushington, a once well-known London brewer: see Lushington. Cf. OF. vin touseche, thick or unsettled wine (Cotgrave); louseche, dull-sighted, purblind, < L. luscus, one-eyed, purblind: see Lusciniá.*] Beer; intoxicating drink. [*Slang.*]

I niver cared much about the lush myself, and ven I got away from the old uns, I didn't mind it no how.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 97.

lush³ (lush), *v.* [*< lush*³, *n.*] **I. trans.** To drink; tippie on. [*Slang.*]

To wind up all, some of the richest sort you ever lushed.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxxix.

II. intrans. To drink intoxicating liquor. [*Slang.*]

I was out of work two or three weeks, and I certainly lushed too much, and can't say as I tried very hard to get work. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 187.*

lush⁴ (lush), *n.* The burbot: same as *losh*².

lushburgt, lushborowt, n. [*< ME. lussheburge, lusseburge, lusseburwe, lushburuc, lushburuc, lusseburuc, lussebouruc, etc., so called as issued at Luxemburg, F. Luxembourg (ME. Lussheburge, etc.).*] A coin of base metal made (chiefly at Luxemburg) in imitation of

the English silver penny, and illegally imported by merchants into England in the reign of Edward III.

God woot, no Lussheburghes payen ye!
Chaucer, Prolog. to Monk's Tale, l. 74.

As in *Lusseborow* is a lyther alay, and zet loketh he lyke a sterlyuge.

The merke of that mone is good, ac the metal is fieble.
Piers Plowman (B), XV. 342.

lushington (lush'ing-ton), *n.* [*See lush*³.] A tippler. [*Eng. slang.*]

They hadn't a single drain that night, I'll go bail, but still they didn't look like regular lushingtons at all.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 216.

lushioust, a. An older spelling of *luscious*.

lushlyt, adv. [*ME. luschly; < lush*¹ + *-ly*².] Laxly; slackly. *Prompt. Parv., p. 317.*

lushy (lush'i), *a.* [*< lush*³ + *-y*¹.] Tipsy or under the influence of intoxicating liquor. [*Slang.*]

Lusitanian (lū-si-tā'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< Lusitania* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the territory or people of Lusitania, a province of ancient Spain (Hispania), including almost all of modern Portugal and part of modern Spain, and now used as a political synonym of *Portugal*; hence, Portuguese. — **Lusitanian region or province**, in *zoögeog.*, a terrestrial area embracing the countries bordering the Mediterranean, with Switzerland, Austria, the Crimea, and Caucasus.

II. n. An inhabitant of ancient Lusitania or of modern Portugal; a Portuguese.

lusk¹ (lusk), *a. and n.* [*Prob. < Icel. löskr, weak, idle: see lash*² (and *lush*¹). Cf. *Ir. lus-gaim, I lurk.*] **I. a.** Lazy; slothful.

He had visited here his holy congregacions, in diuers corners and luskus lanes.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 344. (Richardson.)

II. n. An idle, lazy fellow; a lubber.

Here is a great knave; i. e. a great lyther lusk; or a stout ydell lubbar.

Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540). (Halliwell.)

The lusk in health is worse far
Than he that keeps his bed.

Kendal, Poems (1577). (Nares.)

lusk² (lusk), *v. i.* [*< lusk, n.*] To be idle, indolent, or unemployed; lie or loll about lazily.

Not that I mean to fain an idle God,
That lusk in Heav'n and never looks abroad.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Themis selfe, . . .

If that she were incarnate in our time,
She might lusk scorned in disdaind slime.

Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. v.

luskard¹, *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A sort of grape. The great red grapes, the muscadine, the verjuice grape, and the luskard.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 25.

luskard² (lus'king), *a.* Same as *luskish*. *Mir. for Mags.*

luskish¹ (lus'kish), *a.* [*< lusk* + *-ish*¹.] Inclined to lusk or be lazy; lazy; slothful.

They lone no idle bench whistlers, nor luskish fators: for young and old sre whcllie addicted to thriuing, the men commonlie to traffike, the women to spinning and carding.

Hobinshead, Descrip. of Ireland, iii.

Rouse thee, thou sluggish bird, this mirthful May,
For shame, come forth, and leave thy luskish nest.

Drayton, The Owl. (Nares.)

luskishly¹ (lus'kish-li), *adv.* In a luskish manner; lazily.

luskishness¹ (lus'kish-nes), *n.* The quality of being luskish; disposition to indolence; laziness. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 35.*

lursorioust (lū-sō'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. lursorius, of or belonging to a player: see luseroy.*] Of or pertaining to play; sportive.

Many too nicely take exceptions at cards, tables, and dice, and such mixed lursorious lots.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 315.

luseroy (lū'sō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *luserio*, < L. *luserius*, of or belonging to a player, sportive, < *luser*, a player, < *ludere*, pp. *luserus*, play: see *ludicrous*.] Used in play or in sports or games; playful: as, *luseroy* methods of instructing children. [*Archaic.*]

How bitter have some been against all luseroy lots, or any play with chance!

Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 120. (Latham.)

Arabesques of Poetry, thos luseroy effusions on chimerical objects.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 252.

lusshet, v. i. An obsolete form of *lush*².

lussheburget, n. See *lushburg*.

lust¹ (lust), *n.* [*< ME. lust, < AS. lust, desire, pleasure, = OS. OFries. MD. D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. lust = Icel. lust = Dan. Sw. lyst = Goth. lustus, desire; an abstract noun with formative -t, orig. -tus (as in Goth. lustus, a proof, < kiusan, prove, choose: see cost*¹), from an appar. √ *lus*, which can hardly be identical

with the $\sqrt{\text{lus}}$ of *loose, lose¹, loss*, etc., but is perhaps ult. akin to Gr. *λίαισθα*, Skt. $\sqrt{\text{lash}}$, desire. Hence *lust¹*, *v.*, *lust²*, *v.* and *n.*, *lust³*, etc.: see these words.] 1†. Desire, inclination, or wish in general.

Your commaundment to kepe, as my kynd brother,
And my lord, that is tell, my *lust* shall be ay!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6140.

There be commonly prepared certain sauces, which shall give men a great *lust* and appetite to their meals.
Lutimer, Misc. Select.

We act our mimie tricks with that free licence,
That *lust*, that pleasure, that security,
As if we practised in a paste-board case.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, I. 1.

2. Intense longing desire; eagerness for possession or enjoyment: as, the *lust* of gain.

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satisfied upon them.
Ex. xv. 9.

Ill men have a *lust* to hear others' sins.
B. Jonson, *Apol.* to Postaster.

Yet still insatiate, still with rage on flame;
Such is the *lust* of never-dying fame!
Pope, *Illiad*, xx. 590.

Specifically—3. Evil propensity; depraved affection or desire.

"Thanne artow inparfil," quod he, "and one of Prydes knyghtes;
For such a *luste* and lykynge Lucifer fel fram heuene."
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 51.

They [my Sponsors] didd promise and vow . . . that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful *lusts* of the flesh.
Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

The ambitious conqueror had trodden whole nations under his feet, to satisfy the *lust* of power.
Story, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

4. In absolute use, carnal desire; sexual appetite; unlawful desire of sexual pleasure; concupiscence.

So *lust*, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on garbage. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 5. 55.

In *lust* the permanent end is the mastering of the sensuous objects which excite appetite.
F. H. Bradley, *Ethical Studies*, p. 253, note.

lust¹ (*lust*), *v. i.* [*ME. lusten*; < *lust¹*, *n.* The elder form of the verb is *lust²*, *q. v.*] 1. To desire eagerly; long: with *after* or *for*.

Thou mayest kill and eat flesh in all thy gates, whatsoever thy soul *lusteth after*.
Deut. xii. 15.

2†. To take pleasure; delight; like.

Noght ferfull, ne furse, faueret full wele,
Louet he no lede that *lustide* in wrange.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3869.

We tauked of their to moch libertie, to Hue as they *lust*.
Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 20.

They rate the goods without reason as they *lust* themselves.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 271.

Specifically—3. To have evil desire.

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. *Jas.* iv. 5.

4. To have carnal desire: with *after*.

Whosoever looketh on a woman to *lust after* her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart.
Mat. v. 28.

lust^{2†} (*lust*), *v.* A Middle English form of *lust¹*.

lust-breathed (*lust'breht*), *a.* Animated by *lust*. *Schmidt*.

Borne by the trustless wings of false desire,
Lust-breathed Tarquin leaves the Roman host.
Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 3.

lust-dieted (*lust'di'e-ted*), *a.* Faring voluptuously. *Schmidt*.

Let the superfluous and *lust-dieted* man
That slaves your ordinance, that will not see
Because he does not feel, feel your power quickly.
Shak., *Lear*, iv. 1. 70.

luster¹ (*lus'tér*), *n.* [*lust¹* + *-er¹*.] One who lusts; one inflamed with *lust*.

Hear, and fear, all *lusters* after strange women!
Dr. Clerke, *Sermons* (1637), p. 499. (*Latham*.)

luster², *lustre¹* (*lus'tér*), *n.* [*F. lustre* = Sp. *lustre* (after *F. ?*) = It. *lustro*, splendor, brilliancy, luster, < ML. **lustrum* (?), splendor; cf. *lustrum*, a window, < L. **lustrus*, shining (in *lustrare*, shine, *illustrare*, shine upon, *illustris*, lighted up, etc.), for orig. **lustrus*, < *luere*, shine: see *lucent*.] 1. The quality of shining; brilliancy or refulgence, from inherent constitution or artificial polish; splendor; glow; sheen; gloss; as, the *luster* of the stars, or of gold.

So have I seen the brightest Stars deny'd
To shew their *Lustre* in some gloomy Night.
Hovell, *Letters*, I. v. 22.

A mien majestic, with dark brows, that show
The tranquil *lustre* of a lofty mind.
Cowper, *Sonnet to Diodati*.

We have formerly remarked on the great charm of *Lustra*. It seems to have a power to redeem bad combinations of colours. Red-yellow is unharmonious as colour, but

red-gold is a resplendent effect. The blue lake with its green banks would not be agreeable, but for the *lustre* of the watery expanse. *A. Bain*, *Emotions and Will*, p. 227.

2. In *mineral*, a variation in the nature of the reflecting surface of minerals. In this sense the word designates, first, the kind or quality of the light reflected; second, the degree of intensity. The principal kinds of *luster* are: *metallic*, as in pyrites and galena; *adamantine*, as in the diamond; *vitreous*, as in glass; *resinous*, as in zinc-blende; *greasy*, as in calcite; *pearly*, as in gypsum; and *silky*, as in amianthus.

But he by good use and experyence, hathe in his eye the ryghte marke and very trewe *lustre* of the dyamonte.
Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 73.

3. The state or quality of being illustrious or famous; brilliant distinction; brilliancy, as of a person, a deed, an event, or the like.

Pompey did so conquer, as he sway arose againe with great *lustre* and with greater terror.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 322.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *lustre*.
Sir H. Walton.

It will appear that this quality [eourage] has a peculiar *lustre*, which it derives wholly from itself, and from that noble elevation inseparable from it. *Hume*, *Of Morals*, § 7.

No doubt the sippers of wits and philosophers acquire much *lustre* by time and renown.
Emerson, *Clubs*.

4. A branched candelabrum or chandelier ornamented with prisms or pendants of glass.

Double rows of *lustres* lighted up the nave. *Eustace*.
We were . . . in the dining-room; the *lustre*, which had been lit for dinner, filled the room with a festal breadth of light.
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xiv.

5. The quality of glossiness or brilliancy in a textile material or in a finished fabric: as, the *luster* of wool or of satin.

The superior value of these [long wools] lies in what is known in the wool trade as *lustre*: that is, a peculiar silvery brightness of hair which it does not lose in process of manufacture.
Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 976.

6. A thin and light kind of poplin.—*Cantharid luster*, in *ceram.*, a name given to luster showing the green and blue iridescence of the insect cantharis.—*Cupreous luster*, a luster like that of a fresh surface of metallic copper.—*Gold luster*. See *gold*.—*Madreperla luster*, a luster having a reflection showing like that of mother-of-pearl.—*Mohair luster*. See *mohair*.—*Platinum luster*, a variety of metallic luster produced by means of a platinum glaze, and somewhat resembling burnished silver. Hence its more common name, *silver luster*. = *Syn. 1*. Refulgence.—3. *Glory*, *celebrity*.—1 and 3. *Effulgence*, *Brilliance*, etc. See *radiance*.

luster², *lustre¹* (*lus'tér*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lustered*, *lusted*, ppr. *lustering*, *lustring*. [*lust²*, *lustre¹*, *n.* Cf. *lustrate*.] To impart luster or gloss to.

Plush goods can be wholly *lustered* or delicately embellished [with a lustering-machine].
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxxi. (1886), p. 316.

luster³, *lustre²* (*lus'tér*), *n.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *lustre* = Sp. *lustro*, < L. *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, an expiatory offering, such as was made by the censors for the whole people every five years; hence, a period of five years, any definite period; < *luere*, wash, cleanse, akin to *lavare*, wash: see *lave²*.] Same as *lustrum*.

When fine *lustres* of his age expir'd,
Feeling his stomach and his strength aspir'd
To worthier wars.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., Babylon.
The next ten years . . . [Longfellow's] sixth and seventh *lustres*—are the period of his best work.
Princeton Rev., II. 299.

luster^{4†}, *n.* [*L. lustrum*, a slough, bog, den of wild beasts, an evil haunt; a diff. word from *lustrum*, a purification, but of like formation; < *luere*, wash, = Gr. *λοειν*, wash: see *lave²*.] The den or abode of a wild beast.

But turning to his *luster*, calves and dam
He shows abhorred death. *Chapman*.

lustered, *lusted* (*lus'tèrd*), *p. a.* Having a luster; especially, in *ceram.*, (a) having a thin glaze as in ancient Greek pottery (see *lustrous glaze*, under *glaze*); (b) having a metallic luster, like majolica, etc.; painted in luster-colors.

Lustered pieces are very rare in Portugal, and are mostly rough in glaze, and clumsy in design.
The Academy, No. 877, p. 139.

The plate (Majolica) with a profile of Cæsar en grisaille, on a gold ground, with a border of grotesques *lustered* with ruby on deep blue, . . . the plate *lustered* in gold and ruby.
Art Journal, VIII. 108.

lustering, *lustring¹* (*lus'tér-ing*, -*tring*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *luster²*, *v.*] 1. The process of making lustrous or glossy.—2. In *metal-working*, same as *brightening*, I.—3. A process for giving to woollen cloth a permanent gloss and smooth surface which will not roughen with wear. This is accomplished by stretching the cloth tightly on a perforated copper cylinder, which is then placed in a steam-chest and the steam turned on.

4. A treatment of furs to render them smooth.
—5. A polishing material, as the black polish used for stoves.

lusterless, *lustreless* (*lus'tér-les*), *a.* [*lust²* + *-less*.] Without luster.

luster-ware (*lus'tér-wär*), *n.* Stoneware or crockery having surface ornamentations in metallic colors: a trade-name. Such ware is said to be decorated with *luster*, gold *luster*, platinum *luster*, copper *luster*, etc. It is to be distinguished from lustered pottery of the decorative sort.

luster-wash (*lus'tér-wosh*), *n.* In *ceram.*, a thin wash of the metallic pigment used to produce any luster.

lustful (*lust'fúl*), *a.* [*ME. lustful*, < *AS. lustfull*, desirous, < *lust*, desire, + *full*, full: see *lust¹* and *-ful*.] 1. Having prurient lust; incontinent; libidinous.

Eneompass'd with thy *lustful* paramours.
Shak., I Hen. VI., lii. 2. 53.

2. Marked by or pertaining to lust; exciting or manifesting lust.

And Cupid still emongest them kindled *lustfull* tyrea.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. I. 39.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarged.
Milton, *P. L.*, I. 415.

3†. Vigorous; robust; stout; lusty.

The want of *lustful* health
Could not be half so grievful to your grace
As these most wretched tidings that I bring.
Sackville, *Gorbodue*, iii. 1.

= *Syn.* See list under *lascivious*.

lustfully (*lust'fúl-i*), *adv.* In a lustful manner.

lustfulness (*lust'fúl-nes*), *n.* [*ME. lustfulness*, < *AS. lustfulness*, < *lustfull*, desirous: see *lustful*.] The state of being lustful; libidinousness.

lustic¹ (*lus'tik*), *a.* [Irreg. < *lust* + *-ic*.] Lusty; vigorous; jovial.

As *lustick* and frolick as lards in their bowers. *Browne*.

lustihed¹, *n.* [*ME. lustyhede*, *lustihed*; < *lusty* + *-hed*. Cf. *lustihood*.] Same as *lustihood*.

Defaute of slepe and heviness,
Hath sleyen my spirite of quynness,
That I have lost al *lustyhede*.
Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, I. 27.

lustihood (*lus'ti-húð*), *n.* [= *D. lustigheid* = MLG. *lusticheit* = MHG. *lusticheit* (cf. *G. lustigkeit*) = Sw. *lustighet* = Dan. *lystighed*; as *lusty* + *-hood*. Cf. *lustihed¹*.] The quality of being lusty; vigor of body. [Archaic.]

He is so full of *lustihood*, he will ride
Joust for it, and win.
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

lustily (*lus'ti-li*), *adv.* In a lusty manner; vigorously; strongly.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1. 20†.

lustiness (*lus'ti-nes*), *n.* [*ME. lustynesse*; < *lusty* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being lusty; vigor; robustness.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*.
Dryden, tr. of *Persius's Satires*, vi., note.

2†. Pleasure; delight; enjoyment.

For sothly al the mount of Citheron,
Ther Venus hath hire principal dwelling,
Was schewed on the wal in portreyng,
With al the garlyn and the *lustynesse*.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 1081.

lustless¹ (*lust'les*), *a.* [*lust¹*, *n.*, + *-less*. Cf. *lustless*.] Listless; languid; lifeless; indifferent.

Indeed, in sleepe
The slouthfull body that doth love to steepe
His *lustlesse* limbes, and drone his baser mind,
Dost praise thee oft. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. iv. 56.

lustra, *n.* Latin plural of *lustrum*.

lustral (*lus'tral*), *a.* [= *F. Sp. lustral* = It. *lustrale*, < L. *lustralis*, < *lustrum*, purificatory sacrifice: see *lustrum*.] 1. Used in purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refined,
More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth*.

Aztec life ended as it had begun, with ceremonial lustration; it was one of the funeral ceremonies to sprinkle the head of the corpse with the *lustral* water of this life.
E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 395.

2. Pertaining to purification: as, *lustral* days.

Bloodshed demanded the *lustral* ceremony.
E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 398.

3. Of or pertaining to or occurring in a lustrum.

As this general tax upon industry was collected every fourth year, it was styled the *lustral* contribution.
Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, xvii.

lustrate¹ (*lus'trát*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *lustrated*, ppr. *lustrating*. [*L. lustratus*, pp. of *lustrare* (> It. *lustrare* = Pg. *Sp. lustrar* = *F. lustrer*), purify by means of a propitiatory offering, < *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice: see *lustrum*.] To make clear or pure; purify by or as if by the ceremony of lustration. See *lustrum*.

When we have found this execrable thing, which hath brought all our plagues on us, then must we purge and cleanse and *lustrate* the whole city for its sake.
Hammond, *Works*, IV. 639.

Mediæval Tatar tribes, some of whom had conscientious scruples against bathing, have found passing through fire or between two fires a sufficient purification, and the household stuff of the dead was lustrated in this latter way. *E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 393.*

lustrate² (lus'trāt), *v. i.* [*< L. lustratus, pp. of lustrare, review, survey, go around, wander, deflected use of lustrare, purify by means of a propitiatory offering: see lustrate, luster*⁴.] To go about; wander.

Thrice through Aventine mount he doth lustrate.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (Nares.)

lustrate³ (lus'trāt), *v. t.* [*< ML. lustratus, pp. of lustrare, illustrate, adorn, < *lustrum, splendor: see luster*², *luster*¹. Cf. *illustrate*.] To luster.

Making, dressing, and lustrating of plain black alamoses, renforcez, and lustrings.
Act of Parliament (1698), quoted in Drapers' Dict., p. 210.

lustration (lus-trā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. lustration* = *Sp. lustracion* = *Pg. lustração* = *It. lustrazione*, *< L. lustratio(-n)*], an expiation, *< lustrare, pp. lustratus, purify: see lustrate*¹.] Ceremonial purification; especially, a religious act of purification or cleansing by the use of water or certain sacrifices or ceremonies, or both, performed among the ancients upon persons, armies, cities, localities, animals, etc. The ceremony was practised by the Greeks chiefly to free its subjects from the pollution of crime, but by the Romans as a general means of securing a divine blessing, and in some cases at regular fixed intervals, as of the whole people every five years.

This was the sense of the old world in their lustrations, and of the Jews in their preparatory baptisms.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 633.

Let his baptismal drops for us atone;
Lustrations for offences not his own.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, I. 189.

lustrer¹, **lusted**, etc. See **luster**², etc.

lustrer², *n.* See **luster**³.
lustrical (lus'tri-kal), *a.* [*< L. lustricus, of or belonging to purification. < lustrum, a purificatory sacrifice: see lustrum*.] Pertaining to purification by lustration: said of the day on which a Roman infant was purified and named.

This name was properly personal, equivalent to that of baptism with us, and imposed with ceremonies somewhat analogous to it on the ninth day, called the *lustrical*, or day of purification.
Middleton, Cicero, I. § 1.

lustrine (lus'trin), *n.* [*< F. lustrine, < It. lustrino, a shining silk tinsel, < lustrō, luster: see luster*².] Same as **lustring**².

lustring¹, *n.* See **lustring**.
lustring² (lus'tring), *n.* [*A corruption (still further corrupted in lutestring*²), simulating *string*, of *lustrine: see lustrine*.] A species of glossy silk fabric: a term more used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries than now, and denoting generally plain solid silk, neither figured nor corded, nor having a satin surface.

The fraudulent importation of foreign alamoses and lustrings.
Act of Parliament (1698), quoted in Drapers' Dict., p. 209.

lustrous (lus'trus), *a.* [*< OF. lustroux = Sp. Pg. It. lustrō, lustrō, < ML. *lustrum, luster: see luster*².] 1. Giving out or shedding light, as the sun or a fire; bright; brilliant; luminous: chiefly used figuratively.

The more lustrous the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 956.

Some sparks of a lustrous spirit will shine through the disguise of a beggar.
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

2. Reflecting light; having a brilliant surface.
My sword and yours are kin. Good sparks and lustrous.
Shak., All's Well, II. 1. 41.

A lustrous surface reflects the light of the surrounding objects, and gives rise to the play of a thin radiance, as of a slight film or ganze, softening without obscuring the colour beneath.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 227.

Lustrous glaze. See **glaze**. = **Syn.** Radiant, brilliant.

lustrously (lus'trus-li), *adv.* In a lustrous manner; brilliantly; luminously.

lustrum (lus'trum), *n.*; pl. *lustrums* or *lustra* (-trumz, -trā). [= *F. lustr* = *Sp. Pg. It. lustrō*, *< L. lustrum, a purificatory sacrifice, a period of five years: see luster*³.] 1. A lustration or purification; particularly, the ceremonial purification of the whole Roman people, performed at the end of every five years. Hence—2. A space of five years.

lustwort (lust'wört), *n.* The sundew, a plant of the genus *Drosera*, especially the common *D. rotundifolia*.

lusty (lus'ti), *a.* [*< ME. lusty* (= *D. G. Sw. lustig* = *Dan. lystig*), pleasant, merry; *< lust + -y*¹.] 1. Exciting desire; pleasant; agreeable; attractive; handsome.

That was or might be lusty to his herte. *Lydgate.*
So lovedst thou the lusty Hyacinth;
So lovedst thou the faire Coronis deare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xl. 37.

2. Full of or characterized by life, spirit, vigor, or health; stout; vigorous; robust; healthy; strong; lively.

Who satisfeth thy mouth with good things, making thee young and lusty as an eagle.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Pa. ciii. 5.

Give me a bow of lusty wine. *B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.*
Our two boys are lusty travellers.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 417.

3. Impudent; saucy.

Cassins' soldiers did shew themselves verie stubborne and lustie in the camp. *North, tr. of Plutarch. (Latham.)*

4. Bulky; large; of great size.

A thriving gamester, that doth chance to win
A lusty sum, while the good hand doth ply him.
Ford, Fancies, Prol.

5. Full-bodied or stout from pregnancy. [*Colloq.*]—6. Lustful; hot-blooded.

Before the flood thou with thy lusty crew,
False titled sons of God, roaming the earth,
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men.
Milton, P. R., II. 178.

= **Syn.** 2. *Strong, Sturdy*, etc. See **robust**.

lusty-gallant, *n.* The name of an old dance and probably of a popular ballad in the sixteenth century. *Nares.*

After all they danst *lustie gallant*, and a drunken Danish lavaito or two, and so departed.
Nash, Terrors of the Night (1594). (Nares.)

lustyhedet, *n.* See **lustihed**.
lusus naturæ (lū'sus nā-tū-rē). [*L.: lusus, a play, < ludere, pp. lusus, play (see ludicrous); natura, gen. of natura, nature: see nature*.] A freak of nature; anything of a monstrous or unnatural kind; specifically, in *nat. hist.* and *phys. geog.*, an isolated and curious growth or form, including, in natural history, mere unusual variations as well as pronounced monstrosities.

lutanist (lū'tā-nist), *n.* [*Also lutenist, lutinist; < ML. lutanista, a player on the lute, < lutana, a lute: see lute*¹.] A person who plays on a lute.

If he never learn'd and practis'd on the lute, he will not be able . . . to make any musick upon that instrument, even after he sees plainly and comprehends fully all that the cunning *lutenist* doth.

Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul, xi.
As music follows the finger
Of the dreaming *lutanist*.
Lowell, Telepathy.

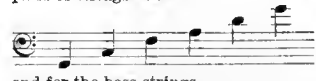
lutarious (lū-tā'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. lutarius, of or belonging to mud, < lutum, mud: see lute*², *n.*] Pertaining to, living in, or of the color of mud.

A scaly tortoise-shell, of the *lutarious* kind (*Emys lutaria*).
N. Grex, Museum.

lutation (lū-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< F. lutation = Sp. lutacion, < L. lutatio(-n), < lutare, pp. lutatus, daub with mud, < lutum, mud: see lute*², *n.*] The act or method of luting vessels.

lute¹ (lūt), *n.* [*< ME. lute* (= *D. luit* = *MLG. lüte* = *MHG. lüte, G. laute* = *Sw. luta* = *Dan. luth*), *< OF. lut, leut, F. luth* = *It. liuto, leuto, liudo* (> *Ngr. laōrov*; *ML. lutana*), *< Sp. laúd, orig. *alaúd* = *Pg. alaude, a lute, < Ar. al'ūd, a lute, < al, the, + 'ūd, a lute, harp, lit. wood, timber, whence also the senses 'stick, 'staff, etc.*] A mediæval musical instrument, the type of the class which has strings stretched over a resonant body and a long fretted neck, and which is played by twanging or snapping the strings with the fingers.

The back of the body was either flat, as in the modern guitar, or, more often, rounded or pear-shaped, like that of a mandolin. The front of the body, or belly, had one or more sound-holes. The strings were usually of catgut, arranged in pairs of unisons, and divided into two groups, one of which lay over the finger-board, so as to be stopped upon the frets, while the other lay beside the finger-board, so as to be played un-stopped for the bass. The number of strings varied considerably, as did the tuning or *accordatura*; a common tuning for the six upper pairs of strings was



and for the bass strings



The frets were arranged so as to yield semitones. The tone was sweet, but light and incapable of much variation. The construction of the instrument was not strong enough to make the tuning sure or stable. In the effort to obtain varied and striking effects, many modifications were attempted, such as the archlute, the chitarrone, the harp-lute, and the theorbo, in which the number of strings was increased, the bass strings attached to a second neck above the first one, or metal strings introduced. A group or family of lutes of different sizes was also elaborated for concerted music; but the mechanical and acoustical feebleness of the type prevented the results from being



Lute.

permanently satisfactory. Great care was often expended, however, upon the wood and the decoration of lutes, so that many of them were very beautiful in appearance. Music for the lute was written in a peculiar system of letters or numerals called *tablature*. Historically the lute is connected with the Egyptian nefer, and perhaps with the Hebrew nebel, and it continued in use in Europe till about 1750; its existing relatives are the guitar, the mandolin, and the banjo.

lute¹ (lūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *luted*, ppr. *luting*. [*< ME. luten; < lute*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To play on or as on a lute.

Knavea are men
That lute and flute fantastic tenderness.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To play the lute.
Trenthe trompede tho, and song "Te deum laudamus";
And then lutede Loue in a fowd note.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 470.

2. To sound sweetly, like a lute. [*Poetical.*]

And in the air, her new voice luting soft,
Cried, "Lycius! gentle Lycius!" *Keats, Lamia, I.*

lute² (lūt), *n.* [*< OF. lut, clay, mold, loam, dirt, F. lut, lute (in chem. sense), = It. luto, clay, mud, mire, lute, < L. lūtum, mud, lit. 'that which is washed down,' < luere, wash, = Gr. lōvov, wash. Cf. luster*⁴.] 1. A composition of clay or other tenacious substance used for stopping the joints of vessels, as in chemical operations or in founding, so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air.—2. An external coating of clay, sand, or other substance applied to a glass retort, to enable it to support a high temperature without fusing or cracking.—3. A brickmakers' straight-edge, a tool used to strike off surplus clay from a brick-mold, and to level the molding-floor.—4. A rubber packing-ring compressed between the lip and the lid of a jar to exclude the air.—**Coppersmiths' lute**, bullocks' blood thickened with finely powdered quicklime. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf., p. 629.*

lute³ (lūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *luted*, ppr. *luting*. [= *F. luter*; from the noun: see **lute**², *n.*] To close or coat with lute; smear with any adhesive substance for the purpose of closing cracks or joints. A glass retort is said to be *luted* when it is smeared over with clay to enable it to resist more perfectly the effects of heat, and thus guard it against fusion.

Lute me up in a glass with my own seals.
B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated.

Small boats, made of the barks of trees, sowed with barke and well luted with gumme.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 135.

lute⁴, *a., n., and adv.* A Middle English form of **lute**¹.

lute⁵, *v.* A Middle English form of **lout**¹.

lute-backed (lūt'bakt), *a.* Having a curved spine. *Holland.*

lutenist (lū'tē-nist), *n.* See **lutanist**.

luteoleine, luteoline (lū-tē-ō-lē-in, or lū'tē-ō-lē-in), *n.* [*< F. luteoline, luteoline, < L. luteolus, yellowish, dim. of luteus, golden-yellow: see luteous*¹.] The yellow coloring matter of weld or dyer's-weed (C₂₀H₁₄O₈). When sublimed it crystallizes in needles.

luteolous (lū-tē-ō-lus), *a.* [*< L. luteolus, dim. of luteus, golden-yellow: see luteous*.] Yellowish; faintly luteous.

The microgonidia indefinite in number, much the smallest, pale or dirty green or luteolous.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 99.

luteous¹ (lū'tē-us), *a.* [*< L. luteus, golden-yellow, flame-colored, rose-colored, < lūtum, a weed used in dyeing yellow, weld*.] Of a golden-yellow color; also, more generally, yellow with a tinge of red, somewhat approaching the color of saffron or the yolk of an egg.

luteous² (lū'tē-us), *a.* [*< L. luteus, muddy, < lūtum, mud: see lute*², *n.*] Like mud or clay.

luter (lū'tēr), *n.* A lutist. *Lerins; Baret.* [*Rare.*]

lutescent (lū-tes'ent), *a.* [*< lut(eous)*¹ + *-escent*.] The form was appar. suggested by *L. lutescen(-t)s*, ppr. of *lutescere*, turn to mud, *< lūtum, mud: see lute*², *n.*] Yellow-tinged; tending to be or become luteous.

lutestring¹ (lūt'string), *n.* [*< lute*¹ + *string*.] 1. A string such as was used on a lute.—2. One of certain noctuid moths: so called from the lines on the fore wings, likened to lute-strings: as, the poplar-lutestring, *Cymatophora* or; the lesser lutestring, *C. dibuta*.

lutestring² (lūt'string), *n.* [*A corruption of lustring, q. v.*] 1. A plain glossy kind of silk formerly used for women's dresses.—2. A ribbon of such silk.—To speak in lutestring¹, to speak in an affected manner.

I was led to trouble you with these observations by a passage which, to speak in lutestring, I met with this morning in the course of my reading. *Junius, Letters.*

Lutetia (lū-tē'shi-ā), *n.* [*NL., < L. Lutetia, a city of Gaul (also called Lutetia Parisiorum),*

now Paris.] 1. The twenty-first planetoid, discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris in 1852.—2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *Deshayes.*

Lutetian (lū-tē'shān), *a.* [*< L. Lutetia* (also called *Lutetia Parisiorum*, Paris) + *-ian.*] Relating or pertaining to ancient Lutetia in Gaul, or poetically to Paris in France, its modern representative; Parisian.

luth (lūth), *n.* A name of the soft turtle, *Dermatochelys (Sphargis) coriacea.* See cut under *leatherback.*

lutheri, *a.* A Middle English form of *lither*¹.

Lutheran (lū'thēr-ən), *u. and n.* [= Sp. It. *Lutherano* = Pg. *Lutherano* (cf. *F. Luthérien*, *G. Lutheranisch*, etc.), *< NL. Lutheranus*, of *Luther*, *< Lutherus*, *G. Luther*, *Luther.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Martin Luther, the reformer (1483–1546), or to the Evangelical Protestant Church of Germany which bears his name, or to the doctrines taught by Luther or held by the Evangelical Lutheran Church.—**Lutheran Bible.** See *Bible*, 1.—**Lutheran Church,** the Protestant Church of Germany, established by Martin Luther and other reformers in the sixteenth century. It was named the *Evangelical Church* by Luther, to designate it as the ancient Christian church reformed and reorganized according to the Gospel. Protestants were at first called *Lutherans* in reproach by the opponents of the Reformation, and the name was generally accepted, notwithstanding the protestations of Luther against it. The church is historically known as the *Evangelical Lutheran Church*, in distinction from the Roman Catholic Church and from the Reformed or Calvinistic Church and other Protestant churches. The dogmatic symbols of the Lutheran Church are nine in number. Three of them are those of the early Christian church, namely the Apostle's Creed, the Nicene Creed, and the Athanasian Creed. The six others are the products of the Reformation. These are the Augsburg Confession (1530), the Apology of the Augsburg Confession (1539), the Schmalkald Articles (1537), the two Catechisms of Luther (1529), and the Formula of Concord (1577). These Confessions, together with the ecumenical creeds above mentioned, form the Book of Concord of 1580, and constitute the symbolical books of the Lutheran Church. The Augsburg Confession, however, is the only symbol which has been universally adopted by all branches of the Lutheran Church, some of which accept no other as binding. The creed of the church includes the doctrines of justification by faith alone, universal depravity, the vicarious atonement, regeneration, progressive sanctification, a true sacramental but not a material presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper, and the use of both the Bible and the sacraments as means of grace. In its manner of worship the Lutheran Church is liturgical, but it recognizes no organized hierarchy, with different ranks of ministry, *jure divino.* In the established churches of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, which are Lutheran in doctrine, there are bishops or superintendents (see *episcopacy*), and in Sweden there is an archbishop; but their authority is derived from the bodies which appoint them, and their powers are very limited. Where Lutheranism is the established religion the sovereign is recognized as the head of the church, which is governed by consistories appointed by the government and composed of both clergymen and laymen. Throughout most of Germany (in Prussia and in many other countries) the Protestant state establishment is the United Evangelical Church, a union of former Lutheran and Reformed (Calvinist) churches, and dissenting Lutherans are commonly called *Old Lutherans.* In the United States the Lutheran Church at present consists of four general independent organizations. Each of these is governed by a general representative body, named respectively the General Synod, the General Council, the United Synod of the South, and the Synodical Conference (Missouri Lutherans). These general bodies consist of both clerical and lay delegates, elected by the district synods of which they are composed. There are also fourteen independent Lutheran synods in the United States.

II. n. A disciple or follower of Luther; one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther; a member of the Lutheran Church.

I know her [Anne Bliven] for
A spleeny Lutheran. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, *iii.* 2. 99.

Lutheranism (lū'thēr-ən-izm), *n.* [= *F. Luthéranisme* = Sp. It. *Luteranismo* = Pg. *Lutheranismo*, *< NL. Lutheranismus*, *< Lutheranus*, *Lutheran*; see *Lutheran* and *-ism.*] The principles of the Reformation as represented by Luther; the doctrines and ecclesiastical system of the Lutheran Church.

Lutherism (lū'thēr-izm), *n.* [*< Luther* (see *Lutheran*) + *-ism.*] 1. That which is characteristic or peculiar to Luther; also, an imitation of Luther.—2. Lutheranism.

Lutherist (lū'thēr-ist), *n.* [*< Luther* (see *Lutheran*) + *-ist.*] A student of Luther; one versed in or devoted to the study of Luther's life and works.

The first of living Lutherists. *The American*, *VII* 121.

lutherly, *a. and adv.* A Middle English form of *litherly*¹.

luting (lū'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lute*², *v.*] Same as *lute*².

lutist (lū'tist), *n.* [*< lute*¹ + *-ist.*] A lute-player.

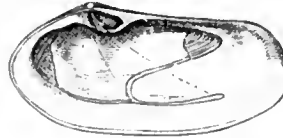
lutose (lū'tōs), *a.* [= It. *lutoso*, *< L. lutosus*, *muddy*, *< lutum*, *mud*; see *lute*², *n.*] Miry; covered with clay; specifically, in *entom.*, cov-

ered with a powdery substance resembling mud, which easily rubs off.

Lutra (lū'trā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. lutra*, *lytra*, an otter, perhaps *< luere*, *wash*; see *lute*².] 1. The leading genus of *Lutrinae*, formerly including the sea-otters as well as the land-otters, now confined to land-otters in which the claws are well formed and the tail is terete. Compare *Pteronura*. The dental formula is: 3 incisors and 1 canine above and below on each side, 4 premolars in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, and 1 molar above and 2 below on each side—in all, 36 teeth, of which the upper molar is large and quadrate. The skull is flat, and greatly contracted between the orbits, with a short blunt rostrum and turgid occipital portion, the palate produced far back of the molars, the ante-orbital foramen large, and the pterygoids hamulate. The body is elongate, cylindrical, with long, stout, terete, tapering tail, short limbs, broad webbed feet, obtuse muzzle, and very small ears; the pelage is whole-colored. The common European otter is *L. vulgaris*; that of North America, *L. canadensis*; that of South America, *L. brasiliensis*; and there are others. See *otter*.

2. [*l. e.*] In *her.* See *loutre*.

Lutrinae (lū-trā'ri-ñi), *n.* [*NL.*, so called with some reference to otters, *< L. lutra*, an otter; see *Lutra*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks of the family *Macluridae*; the otter's shells. The oblong gaping shell resembles that of a common cob or clam (*Mya*), but is more porcellaneous, and has a prominent spoon-shaped cartilage plate on each valve, in front of which are one or two teeth.



Otter's-shell (*Lutrinaria oblonga*), right valve.

Lutremyina (lū'trē-mi-ñi), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Lutremys* + *-ina*².] A subfamily of *Cistudinidae*, typified by the genus *Lutremys*, having a well-defined zygomatic arch over the temporal muscle. It includes a number of Old World species, of 5 genera. *J. E. Gray.*

Lutremys (lū'trē-mis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. lutra*, otter, + *Gr. mys*, a tortoise.] A genus of box-tortoises, by many called *Emys*, giving name to the *Lutremyinae*.

Lutridæ (lū'tri-dō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Lutra* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Lutrinæ* (*a*).

Lutrinæ (lū'tri-nō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Lutra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mustelidae*; the otters. (*a*) The sea-otters as well as the land-otters, both having 36 teeth, and the same number of teeth in both jaws, though the formulas are different. (*b*) Land-otters, as distinguished from *Enhydrinae* or sea-otters, having the dental formula as in *Lutra*, the teeth of ordinary or normal carnivorous type, and the hind feet not peculiarly modified. There are several genera, of most parts of the world, as *Lutra*, *Leptonyx* or *Barangia*, *Aonyx*, *Hydrogale*, and *Pteronura*. See *Enhydrinae*.

lutrine (lū'trin), *a.* [*< L. lutra*, otter, + *-ine*¹.] Otter-like; of or pertaining to the *Lutrinæ*.

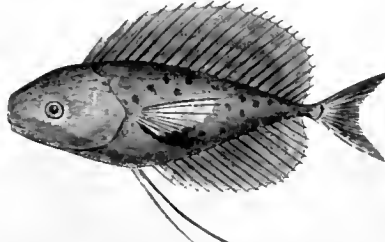
lutulent (lū'tū-lent), *u.* [= It. *lutulento*, *< L. lutulentus*, *muddy*, *< lutum*, *mud*; see *lute*², *n.*] Muddy; turbid; thick.

These then are the waters, . . . the *lutulent*, *spummy*, *maculatory* waters of sin.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 166. (*Davies.*)

Luvavidæ (lū-var'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Luvavus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Luvavus*. It embraces scombroidea with a compressed-oblong body covered with minute scales, small mouth, thoracic vent, a single dorsal and anal fin, and ventrals reduced and closing over the anus. Only one genus and species is known. *Dianidæ* is a synonymy.

Luvavus (lū-vā'rus), *n.* [*NL.*] The only genus of *Luvavidæ*. Only a single rare species is known, *L. imperialis*, of the Mediterranean and adjoining parts of the



Luvavus imperialis (immature form).

Atlantic, attaining a length of 3 feet or more, and remarkable for the atrophy to which the dorsal and anal fins are subjected by age.

luwack (lū'wak), *n.* [Native name; said to be Javanese.] The common paradoxure or palmcat, *Paradoxurus typus*.

lux¹ (luks), *v. t.* [*< F. luxer* = Sp. *lujar* = Pg. *luxar* = It. *lussare*, *< L. luxare*, *put out of joint*, *dislocate*, *luxus*, *out of joint*, *dislocated*, *lit.*

oblique, *< Gr. λοξός*, *oblique*, *slanting*; see *loxia*.] To put out of joint; *luxate*. *Pope*, *Odyssey*, xi.

lux² (luks), *n.* [*< F. luxe* = Sp. *lujo* = Pg. *luxo* = It. *lusso*, *< L. luxus*, *extravagance*, *excess*, *splendor*, *pomp*, *magnificence*, *luxury*.] 1. *Luxury*.

The Pow'r of Wealth I try'd,
And all the various Luxe of costly Pride.

Prior, *Solomon*, II.

2. Richness; superfine quality; elegance; said of material objects. Also *luxe*, as mere French. The *lux* and magnificence of the two.

Howell, *Letters* (1650).

Paper and type are the very acme of refinement and *luxe*, and the work is embellished by five full-page illustrations of considerable beauty. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 591.

lux³ (luks), *n.* [*L.*, *light*; see *light*¹.] Light: a Latin word occurring in some phrases used more or less in English.—**Corona lucis.** See *corona*.

luxate (luk'sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *luxated*, ppr. *luxating*. [*< L. luxatus*, pp. of *luxare*, *dislocate*; see *lux*¹.] To displace or remove from its proper place, as a joint; put out of joint; dislocate.

luxation (luk-sā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. luxation* = Sp. *luxacion* = Pg. *luxação* = It. *lussazione*, *< LL. luxatio(n)*, a dislocation, *< L. luxare*, pp. *luxatus*, *dislocate*; see *lux*¹ and *luxate*.] 1. The act of luxating (a bone), or forcing it from its proper place or articulation.

There needs some little luxation to strain this latter reading to a good sense.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 326.

2. The state of being luxated; a dislocation, as of a joint.

When therefore two bones, which being naturally united make up a joint, are separated from each other, we call it a luxation. *Weseman*, *Surgery*, vii. 2.

luxe (*F.* pron. lüks), *n.* [*F.*: see *lux*².] Same as *lux*². 2.—**Édition de luxe.** See *édition*.

Luxemburgia (luk-sem-bēr'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (A. St. Hilaire, 1818), named after the Duke of Luxembourg, under whose patronage St. Hilaire began his botanical researches in Brazil.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ochnaceæ* and tribe *Luxemburgiæ*. There are 7 species, found only in Brazil, characterized by having five equal, spreading sepals, naked within, eight stamens, and no staminalia. They are handsome trees or shrubs, with alternate, sharply serrate leaves, and terminal racemes of showy yellow flowers. They are apparently scarce in collections.

Luxemburgiæ (luk-sem-bēr-ji'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), *< Luxemburgia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ochnaceæ*, characterized by an eccentric ovary, which is from 2- to 5-celled, or 1-celled with incomplete placentæ, and an indefinite number of ovules. The capsule is many-seeded, and the seeds are albuminous. The tribe includes 6 genera, all South American, of which *Luxemburgia* is the type.

luxullianite (luk-sul'i-an-īt), *n.* [*< Luxullian* (see *def.*) + *-ite*².] A rock consisting of a fine-grained mixture of schorl, feldspar, and quartz, through which are distributed large crystals of red orthoclase, found at Luxullian or Luxullian in Cornwall, England. From this rock was made the sarcophagus of the Duke of Wellington, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

luxuri, *n.* [Irreg. *< luxury*.] A lecher. [Rare.]

The torment to a luxur due.

Middleton, *Father Hubbard's Tales*.

luxuret, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. luxure*, *< L. luxuria*, *luxury*; see *luxury*.] Luxury.

He the forfeit of luxure

Shall tempre. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, vtt.

luxuriance (lug-zū'ri-āns), *n.* [*< F. luxuriance*; as *luxuriant* (*t*) + *-æ*.] The state of being luxuriant; abundant or excessive growth or quantity; strong, vigorous growth; exuberance.

The whole leafy forest stands display'd
In full luxuriance to the sighing gales.

Thomson, *Spring*, I. 93.

= *Syn.* Profusion, superabundance. See *luxurious*.

luxuriancy (lug-zū'ri-ān-si), *n.* [As *luxuriance*: see *-cy*.] Same as *luxuriance*.

luxuriant (lug-zū'ri-ānt), *a.* [= *F. luxuriant* = Sp. *lujuriante* = Pg. *luxuriante* = It. *lussuriant*, *< L. luxuriant* (*t*)-s, ppr. of *luxuriare*, *be rank* or *luxuriant*; see *luxuriate*.] 1. Exuberant in growth; abundant; as, *luxuriant foliage*.

See vine luxuriant verdur'd leaves display,
Supporting tendrils curling all the way.

Parnell, *Gift of Poetry*.

2. Exuberant in quantity; superfluous in abundance.

Prune the luxuriant, the uncouth refine,
But show no mercy to an empty line.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. ii. 174.

English poetry . . . is nothing at present but a combination of *luxuriant* images. Goldsmith, *Vicar*, viii.

3. Supplied in great abundance; replete.

To the north-east spreads St. Leonard's Forest, *luxuriant* with beech and birch and pine, sinking and rising to woody dingles and slopes. E. Dowden, *Shelley*, I. 6.

4. In bot., having the floral envelop so multiplied as to destroy the essential parts: said of a flower: opposed to *mutilated*. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Luxuriosus*, *Luxuriant*. See *luxuriosus*.

luxuriantly (lūg-zū'ri-ant-li), *adv.* In a luxuriant manner or degree; exuberantly.

luxuriate (lūg-zū'ri-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *luxuriated*, ppr. *luxuriating*. [*L. luxuriatus*, pp. of *luxuriare* (> *It. lussuriare* = *Sp. lujuriar* = *Pg. luxuriar* = *OF. luxuriar*), be rank or luxuriose, indulge in luxury, < *luxuria*, luxury: see *luxury*.] 1. To grow exuberantly or in superfluous abundance.—2. To feed or live luxuriously: as, the herds *luxuriate* in the pastures.—3. Figuratively, to indulge without stint; revel in luxury or abundance; take delight: as, to *luxuriate* in description.

During the whole time of their being together, they *luxuriate* in telling one another their minds on whatever subject turns up. T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 1.

luxuriation (lūg-zū'ri-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. luxuriatio* + *-ion*.] The act of luxuriating; the process of growing exuberantly.

luxuriety (lūg-zū'ri-ē-ti), *n.* [*L. luxuri(ous)* + *-ety*.] Same as *luxuriation*. [Rare.]

One may observe a kind of *luxuriety* in the description which the holy historian gives of the transport of the men of Judah upon this occasion. Sterne, *Works*, IV. xi.

luxurious (lūg-zū'ri-us), *a.* [*F. luxurieux* = *Pr. luxorios* = *Sp. lujurioso* = *Pg. luxurioso* = *It. lussurioso*, < *L. luxuriosus*, rank, luxuriant, profuse, excessive, immoderate, < *luxuria*, rankness, luxury: see *luxury*.] 1. Luxuriant; exuberant.

The work under our labour grows, *Luxurious* by restraint: what we by day Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop, or bind, One night or two with wanton growth derides. Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 209.

2. Characterized by indulgence in luxury; given to luxury; voluptuous; indulging freely or excessively in material pleasures or objects of desire: as, a *luxurious* life; *luxurious* cities.

All these the Parthian . . . holds, From the *luxurious* kings of Antioch won. Milton, *P. R.*, iii. 297.

Victims of *luxurious* ease. Cooper, *Task*, i. 625.

3. Ministering to luxury; contributing to free or extravagant indulgence.

Those whom last thou saw'st In triumph and *luxurious* wealth. Milton, *P. L.*, xi. 788.

4. Abounding in that which gratifies the senses; exuberant in means of indulgence or enjoyment; affording abundant material pleasure.

Venus . . . rose not now, as of old, in exposed and *luxurious* loveliness. Macaulay, *Petrarch*.

Soothed by the sweet *luxurious* summer time, And by the cadence of that ancient rhyme. William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 352.

5†. Characterized by lust; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed. Shak., *Much Ado*, iv. 1. 42.

= *Syn.* 2. Epicurean, self-indulgent, sensual.—2-4. *Luxurious*, *Luxuriant*. These words are now never synonymous. *Luxurious* means given to luxury or characterized by luxury: as, *luxurious* people; a *luxurious* life; a *luxurious* table. *Luxuriant* means exuberant in growth: as, the *luxuriant* vegetation of the tropics; by figure, a *luxuriant* style in composition. *Luxurious* implies blame, except where it is used by hyperbole for that which is exceedingly comfortable, etc.: as, a *luxurious* bed. *Luxuriant* does not come enough into the field of the moral for either praise or blame.

luxuriously (lūg-zū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a luxuriant manner; deliciously; voluptuously.

luxuriosness (lūg-zū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being luxuriose.

luxurist (lūg-zū'ri-st), *n.* [*L. luxuria* + *-ist*.] One who is given to luxury. Temple.

luxury (lūg-zū'ri), *n.*; pl. *luxuries* (-riz). [*ME. luxurie* (also *luxure*, q. v.), < *OF. luxurie*, *luxure*, *F. luxure* = *Pr. luxuria* = *Sp. lujuria* = *Pg. luxuria* = *It. lussuria*, < *L. luxuria*, rankness, luxuriance (of vegetation), friskiness, wantonness (of animals), profuse or extravagant living, < *luxus*, extravagance, luxury: see *lux²*.] 1†. Luxuriance; exuberance of growth.—2. A free or extravagant indulgence in pleasure, as of the table; voluptuousness in the gratification of any appetite; also, the free expenditure of wealth for the gratification of one's own desires, as in costly dress and equipage.

Luxury does not consist in the innocent enjoyment of any of the good things which God has created to be re-

ceived with thankfulness, but in the wasteful abuse of them to vicious purposes, in ways inconsistent with sobriety, justice, or charity. Clarke, *Works*, II. cxiv.

First Necessity invented stools, Convenience next suggested elbow chairs, And *Luxury* th' accomplish'd Sofa last. Cooper, *Task*, i. 88.

3. That which is delightful to the senses, the feelings, etc.; especially, that which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite or taste; a dainty: as, a house filled with *luxuries*; the *luxuries* of the table.

Rhyme, that *luxury* of recurrent sound. Prof. Blackie.

4. Exuberant enjoyment; complete gratification or satisfaction, either physical or intellectual.

Learn the *luxury* of doing good. Goldsmith, *Traveller*, I. 22.

The *luxury* of returning to bread again can hardly be imagined by those who have never been deprived of it. Lady Holland, *Sydney Smith*, vii.

5†. Lust; lewd desire; lasciviousness; indulgence in lust.

Fie on sinful fantasy! Fie on lust and *luxury*! Shak., *M. W. of W.*, v. 5 (song).

I fear no strumpet's drugs, nor ruffian's stab, Should I detect their hateful *luxuries*. B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, Ind.

= *Syn.* 2 and 4. Epicurism, effeminacy, sensuality, delicacy, gratification, pleasure, enjoyment, delight. See *luxurious*.

luz (luz), *n.* [*Heb.*] A bone in the human body which the Rabbinical writers affirmed to be indestructible, and which is variously said to have been one of the lumbar vertebrae, the sacrum, the coccyx, a sesamoid bone of the great toe, or one of the triquetrous or Wormian bones of the cranium. It is probable that this superstition is the origin of the technical name of the sacrum or "sacred" bone.

luzern†, luzernet, *n.* Same as *lucern²*.

luzonite (lū'zon-it), *n.* [*Luzon* (see def.) + *-ite²*.] A mineral closely related to enargite, found in the island of Luzon in the Philippines.

Luzula (lū'zū-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Of. luzziola*, *luciolata*, a glow-worm (cf. *It. lucciola*, a firefly, *luciolato*, a glow-worm): see *Luciola*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the natural order *Juncaceae*, the rush family, and the tribe *Euphorbeae*. It is characterized by the stems growing in tufts; linear, grass-like, radical leaves, or sometimes with a few on the stem; a 1-celled ovary, with 3 erect ovules in the center; and a style which is 3-cleft at the apex. There are about 40 species, growing everywhere in temperate regions, and in the mountainous parts of the tropics. They grow in drier ground than the ordinary rushes, and have in general a more grassy aspect. See *wood-rush*.

Luzuriaga (lū-zū'ri-ā'gā), *n.* [*NL.* (Ruiz and Pavon, 1802), named after D. Ign. de *Luzuriaga*, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of lilieaceous plants, type of the tribe *Luzuriageae*, characterized by sessile alternate leaves with numerous fine nerves, and flowers of medium size, usually solitary in the axils, the segments of the perianth distinct and spreading, and a 3-celled ovary with light-colored seeds. The stems are woody and branching, and the flowers white on delicate pedicels, at length producing a berry-like fruit. There are 3 species, of which 2 are Chilean, and the third grows in Magellan's Land and New Zealand.

Luzuriageae (lū-zū'ri-ā'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Benth and Hooker, 1833), < *Luzuriaga* + *-eae*.] A tribe of lilieaceous plants, typified by the genus *Luzuriaga*. They have an erect, branching, woody stem, sometimes climbing above; flowers in the axils of the leaves, in fasciculate cymes, or solitary at the tips of the branches; the anther-cells distinct; and the ovules few or many, either anatropous or half-anatropous. The tribe includes 7 genera and about 12 species, of which the majority are from Chili and the southern part of South America, and the rest are from Australia and southern Africa.

ly†, v. i. An obsolete form of *lie¹*.

-ly¹. [*ME.* *-ly*, *-li*, *-lich*, *-liche*, earliest *ME.* *-lic*, < *AS.* *-lic* = *OS.* *-lik* = *OFries.* *-lik* = *MD.* *D. lijk* = *MLG.* *-lik*, *-lich* = *OHG.* *-lih*, *MLG.* *-lich*, *-lich*, *G.* *-lich* = *Icel.* *-likr*, *-legr* = *Dan.* *-lig* = *Sw.* *lik* = *Goth.* *-leiks*; a common Teut. adj. suffix, 'like,' having the form of, 'orig. an independent word, namely *AS. lic*, etc., body, form: see *like¹*. Cf. *like²*, adj., as used in composition, of similar effect, but etymologically different, *manly*, e. g., being ult. < *AS. *manlic* (in adv. *manlice*), < *mann*, man, + *lic*, body, form, while *manlike* (with similar compounds) is not found in *AS.*, but corresponds to *AS. mann*, man, + *gelic*, like, < *lic*, body: see *like¹*, *like²*.] A common adjectival suffix, forming, from nouns, adjectives signifying 'of the form or nature of' or 'like' the thing denoted by the noun: as in *manly*, *womanly*, *godly*, *lordly*, *princely*, of the nature of, like, or suited to a man, woman, etc.; *bodily*, *earthly*, *daily*, *weekly*, *monthly*, *yearly*, etc., belonging to or being of the body, the

earth, a day, etc.; *lovely*, *heartly* (obs.), etc. Such adjectives, implying 'like,' are often accompanied by more definite adjectives in *-like*: as, *manlike*, *womanlike*, etc. The suffix is also used with some adjectives, as *godly*, *lovely*, etc., and with some verbs, as *comely*, *seemly*, etc. They are usually accompanied by adverbs now of the same form. See *-ly²*.

-ly². [*ME.* *-ly*, *-li*, *-lich*, *-liche*, < *AS.* *-lice* = *OS.* *-liko* = *OFries.* *-like*, *-like* = *MD.* *D. -lijk* = *MLG.* *-like*, *-liche* = *OHG.* *-lihho*, *MLG.* *-liche*, *G.* *-lich* = *Icel.* *-lika*, *-liga* = *Sw.* *-ligen* = *Dan.* *-ligt* = *Goth.* *-leiko*; a common Teut. adverbial suffix, meaning 'in a manner' indicated by the adj. in *-lic* (*-ly¹*) from which the adverb is derived, being the instr. case of the adj.; e. g., *AS. manlice*, in a manly manner, instr. case of **manlic*, manly. Thus, while the adj. suffix *-ly¹* and the adverb suffix *-ly²* are now identical in form, they are orig. distinct, the adverb suffix being derived, with a case-ending now lost, from the adj. suffix.] A common adverbial suffix, forming from adjectives adverbs signifying 'in a manner' denoted by the adjective: as, *quickly*, *slowly*, *coldly*, *hotly*, etc., *loudly*, *harshly*, etc. It is the most common adverbial suffix. In adverbs from nouns, as *manly*, *womanly*, etc., the adverb has the same form as the adjective in *-ly¹*, from which it is derived. The suffix is sometimes used with adjectives in *-ly¹*, as in *seemly*, *surlily*, *goddily*, etc. Its use with primary adjectives, with no current adjective in *-ly* intervening (*quickly*, etc.), is more recent, but is now the prevalent one.

lyant†, n. See *line⁴*.

lyart†, a. and n. See *liard¹*.

Lycæna (li-sē'nā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. lykaina*, a she-wolf, fem. of *lykos* = *L. lupus*, a wolf, = *E. wolf*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Lycænidae*. There are upward of 300 species, distributed all over the world. They are small, delicate creatures, some of much beauty of form and coloring, known as *coppers* and *blues*.

Lycænidae (li-sen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Lycæna* + *-idae*.] A family of butterflies, represented by such genera as *Lycæna*, *Chrysophanes*, and *Thecla*. They are generally of small size, delicate form, and very beautiful colors. Some are known as *blues* or *coppers*, and others as *hairstreaks*. The technical characters are: minute tarsal claws, fore legs ambulatorial, hind tibiae with one pair of spurs, antennæ scarcely hooked at the tip, and the last joint of the palpi small and naked. The caterpillars have minute feet and retractile head, and resemble wood-lice. The chrysalis is short, obtuse at each end, girt about the middle, and attached by the tail. There are about 40 genera and upward of 1,200 species.

Lycalopex (li-ka-lō'pek), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. lykos*, a wolf, + *ἀλώπηξ*, a fox: see *alopece*.] A genus of *Canidae* established by Burmeister, containing most of the neotropical canines; the South American fox-wolves. These animals have the structural characters of dogs and wolves, but their tails are long and bushy, and they otherwise resemble foxes in general appearance. Several species are described, as *L. antarcticus*, *L. azare*, *L. cancrivorus*, etc. The last-named is the malking or crab-eating fox-wolf.

lycanthrope (li-kan'thrōp), *n.* [*ML.* *lycanthropos*, *lycanthropos*, < *Gr. λυκάνθρωπος*, a 'wolf-man,' or man-wolf, were-wolf, < *lykos*, a wolf, + *ἄνθρωπος*, a man. Cf. *were-wolf*.] 1. A man superstitiously supposed to be possessed of the power of transforming himself at pleasure into a wolf, and to be endowed while in that shape with its savage propensities; a were-wolf.

A French judge named Boguet, at the end of the sixteenth century, devoted himself especially to the subject [the assuming of animal forms], burnt multitudes of *lycanthropos*, wrote a book about them, and drew up a code in which he permitted ordinary witches to be strangled before they were burnt, but excepted *lycanthropos*, who were to be burned alive. Lecky, *Rationalism*, I. 97.

2. A person affected with lycanthropy; one who imagines himself to be a wolf, and acts in conformity with his delusion.

lycanthropi, *n.* Plural of *lycanthropus*.

lycanthropia (li-kan'thrō'pi-ā), *n.* [*ML.*: see *lycanthrop-y*.] Same as *lycanthropy*.

This kind is called *Lycanthropia*, sir; when men conceive themselves wolves. Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, iii. 3.

lycanthropic (li-kan'thrō'pik), *a.* [*L. lycanthrop-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lycanthropy; characteristic of lycanthropy.

In a fit of *lycanthropic* madness, she came upon two children. S. Baring-Gould, *Were-wolves*, vi.

lycanthropist (li-kan'thrō'pist), *n.* [*L. lycanthrop-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *lycanthrope*.

In mediæval times . . . persons named Garnier or Grenier were generally assumed to be *lycanthropists*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 91.

lycanthropus (li-kan'thrō'pus), *a.* [*L. lycanthrop-y* + *-ous*.] Relating or pertaining to lycanthropy.

lycanthropus (li-kan'thrō'pus), *n.*; pl. *lycanthropi* (-pī). [*ML.*, also *lycanthropos*: see *lycanthrope*.] Same as *lycanthrope*.

The swift *lycanthropi* that walks the round, We'll tear their wolfish skins, and save the sheep. Middleton and Rowley, *Changeling*, iii. 3.

lycanthropy (li-kan'thrō-pi), *n.* [**< ML. lycanthropia, < Gr. λυκανθρωπία, a madness in which one imagines himself a wolf, < λυκάνθρωπος, a man-wolf: see lycanthropic.**] 1. The supposed power of certain human beings to change themselves or others temporarily or permanently into wolves or other savage animals. See *were-wolf*.—2. The belief that certain persons change themselves into wolves or other wild beasts. This belief is common among savage races, and still lingers among the ignorant of some civilized peoples. 3. A kind of erratic melancholy or madness, in which the patient supposes himself to be a wolf. See *lycanthrope*.

Lycaon¹ (li-kā'on), *n.* [**NL., < L. Lycaon, < Gr. Λυκάων, a mythical king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, who was transferred to the sky as the constellation of the Bear.] A name of the constellation Boötes (which see).**

Lycaon² (li-kā'on), *n.* [**NL., < L. lycaon, < Gr. Λυκάων, an animal of the wolf kind, < λύκος = L. lupus, a wolf: see Lupus.] A genus of canine quadrupeds of the family Canidae, having**



Painted Hyena, or Hunting-dog (*Lycaon pictus*).

but four toes on the fore feet, instead of five as in the rest of the *Canidae*, resembling the hyenas in this respect; the South African hunting-dogs, hyena-dogs, or painted hyenas. *L. pictus* or *venaticus* is a fierce animal as large as a mastiff, with oval erect ears, bushy tail, and long limbs, and spotted with white, black, and yellow in an irregular manner. It hunts its prey in packs.

Lycaste (li-kas'tē), *n.* [**NL. (Lindley, 1843), < Lycaste, < Gr. Λυκάστη, a fem. name.] A genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe Vandeeae and the subtribe Cyrtopodieae. It is characterized by having erect, partially spreading sepals, and the lateral lobes of the lip broad or sickle-shaped, attached to the base or apex of the claw, the middle one small or elongated, often ciliate. The column is rather long, and the stalks of the pollen-masses are long and linear. They are epiphytes with the short few-leaved stems sheathing at the base, forming a fleshy pseudobulb from which rise the erect scapes, bearing one, rarely two or three, large and showy flowers. There are about 25 species, natives of tropical America, and ranging from Peru to Mexico and the West Indies; many are very beautiful, and are common in cultivation.**

lyceum (li-sō'um), *n.* [= **F. lycée = Sp. liceo = Pg. lyceo = It. liceo, < L. lyceum, lycium, < Gr. Λύκειον, the Lyceum: so named from the neighboring temple of Apollo, < Λίκεϊος, an epithet of Apollo, either as the 'wolf-slayer,' < λύκος, a wolf; or as the 'Lycian god,' < Λύκιος, Lycian, < Λυκία, Lycia; or as the 'god of light,' < *λύκη, light; cf. λυκός, light, white, L. lux, light: see light¹.**] 1. [**cap.**] An ancient public gymnasium with covered walks outside of Athens, near the river Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy; hence, the Peripatetic school of philosophy. See *Aristotelian*.—2. A school for higher education preparatory to a university course. Compare *college*, 2 (*f*).

There are two *lyceums* for boys and girls, a realschule, a military school for cadets, a theological seminary, and two girls' colleges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 410.

3. A house or an apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions.—4. An association for literary improvement.

lycht, lyche¹, *n.* Variants of *like*¹.
lyche², *a. and adv.* An obsolete assimilated form of *like*².

lych-gate (lich'gāt), *n.* An archaic spelling of *lich-gate*.

lychnapsia (lik-nap'si-ä), *n.* [**< Gr. λυχνᾶψία, lamplighting, < λυχνᾶπτης, a lamplighter, < λυχνος, a lamp, + ἄπτειν, touch.] In the Gr. Ch., a series of seven prayers for pardon and protection during the night, forming part of the office called lychnic.**

The Priest, standing before the holy doors, saith the *lychnapsia*. *J. M. Neale, Eastern Church*, i, 896.

lychnic (lik'nik), *n.* [**< LGr. λυχνικός, the time of lamplighting, < Gr. λυχνος, lamp: see light¹.**] In

the *Gr. Ch.*, an office, consisting of psalms and prayers, accompanying the lighting of the lamps or candles, originally introductory to, but now incorporated in, vespers on occasion of a vigil.

lychnides, *n.* Plural of *lychnis*, 1.

lychnidiate (lik-nid'i-ät), *a.* [**< lychnis (lychnid-) + -i- + -ate¹.**] In *entom.*, giving out light; phosphorescent: formerly used of the head of the lantern-fly and certain allied insects, from the erroneous supposition that this is luminous at night.

lychnis (lik'nis), *n.* [**L. lychnis, a rose of a bright-red color, also a gem, < Gr. λυχνίς, a plant with a bright-scarlet flower; related to λυχνος, a lamp.] 1. Pl. lychnides (-ni-dēz). A ruby, sapphire, or carbuncle.—2. [**cap.**] [NL.] A genus of earyophyllaceous plants of the tribe Sileneae, characterized by a 10-nerved calyx, or rarely one with many parallel nerves, and commonly 3 styles and a 3- or 6-valved capsule. They are usually erect herbs with opposite leaves and terminal cymes of showy flowers. About 40 species have been described, natives of the warm and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. The names *campion* and *lampflower* are common to all plants of this genus. Several species are pretty wild flowers of the Old World, and several are common garden-flowers. *L. Chalcædonica*, the scarlet lychnis, is perhaps the best-known; it is a rather coarse plant with dense fascicles of deep-scarlet flowers, also called *Jerusalem* or *Maltese cross*, etc., and in the United States sometimes *sweet-william*. Another garden species is *L. coronaria*, the rose-campion or millen-pink. *L. Viscaria*, from its glutinous stem, shares with plants of the genus *Silene* the name of *catchfly*. *L. Flus-cueuli*, the cuckoo-flower, crow-flower, or ragged-robin, with dissected petals, common in Europe, is also cultivated, at least in double forms. *L. vespertina*, with white flowers opening in the evening, is sparingly introduced from Europe into the United States; and from the same source, *L. Githago*, the corn-cockle, with purple flowers, has become too common in American grain-fields. *L. diurna*, the red campion, adder's-flower, etc., is a common British species. See *campion*.**

3. A plant of the genus *Lychnis*, especially *L. Chalcædonica*.

lychnites (lik-ni'tēz), *n.* [**L., < Gr. λυχνίτης (sc. λίθος), Parian marble (see def.), < λυχνος, a lamp: see lychnic: so called, according to a notion ascribed by Pliny to Varro, because it was quarried (underground) by lamplight.] Parian marble: so called by Pliny. What rock or mineral was really meant by Pliny is not known, and there have been various theories in regard to it. Some think that selenite was the mineral intended; others that the name had reference to the brilliancy of the marble.**

Lychnophora (lik-nof'ō-rä), *n.* [**NL. (Martius, 1822), < Gr. λυχνος, a lamp, + φέρω, bearing.] A genus of Brazilian shrubs belonging to the order Compositæ and the tribe Vernoniaceæ, and type of the subtribe Lychnophoreæ, characterized by having the heads aggregated into compound terminal clusters on a common fleshy receptacle, and the pappus with two rows of chaff, the outer short and persistent, the inner narrow, partially twisted, and caducous. The genus contains 17 species of branching shrubs, with a resinous wood, and alternate entire leaves with revolute margins, the glomerulo of heads sessile at the tips of the branches.**

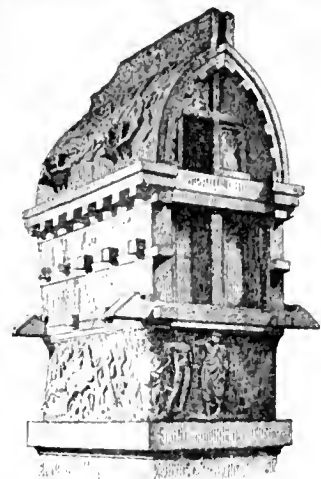
Lychnophoreæ (lik-nō-fō'rē-ō), *n. pl.* [**NL. (Benth and Hooker, 1873), < Lychnophora + -æ.] A subtribe of compositæ plants under the tribe Vernoniaceæ, characterized by having the one- or few-flowered heads aggregated to form a dense cluster, and the pappus chaffy, either single or double, or rarely bristly. It includes 11 genera, of which the type is Lychnophora, and 53 species, 42 of which are confined to Brazil, and the majority of the others to tropical America.**

lychnoscope (lik'nō-skōp), *n.* [**< Gr. λυχνος, a lamp, a light, + σκοπεῖν, view.] In Arch., a small opening like a window, usually placed in the south chancel-wall of a church, and lower than the other windows, for what purpose is not strictly known. Also called low side window. Guill. "This is generally a small window in a church under a larger one. . . . The term itself is (like hagnoscope) only of this [19th] century, and may have been coined on the erroneous idea that the windows were constructed that lepers (or anchorites) might behold the altar light. On the other hand, that idea may be correct. Another theory is that of a confessional." *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX, 289.**

Lycian (lis'i-an), *a. and n.* [**< L. Lycia, < Gr. Λυκία, Lycia (Λέκυκις, L. Lycius, Lycian, pl. Λέκυκιοι, L. Lycii, the Lycians) (see def.), + -an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Lycia, a mountainous district in southwestern Asia Minor, projecting into the Mediterranean sea, and inhabited in ancient times by a distinct race. See II.—Lycian architecture, the ancient architecture characteristic of Lycia, preserved especially in abundant series of rock-cut tombs, in which the assemblage of a system of construction in wood is closely reproduced in stone. Quadrangular obelisks, such as the harpy tomb of Xanthos, also abound, as well as stone sarcophagi, in which, as in the examples first mentioned, carpenter's work is faithfully copied. Later examples pre-**

sent imitations of Greek temple-façades, etc. The early architecture is of especial importance as throwing a probable light upon some of the forms through which Greek architecture was developed.

II. n. An inhabitant of Lycia; especially, one of a race inhabiting ancient Lycia, Arvan or Indo-European in language, as is shown by important inscriptions in a peculiar character recently recovered and elucidated. The Lycians seem to have exerted considerable influence in early days on the Greeks, especially through their worship of Apollo. Interesting monuments of their architecture and sculpture have been brought together in European museums, notably in the British Museum. Some sculptures found in Lycia vie in refinement with the riper archaic art of Attica. See *harpy monument*, under *harpy*.



Lycian Architecture. Tomb now in the British Museum.

Lyciæ (li-si'nē), *n. pl.* [**NL., < Lycus + -iæ.] A subfamily of Lampyridæ having the middle coxæ distant and no epipleure, typified by the genus Lycus.**

Lycium (lis'i-um), *n.* [**NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), neut. of L. Lycius, Lycian.] A genus of solanaceous plants of the tribe Atropaceæ, characterized by a 3- to 5-toothed or lobed calyx, a funnel-shaped, campanulate, or urn-shaped corolla, stamens which are either exerted or included, and a slightly juicy and usually few-seeded berry. They are shrubs, often spine-bearing at the nodes, with entire leaves, the latter usually small; and they bear white, purple, rose-colored, sometimes scarlet or yellowish flowers, solitary in the axils or rarely fasciated. About 70 species have been described, but this number may be much reduced; they are found throughout warm and temperate regions, and many are cultivated. The common name of plants of the genus is *box-thorn*, applying especially to *L. barbarum*, a plant with lilac flowers and scarlet or orange berries, well adapted for training on walls or trellises. The leaves of this plant having been recommended for use as tea, it receives also the names *Barbary tea-plant* and *Duke of Argyll's tea-tree*. *L. Afrum*, the African tea-tree, is a spiny species with violet flowers. *L. vulgare* of the Mediterranean region, slightly thorny with lithic branches, and having green-purple flowers and bright-red berries, is the matrimony-vine, often cultivated, and sometimes becoming wild in America. *L. Europæum* is sometimes utilized for hedges, as may be also other species.**

Lycodes (li-kō'dēz), *n.* [**NL. (Reinhardt, 1838), < Gr. λυκώδης, wolfish, < λύκος, a wolf, + εἶδος, form.] The typical genus of Lycodidae, with numerous species, of northern seas, as L. vahli of the North Atlantic. They are among various fishes known as eel-pouts.**

lycodid (li-kō'did), *n. and a.* I. *n.* A fish of the family Lycodidae.

II. *a.* Relating or belonging to the Lycodidae; lycodoid.

Lycodidae (li-kod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL., < Lycodes + -idae.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, typified by the genus Lycodes: the eel-pouts. They are characterized by a more or less anguilliform shape, tapering backward, elongated dorsal and anal fins confluent with the caudal and invested with a thick skin, ventral jugular and rudimentary or suppressed, and branchial apertures lateral, not confluent. They inhabit arctic and cold temperate seas, mostly at considerable depths. Some of them, probably all, are viviparous, as *Zoarces viviparus*. The genera are about 6, the species 30. The family is also called *Zoarceidæ*.**

lycodoid (li-kō'doid), *a. and n.* [**< NL. Lycodes + -oid.] I. a.** Pertaining to the Lycodidae or Lycodoidea, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family Lycodidae or superfamily Lycodoidea.

Lycodoidea (li-kō-doi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [**NL. (Gill), < Lycodes + -oidea.] The Lycodidae rated as a superfamily.**

Lycodon (li'kō-don), *n.* [**NL.: see lycodont.] The typical genus of Lycodontidae, having the anterior teeth of both jaws caniniform.**

lycodont (li'kō-dont), *a. and n.* [**< Gr. λυκόντορας (λυκόντορος), a canine tooth, lit. 'wolf-tooth,' < λύκος, wolf, + ὄδους (ὀδοντ-) = E. tooth.] I. a.** Having caniniform teeth, as a snake; belonging to the Lycodontida.

II. *n.* A snake of the family Lycodontidae.

Lycodontidæ (lī-kō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lycodon* (*Lycodont*-) + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of eolubiform serpents, typified by the genus *Lycodon*. The body is moderately thick; the head is oblong, with a flat top and generally a flattened and broadly rounded snout; the anterior teeth of both jaws are generally longest, and there are no grooved teeth. It contains 14 genera, mostly of Africa and the East Indies. Some of the commonest snakes of India belong here. Also *Lycodontinae*, as a subfamily of *Colubridæ*.

lycodontine (lī-kō-don'tin), *a. and n.* [*Lycodont* + *-ine*]. Same as *lycodont*.

Lycoperdaceæ (lī'kō-pēr-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Corda, 1842), < *Lycoperdon* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gasteromycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Lycoperdon*.

Lycoperdon (lī-kō-pēr'don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *πέροσθαι*, break wind.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, founded by Tournefort in 1700, and typical of the order *Lycoperdaceæ*. It is characterized by having the globular, membranaceous peridium double, the outer part of which breaks up into warts, spines, etc., while the inner part is more or less solid. The spores are globose, short-caudate, and variously colored. The species, of which more than 100 are known, are very widely distributed, and sometimes are of very large size. They are popularly known as *puffballs*. *L. gemmatum*, the common puffball, acts mechanically as a styptic, by means of its brown spores. *L. giganteum*, the giant puffball, when dry, stanches slight wounds, and its smoke stupefies bees. In a young state it is edible. See *basidium*, cut, fig. c.—**Lycoperdon nuts**, the herbalists' name under which certain subterranean fungi of the genus *Elaphomyces* were formerly known and sold.



Lycoperdon.

Lycopersicum (lī-kō-pēr'si-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λυκοπερασκόν* (as if < *λύκος*, a wolf, + *περοσκός*, the peach: see *peach*), a false reading of *λυκοπέριον*, an Egyptian plant with a strong-smelling yellow juice.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Solanaceæ* and the tribe *Solaneæ*. It differs from *Solanum*, with which it is closely allied, by having long, acuminate, connate anthers, opening on the inside by a longitudinal fissure. They are unarmed herbs with irregularly pinnate leaves, weak stems, five- or rarely six-parted flowers, with a rotate corolla, and growing in few-flowered cymes. The fruit is a fleshy globose or pear-shaped berry, usually red or yellow, and with numerous seeds embedded in the pulp. There are three or four species, natives of South America, but now widely cultivated and to some extent naturalized elsewhere. The most important is *L. esculentum*, the common tomato, formerly called *love-apple*, which has been very much modified by culture. Its fruit, naturally of two or three cells, is often much complicated by a consolidation of blossoms. See *tomato*.

lycopod (lī'kō-pod), *n.* [*Lycopodium*, *q. v.*] A plant of the natural order *Lycopodiaceæ*.

lycopode (lī'kō-pōd), *n.* [*Lycopodium*, *q. v.*] A highly inflammable yellow powder made up of the spores of species of *Lycopodium*, especially *L. clavatum* and *L. Selago*; vegetable brimstone.

Lycopodiaceæ (lī-kō-pō-di-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1815), < *Lycopodium* + *-aceæ*.] An order of cryptogamous plants, belonging to the class *Lycopodiineæ*, and typified by the genus *Lycopodium*. The order includes the homosporous *Lycopodiaceæ*, which produce spores of only one kind (subdivided into the *Lycopodiæ* with the genus *Lycopodium* and the *Phyllosporeæ* with the genus *Phylloglossum*), and the heterosporous *Lycopodiaceæ*, which produce spores of two kinds. The latter subdivision, which is typified by the genus *Lepidodendron*, is found only in a fossil state.

lycopodiaceous (lī-kō-pō-di-ā'shius), *a.* [*Lycopodiaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Lycopodiaceæ*.

Lycopodiæ (lī'kō-pō-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Goebel (?), 1882), < *Lycopodium* + *-æ*.] A sub-order of *Lycopodiaceæ*, containing the genus *Lycopodium*.

Lycopodiineæ (lī'kō-pō-dīn'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swartz, 1806), < *Lycopodium* + *-ineæ*.] A class of cryptogamous plants, including the orders *Lycopodiaceæ*, *Psilotaceæ*, and *Ligulateæ*.

lycopodite (lī-kop'ō-dit), *n.* [*Lycopodium*, *q. v.*, + *-ite*]. A fossil plant of the genus *Lycopodium*.

Lycopodium (lī-kō-pō'di-um), *n.* [NL., so named from the appearance of the roots; < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *πούς* (ποδ-) = *E. foot*.] A genus of vascular cryptogamous plants, the type of the order *Lycopodiaceæ*. They are low plants, usually of moss-like aspect, with evergreen, one-nerved leaves arranged in one to sixteen ranks. The sporangia are coriaceous, reniform, compressed, one-celled, dehiscing transversely, situated in the axis of unaltered leaves or in terminal bract-like spikes. The spores are copious and minute, with three lines radiating from the apex. The genus is very

widely distributed, and contains 94 species, of which 12 are found in North America. *L. dendroideum* is the well-known ground-pine; *L. clavatum* is the common club-moss, or running pine, which is extensively employed in decorations. This species has also been called *stag's-horn*, *buck's-horn*, *fox's-claws*, *foxtail*, etc. *L. Selago* is sometimes called *fir-moss*, *fox-foot*, and *tree-moss*. Many fossil species have been found, those occurring in the Paleozoic strata being preferably called *lycopodites*.



Lycopodium dendroideum.

a, part of the spike, showing the sporangia in the axis of the scale-like leaves, seen from within; *b*, spore, highly magnified.

with five scales in the throat of the corolla, and fruit of four ovoid, erect nutlets. The flowers are small, violet or blue, and grow in terminal, leafy-bracted, scorpioid racemes. Three or four species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and central and western Asia. One species, *L. arvense*, the small bugloss, is a common weed in cultivated sandy fields in Europe, and is now established from Canada to Virginia in North America.

Lycopus (lī'kō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so named from the appearance of the leaves; < Gr. *λύκος*, wolf, + *πούς* = *E. foot*.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureiineæ* and the subtribe *Menthoidæ*. It is characterized by a four- or five-toothed calyx, a corolla-limb with four divisions, the two anterior stamens perfect with the cells of the anthers at length diverging, and the nutlets sharply angled, and truncate at the apex. They are small herbs, growing in marshy places, with sharply toothed leaves, and small flowers in dense axillary whorls. About 10 species have been enumerated, but some of these are probably only varieties; they are found in North America and in the temperate regions of the Old World. *L. Virginicus* is a common American species with some medicinal properties, called *bugleweed*. *L. sinuatus*, another common American species, was formerly identified with *L. Europæus*, the water-horhound or gipsy-herb (*gipsywort*), which is the ordinary European species, sometimes furnishing a substitute for quinine.

Lycornis (lī-kōr'nīs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of South American coots of the family *Rallidæ* and subfamily *Fulicineæ*, having the head carunculate. *Bonaparte*, 1854. Also spelled *Licornis*.



Horned Coot (*Lycornis cornuta*).

Lycosa (lī-kō'sā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύκος*, a kind of spider, lit. wolf: see *Lycæna*.] The typical genus of *Lycosidæ*. *L. piratica* is an example. *L. tarantula*, or *Tarantula apulica*, is the well-known tarantula of southern Europe.

Lycosidæ (lī-kō'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lycosa* + *-idæ*.] A family of citigrade hunting-spiders; the wolf-spiders or tarantulas. They are active predatory spiders, capturing their prey by chasing, and spinning no web. The legs are long, especially the hinder pair, and the cephalothorax is narrowed in front; the ocelli are usually in three rows; the spinnerets are three pairs; the palces are vertical. The leading genera are *Lycosa* and *Dolomedes*.

Lycotropical (lī-kot'rō-pal), *a.* [*Lycosa*, a wolf, + *τροπέος*, a turning: see *trope*.] In *bot.*, curved downward like a horseshoe: applied to an orthotropical ovule.

Lycus (lī'kus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1787), < Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf.] 1. A genus of beetles of the family *Malacodermidæ*, having the head prolonged like a rostrum with the antennæ at its base, and the final joints of the antennæ as long as the preceding ones. It is a large genus,

the species of which are mainly African, although two are found in North America, and a few in the East Indies and Australia.

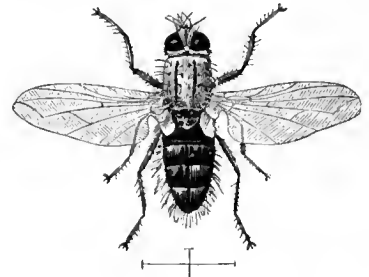
2. A genus of butterflies. *Hübner*, 1816. **Lyda** (lī'dā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804), < Gr. *Λυδός*, a Lydian: see *Lydian*.] A genus of sawflies of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Lydinæ*, having the



Lyda nevadensis. (Twice natural size.)

fore wings with two marginal cells and the long antennæ setaceous in both sexes. The group is large and wide-spread, with 30 European and over 50 North American species.

Lydella (lī-del'ā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Lyda*, *q. v.*] A genus of tachina-flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*, founded by Robineau-Desvoidy in 1830. *L. doryphora*, the only American species, has been placed in the genus *Exorista*. It is parasitic upon the Colorado



Lydella doryphora. (Cross shows natural size.)

potato-beetle, and is probably more effectual than any other insect in checking this pest in Missouri. It resembles the common house-fly, but is distinguished by its brilliant silvery-white face. *Riley*, 1st Rep. Ins. Mo., p. 111.

lydent, *n.* A Middle English form of *leden*. **Lydian** (līd'i-an), *a. and n.* [*L. Lydia*, < Gr. *Λυδία*, < *Λυδός*, a Lydian.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Lydia, an ancient country of Asia Minor, bordering on the Ægean sea, or to its inhabitants: as, the *Lydian* empire (including under Croesus, its last king, famous for his wealth, a large part of Asia Minor); *Lydian* coins; *Lydian* luxury.

And ever, against eating cares,
Lap me in soft *Lydian* airs.

Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 136.

Lydian mode. See *mode* 1.—**Lydian stone**, the name given by ancient authors to the touchstone. It occurs as early as the time of Bacchylides (about 470 B. C.). The use of the Lydian stone for testing the quality of gold is minutely described by Theophrastus, and is also noticed at some length by Pliny.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Lydia. **lye**¹, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *lie*¹.

lye², *v. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *lie*².

lye³ (lī), *n.* [Formerly also *lic*, *ley*; < ME. *ley*, < AS. *lēð* = MD. *looghe*, D. *loog* = MLG. LG. *loge* = OHG. *louga*, *lauga*, MHG. *louge*, G. *lange*, *lye*; prob. akin to Teel. *laug*, a warm bath, hence also a hot spring (much used in comp., e. g. *laugar-dag* (= Sw. *lördag* = Dan. *løvedag*, Saturday), 'bath-day,' i. e. Saturday, the day appropriated by the Scandinavians to that exercise; *laugar-aptan*, *laugar-nátt*, Saturday evening, Saturday night, etc.)]. Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood by the process of leaching; also, some solution of an alkali, as potash, which is itself the product of leached lye concentered by evaporation. Crude lye is used in making some coarse kinds of soap, for cleaning certain things, as inked printing-types and -rollers (though for these benzine is now more common), and for various other purposes. In dilution it is used in a preparation of maize called *hulled corn* (which see, under *hull*, *v. t.*) and also *lyed corn*.

lye⁴, *n.* A variant of *lay*³.

lye⁵, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lee*⁵.

lyed (līd), *a.* [*lyc*³ + *-ed*]. Treated or prepared with lye.

The air is to be carefully excluded from the surface of fruits left standing after having been either *lyed* or washed. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX, 356.

Lyencephala (li-en-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *λίαν*, loose, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] In Owen's classification, the lowest of four subclasses of *Mammalia*, including the marsupials and monotremes, or *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*; the implantal mammals. The name indicates the loose or slight connection of the right and left hemispheres of the cerebrum, in consequence of the small size, if not the absence, of the main commissure or corpus callosum. It is correlated with *Lisencephala*, *Gyrencephala*, and *Archencephala*.

lyencephalous (li-en-sef'a-lus), *a.* [As *Lyencephala* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Lyencephala*, or having their characters.

lyerman, *n.* See *lyreman*.

lyest, *n. pl.* A Middle English variant of *lees*. See *lees*, *Chaucer*.

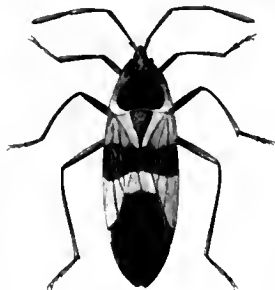
lyft, **lyfyft**, etc. Middle English forms of *life*, *lively*, etc.

lyftt. A Middle English form of *lift*¹, *lift*², *left*¹.

Lygæidæ (li-jē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lygæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Lygæus*, belonging to the tribe of land-bugs, or *Geocoræ*. The genera are many, mostly tropical or sub-tropical, and the family is usually divided into 9 subfamilies. These bugs are small or of moderate size, with 3-jointed tarsi and 4-jointed antennæ.

Lygæus (li-jē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λυγαιος*, shadowy, gloomy, < *λύγν*, twilight.]

The typical genus of *Lygæidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1794. It is characterized by a conical head with projecting eyes in contact with the prothorax; between the eyes is a pair of ocelli. Species are numerous, and are widely distributed in temperate and tropical countries, especially in South America. *L. fasciatus* is a common one, red, banded and dotted with black. *L. equestris*, *L. saxatilis*, and *L. familiaris* inhabit Europe.



Lygæus fasciatus.
(Twice natural size.)

Lygodia (li-gō-dī-ā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Presl, 1845) < *Lygodium* + *-æceæ*.] A former order of ferns including the genera *Lygodium* and *Hydroglossum*, the latter of which is now included under *Lygodium* also. *Lygodium* is placed by Hooker in the suborder *Schizæaceæ*.

Lygodia (li-gō-dī-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bronnart, 1843) < *Lygodium* + *-ææ*.] A former tribe of ferns, typified by the genus *Lygodium*.

Lygodium (li-gō-dī-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1801) < Gr. *λυγώδης*, like a willow twig, < *λύγος*, a willow twig, withy, + *εἶδος*, form.] A widely diffused genus of ferns with climbing stipes. The spore-cases are ovoid, solitary or occasionally in pairs, in the axils of large imbricated scale-like indusia. The fully developed barren fronds are either palmate or pinnate. Of the 16 species known, only one, *L. palmatum*, the climbing fern, is a native of North America, being found from Massachusetts south to Florida. It has flexible, twining stipes, from 1 to 3 feet long, and short alternate 2-forked branches or petioles, each fork bearing a round-cordate palmately 4- to 7-lobed pinnule. Eighteen fossil species have been described, ranging from the Cretaceous to the Miocene. They are common in the Tertiary deposits of western America.

Lygosoma (li-gō-sō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύγος*, a withy, + *σώμα*, body.] A genus of scincoid lizards.

lying¹ (li'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lie*¹, *v.*] A place where one lies.

The place for the body to be interred wehe was devised over against the *lying* of Q—Katharine on the right side of the Quyre.

1680 Register book of Peterborough Cathedral. (N. and Q., 7th ser., IV, 121.)

lying¹ (li'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lie*¹, *v.*] Being prostrate. See *lie*¹.—**Lying panel**. See *panel*.—**Lying tot**, adjacent to.

Neither bee there wanting woods here . . . and parkes; for many there are *lying* to Noblemen's and gentlemen's houses replenished with game.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 469. (Davies.)

lying² (li'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *lie*², *v.*] Falsehood; untruthfulness.

lying² (li'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *lie*², *v.*] Mendacious; false; deceptive: as, a *lying* rumor.

What was it? A *lying* trick of the brain!
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii, 2.

lying-down (li'ing-down'), *n.* Same as *lying-in*.

lying-in (li'ing-in'), *n.* and *a.* [Verbal *n.* of *lie in*: see *lie*¹, *v.*] **I. n.** Confinement in childbirth.

II. a. Pertaining to childbirth; obstetrical: as, a *lying-in* hospital.

lyingly (li'ing-li), *adv.* In a lying manner; falsely; by telling lies.

lying-to (li'ing-tō'), *n.* See *to lie to*, under *lie*¹.

lyket. A Middle English form of *like*¹, *like*², *like*³.

lykwaket, *n.* See *likewake*.

Lyle gun. See *gun*¹.

lylliet, *n.* An obsolete form of *tily*.

lyml¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *limb*¹.

lym², *n.* See *limc*⁴.

lymall¹, *n.* See *limail*.

lymbot, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *limba*.

lyme¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lime*¹.

lyme², *n.* See *lime*⁵.

lyme-grass (lim'gräs), *n.* [< *lyme* (? obs. spelling of *lime*¹—no obvious application) + *grass*.] A coarse grass of the genus *Elymus*, belonging to the tribe *Hordeæ*, having the inflorescence in simple spikes, very rarely branched, the spikelets two or three together, and the glumes two, both on the same side of the spikelet, without awns, inclosing from one to seven florets. The species have an extensive geographical range; nearly all are inhabitants of the temperate zones.

Lymerylon (li-mek'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύπη*, maltreatment, ruin, + *ξύλον*, wood.] The typical genus of *Lymerylonidæ*, having five abdominal segments and entire elytra. The species make cylindrical borings in oak, and *L. navale* is notorious for the injury it thus causes to ship-timber. Also written *Lymerylum*, and improperly *Limexylon*.

Lymerylonidæ (li-mek-si-lon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Lymerylon* + *-idæ*.] A small but important family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, of the series *Clavicornia*. It is characterized by serrate 11-jointed antennæ inserted on the sides of the deflexed and posteriorly narrowed head, slender legs with contiguous coxæ (except in *Atractocerus*), prominent ungrooved hind coxæ, prominent conical front coxæ without trochanter, and the first ventral segment not elongated. Also *Lymerylidæ*.

lymiter, **lymitour**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *limiter*.

Lymnæa, **Lymnea**, *n.* See *Limnæa*.

lymnite, *n.* See *limnite*, 1.

lymno-. For words beginning thus, see *Limno-*.
lymph (limf), *n.* [= F. *lymphe* = Pg. *lympa* = Sp. It. *linfa*, < L. *lymphæ*, clear water, a fountain (NL. *lymph*), also personified, *Lymphea*, a rural deity; a poet, word (so spelled appar. as associated, erroneously, with *nymphæ*, < Gr. *νύμφη*, a nymph, esp. a water-nymph, poet. also water, OL. *λυμφία*, a water-nymph), OL. *Λυμφη*, orig. **lympa* (?) = Oscan *dium pa*, connected with *limpidus*, clear, limpid: see *limpid*.] 1. Pure, clear water, or any fluid similarly transparent. [Poetical.]

A fountain bubbled up, whose *lymph* serene
Nothing of earthy mixture might disdain. *Trench*.

2. In *physiol.*, a fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*. *Lymph* is, like the blood, an alkaline fluid, consisting of a plasma and corpuscles, and coagulates by the formation of fibrin. The *lymph* differs from the blood in its corpuscles being of the colorless kind, and in the very small proportion of its solid constituents, which amount to only about 5 per cent. of its weight. *Lymph* may, in fact, be regarded as blood minus its red corpuscles and diluted with water so as to be somewhat less dense than the serum of blood, which contains about 8 per cent. of solid matter.—**Humanized lymph**, vaccine lymph taken from a human being: opposed to *bovine lymph*, its original source.—**Vaccine lymph**, the matter collected in a cowpox vesicle. When transferred either from the cow or a person having the disease from being vaccinated, it produces the same disease in others, and gives comparative immunity from smallpox.

lymphad (lim'fad), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of Gael. *longfhada*, a galley, < *long*, a ship, + *fada*, long.] A galley with one mast and usually a yard upon it. Representations of such a galley, with three or more oars fixed in place for rowing, are common in Scotch heraldry. [Scotch.]

"Our loch ne'er saw the Cawmill *lymphads*," said the bigger Highlander. . . . "She doena value a Cawmill malr as a Cowan."
Scott, Rob Roy, xxix.

lymphadenitis (lim-fad-e-ni'tis), *a.* [NL., < *lymphæ*, lymph, + Gr. *ἀδέν*, a gland, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

lymphadenoid (lim-fad'e-noid), *a.* [< NL. *lymphæ*, lymph, + Gr. *ἀδέν*, a gland, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling or pertaining to a lymphatic gland: as, *lymphadenoid* tissue.

lymphadenoma (lim-fad'e-nō-mä), *n.*; *pl. lymphadenomata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < *lymphæ*, lymph, + Gr. *ἀδέν*, a gland, + *-oma*.] 1. A hyperplastic lymphatic gland.—2. Hodgkin's disease; pseudo-leucocythemia.—3. Lymphosarcoma.

lymphadenomatous (lim-fad'e-nom'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *lymphæ*, lymph, + Gr. *ἀδέν*, a gland, +

-oma (cf. *adenoma*); as *lymphadenoma*(-t) + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by lymphadenoma.

Lymphadenomatous glands may be hard, and aerofolous onca soft, but the converse is usually found. *Lancet*, No. 3443, p. 633.

lymphæduct (lim'fē-duk't), *n.* [< NL. *lymphæ*, gen. of *lymphæ*, lymph, + L. *ductus*, conveyance, pipe, canal: see *duct*, and cf. *aqueduct*.] A lymphatic vessel or duct. Also *lymphoduct*.

lymphæmia (lim-fē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *lymphæ*, lymph, + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, lymphatic leucæmia.

lymphangeitis (lim-fan-jē-ī'tis), *n.* Same as *lymphangitis*.

lymphangiectasis (lim-fan-ji-ek'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < *lymphæ*, lymph, + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *ἐκτασις*, extension, dilatation.] Dilatation of the lymphatic vessels. Also *lymphangiectasia*.

lymphangiectatic (lim-fan'ji-ek-tat'ik), *a.* [< *lymphangiectasis* (-at) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to lymphangiectasis.

lymphangioiditis (lim-fan'ji-ō-ī'tis), *n.* Same as *lymphangitis*.

lymphangioma (lim-fan-ji-ō'mä), *n.*; *pl. lymphangiomata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < *lymphæ*, lymph, + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-oma*.] A tumor composed of lymphatic vessels.

lymphangitis (lim-fan-ji'tis), *n.* [NL., < *lymphæ*, lymph, + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

lymphate¹ (lim'fat), *a.* [< L. *lymphatus*, pp. of *lymphare*, drive out of one's senses, distract with fear, craze, < *lymphæ*, water: see *lymph*. The connection is uncertain; prob. with ref. to water-nymphs.] Frightened into madness; raving.

lymphated¹ (lim'fä-ted), *a.* [< *lymphate* + *-ed*².] Same as *lymphate*.

lymphatic¹ (lim-fat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lymphatique* = Sp. *linfático* = Pg. *lymphatico* = It. *linfatico*, < NL. *lymphatics*, pertaining to lymph, < *lymphæ*, lymph: see *lymph*.] **I. a.** 1. Containing, conveying, or pertaining in any way to lymph or chyle: as, a *lymphatic* vessel; a *lymphatic* gland.

—2. Dull; sluggish; slow in thought or action, as if from an excess of lymph in the body.—**Lymphatic cachexy**, Hodgkin's disease.—**Lymphatic cavity**. Same as *lymph-sinus*.

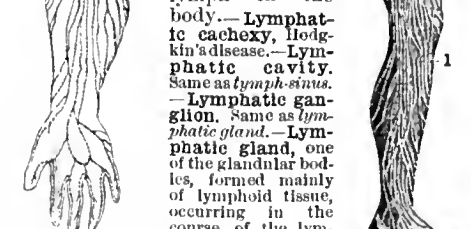
—**Lymphatic ganglion**. Same as *lymphatic gland*.—**Lymphatic gland**, one of the glandular bodies, formed mainly of lymphoid tissue, occurring in the course of the lymphatic ducts. They have no proper ducts conveying away a secretion, and their function is probably hematopoietic.

Lymphatic heart. Same as *lymph-heart*.—**Lymphatic temperament**. See *temperament*.—**Lymphatic vessel**. See *II*.

II. n. A vessel which conveys lymph. The lymphatics are small transparent vessels arising in the various tissues, provided with valves like the veins, and running toward the heart. They are occasionally interrupted by lymphatic glands, and convey the leakage from the blood-vascular system and the waste of the tissues back into the venous system. The place of discharge for the drainage of the right side of the head, right arm, and adjacent regions of the trunk is at the junction of the right subclavian and right jugular veins, while the lymph from all the rest of the body through the thoracic duct pours into the blood at the corresponding place on the left side. That part of the lymphatic system which runs from the intestine takes up some of the products of digestion, and the vessels are here called *lacteals*.

lymphatic², *a.* and *n.* [< L. *lymphaticus*, distracted, frenzied, < *lymphatus*, pp. of *lymphare*, distracted: see *lymphate*.] **I. a.** Making or being distracted or frantic.

Horace either is or feligna himself *lymphatic*, and shews what an effect the vision of the Nymphs and Bacchus had on him. *Shaftesbury*, *Enthusiasm*, § 6.



Lymphatics of Front of Right Arm. *L. G.*, three lymphatic glands, or ganglia, as they are sometimes called.



Lymphatics of Leg. *G.*, lymphatic glands; *L.*, lymphatic vessels.

Lymphatic vessel laid open, showing valves, magnified.



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II. n. A mad enthusiast; a lunatic.

All nations have their *lymphatics* of some kind or another. *Shaftesbury*, *Enthusiasm*, § 6.

lymph-cell (limf'sel), *n.* A leucocyte occurring in lymph; a lymph-corpuscule.

lymph-channel (limf'chan'el), *n.* Any conduit for lymph.—**Lymph-channel** of a **lymphatic gland**, the space left between the lymphoid tissue and the capsule and trabeculae, which is traversed by retiform connective tissue, and in which the lymph circulates. Also called *lymph-sinus*.

lymph-corpuscule (limf'kôr'pus-l), *n.* One of the corpuscules of lymph; a lymph-cell.

lymph-heart (limf'härt), *n.* A lymphatic vessel which is rhythmically contractile. Such vessels are generally enlarged near their opening into veins, where they acquire a muscular investment which enables them to pulsate. They are chiefly developed in the lower vertebrates. Also called *lymphatic heart*.

lymphoduct (limf'fô-duk't), *n.* [*< NL. lymphā, lymph, + L. ductus, a conveyance; see lymphæduct.*] Same as *lymphæduct*.

lymphography (lim-fog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< NL. lymphā, lymph, + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses.

lymphoid (lim'foid), *a.* [*< lymph + -oid.*] 1. Having the character or nature of lymph; resembling lymph; lacteal.—2. Of or pertaining to lymph.—3. Of the nature of lymphoid tissue.—**Lymphoid cells**, rounded cells found in lymphoid tissue and resembling white blood-corpuses, except that the nucleus is larger in comparison with the protoplasm.—**Lymphoid cords**, the rounded cords of lymphoid tissue presenting themselves in the medullary portions of lymphatic glands.—**Lymphoid nodules**, any nodules of lymphoid tissue, such as are found, for example, in many mucous membranes.—**Lymphoid tissue**, a tissue formed of branching cells united into a network, the interstices of which are filled with lymphoid cells. Such tissue forms the greater part of the lymphatic glands and such allied structures as the solitary and agminate glands of the intestine; it envelops the smaller arteries of the spleen and forms the Malpighian corpuscles; there are masses of it in the tonsils; it forms the thymus in the infant; it occurs extensively in a diffuse form throughout the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal; and it presents itself in serous membranes, on the bronchial mucous membrane, and elsewhere.

lymphoidal (lim-foi'dal), *a.* [*< lymphoid + -al.*] Same as *lymphoid*.

lymphoma (lim-fô'mä), *n.*; pl. *lymphomata* (-mä-tä). [*< NL., < lymphā, lymph, + -oma.*] A hyperplastic mass of lymphoid tissue. The name has been applied also to lymphosarcoma, and, as *general lymphoma*, to Hodgkin's disease.

lymphomatous (lim-fom'a-tus), *a.* [*< lymphoma(-t) + -ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a lymphoma.

lymphosarcoma (lim'fô-sär-kô'mä), *n.*; pl. *lymphosarcomata* (-mä-tä). [*< NL., < lymphā, lymph, + sarcoma, q. v.*] A sarcoma which in the combination of retiform cells with lymphoid cells presents the structure of a lymphatic gland.

lymphotomy (lim-fot'ô-mi), *n.* [*< lymph(atic) + Gr. τμή, a cutting.*] Dissection of the lymphatics.

lymph-sac (limf'sak), *n.* Same as *lymph-sinus*.

lymph-sinus (limf'si'nus), *n.* A large or dilated lymphatic vessel. Also called *lymph-sac* and *lymphatic cavity*.

lymph-space (limf'späs), *n.* Any cavity in the tissues containing lymph.

lymph-vessel (limf'ves'el), *n.* Any lymphatic vessel.

lymph (lim'fi), *a.* [*< lymph + -y.*] Containing or like lymph.

lymptwigg (limp'twig), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *lapping*. *C. Swainson*. [*Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).*]

lynt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *line*¹, *lin*².

lynaget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lineage*.

lynce (lins), *n.* [*< OF. lynce, < L. lynx, lynx; see lynx.*] A lynx.

The sharp-eyed lynce.

Greene, *Maiden's Dream* (*Prudence*). (*Davies*.)

lyncean (lin-sē'an), *a.* [*< Gr. λυκεος, pertaining to a lynx, < λυξ (λυκ-), a lynx; see lynx.*]

1. Pertaining to the lynx.—2. Lynx-eyed; sharp-sighted.—**Lyncean Academy** (*It. Accademia dei Lincei*, Academy of the Lyncei, *lyncei* being the plural of *L. Lynceus*: see *lynceous*), an association for the promotion of arts and sciences, existing in Rome from 1609 to about 1632. It has since been revived, and is now called the *Reale Accademia dei Lincei*.

lynceoust, *a.* [*< Gr. λυκεος, sharp-sighted, < λυξ (λυκ-), lynx; see lynx.*] Sharp-sighted; lynx-eyed.

But yet, in the end, their secret driftles are laid open, and *lynceous* eyes, that see through stone walls, have made a passage into the close coverture of their hypocrisis.

Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse* (1592). (*Hallwell*.)

Lynceus (lin-sē'us), *n.* [*< NL., also Lynceus; see lynceous.*] A name sometimes given to the constellation Lynx.

lynch¹, *n.* See *linch*¹.

lynch² (linch), *v. t.* [*< lynch(-law).*] To punish by lynch-law; punish summarily, for a crime or public offense of any kind, without authority of law; specifically, to punish with death in this manner. See *lynch-law*.

The prison was burst open by the mob, and George was lynched, as he deserved. *Emerson*, *English Traits*, ix.

lynchet, *n.* See *linchet*.

lynch-law (linch'lâ), *n.* [Formerly also *Lynch's law*; orig. the kind of law administered by Charles Lynch (1736-96), a Virginia planter (afterward a colonel in the army of Gen. Greene), who in the early part of the Revolution, in conjunction with his neighbors, Robert Adams and Thomas Calloway, undertook to protect society and support the revolutionary government in the region where he lived, on the Staunton river, by punishing with stripes or banishment such lawless or disaffected persons as were accused. According to tradition, Tories brought before this informal court were often hung up by their thumbs until they cried, "Liberty forever!"; but the penalty of death was never inflicted. Charles Lynch was in early life a Quaker. The origin of the term is often erroneously ascribed to his brother, John Lynch, the founder of Lynchburg in Virginia, who remained a Quaker all his life. The notion that the term originated in the action of a mayor of Galway in Ireland, one James Fitzstephen Lynch, who is said to have executed the law upon his own son by hanging him, in 1493, is erroneous.] The administration of summary punishment, especially death, for a crime or public offense, without authority of law. It implies lawless concert or action among a number of members of the community, to supply the want of criminal justice or to anticipate its delays, or to inflict a penalty demanded by public opinion, though in defiance of the laws.

Such is too often the administration of law on the frontier, *Lynch's law*, as it is technically termed, in which the plaintiff is apt to be witness, jury, judge, and executioner, and the defendant convicted and punished on mere presumption.

Ireing, *Tour on the Prairies*, p. 35, quoted in *Bartlett's* [*Americanisms*].

lyncline (lin'sin), *a.* [*< L. lynx (lynx-), lynx, + -inc.*] Resembling a lynx; pertaining to the genus *Lynx*; lyncean.

lyndt, **lyndet**. See *lind*.

lyndent, *n.* An obsolete form of *linden*.

lynnet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *line*¹, *lin*².

Lynngbya (ling'bi-ä), *n.* [*< NL. (Agardh, 1824), named after Hans Christian Lynngbye (1782-1837), a Danish botanist.*] A large genus of algae, typifying Kuetzing's family *Lynngbyaceae*, which is ordinarily placed in the order *Nostochineae*. Some of the species inhabit fresh running water, others stagnant, and a few salt water. They consist of delicate threads or filaments, each provided with a distinct sheath, which are simple and destitute of heterocysts. The spores are unknown, and propagation takes place by means of homogones which slide out of the sheaths. There are 23 fresh-water American species, and about a dozen brackish or salt-water species. Sometimes written *Lynngbia*.

Lynngbyæ (ling-bi'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (Kuetzing, 1843), < Lynngbya + -æ.*] A family of algae, typified by the genus *Lynngbya*. The genus *Lynngbya* is placed by Thuret and Farlow in the suborder *Nostochineæ* (the *Nematogenez* of Cohn in part); by Wolle and Bennett in the order or tribe *Oscillariaceæ*; and by Cooke in the family *Lynngbyæ*, which is made of equal rank with the *Nostocææ*. Much confusion of terms prevails in the classification of these plants.

lyngwort (ling'wert), *n.* Same as *lungwort*.

lynton, *n.* An obsolete variant of *lintel*.

lyntquhitet, *n.* An obsolete form of *lintwhite*.

lynx (lingks), *n.* [Formerly also *linx*; *< ME. lynx = OF. lynce, F. lynx = Sp. lynce = Pg. lynce, lynce = It. lynce, < L. lynx, < Gr. λυξ (λυκ-), a lynx, = Lith. luszis = Sw. lo, a lynx, = (with additional formative -s) Dan. los = AS. lox = OS. lohs = D. losch = OHG. MHG. luchs, G. luchs, a lynx; prob. so called with ref. to its bright eyes, < Gr. λυξ in λυχνος, a lamp, λυξαιον, see, etc., L. λυξ, in lucere, shine, lux, light, Teut. λυξ, be light; see light¹. For the Teut. forms, cf. the similar forms of fox.] 1. A wild cat with a short tail, penciled ears, and 28 teeth, belonging to the family *Felidae* and genus *Lynx*, such as the caracal, the loup-cervier, and others. There are a number of species, inhabiting Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. They are of moderate size among *Felidae*, but considerably larger than any house-cat, with a short body, a very short tail, large and long limbs, usually bearded cheeks and tufted ears, and spotted, marbled, or clouded coloration. Some have been known from time immemorial, and famed for their supposed sharp-sightedness, which probably is no*

greater than that of other cats. The common European lynx is *L. lynx*; *L. cervaria*, *L. pardina*, *L. isabellina*, etc., are other Old World species or varieties. The Persian lynx is the caracal, *L. caracal*. (See cut under *caracal*.) The common wildcat of North America is the bay lynx, *L. rufus*, which runs into several varieties. The Canada



Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*).

lynx, *L. canadensis*, is a larger, much more robust and shaggy wildcat, resembling the lynx of northern Europe or Siberia; the general complexion is gray or hoary, with clouded or obsolete spots.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Felidae* lacking the front upper premolar of the true cats; the lynxes. The dental formula is: 3 incisors, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 1 molar in each upper and lower half-jaw—in all, 28 teeth, instead of 30 as in *Felis*.

3. [*cap.*] A small northern constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690, the name being chosen because the sharp-sightedness of a lynx is required to distinguish any of its stars. It is placed between the Great Bear and Auriga, north of the Twins. Its ten brightest stars are of the fifth magnitude.

lynx-eyed (lingks'id), *a.* Having acute sight.

lyomer (li'ô-mër), *n.* A fish of the order *Lyo-*

meri.

Lyomeri (li-om'ë-rî), *n. pl.* [*< NL., pl. of lyomercus; see lyomercus.*] An order of ateloccephalous fishes. They have rudimentary branchial arches (none of which are modified as branchiostegal or pharyngeal) situated far behind the skull, deficient especially in nasal and vomerine elements, and articulating with the first vertebra by a basioccipital condyle alone; only two cephalic arches, both freely movable, an anterior dentigerous one, and a posterior suspensorial one, the latter consisting of hyomandibular and quadrate bones; no opercular elements or maxillary bones; an imperfect scapular arch, limited to a single cartilaginous plate, remote from the skull; and separately ossified but imperfect vertebrae. The order includes a few remarkable deep-sea forms constituting the families *Eurypharyngidae* and *Saccopharyngidae*.

lyomercus (li-om'ë-rns), *a.* [*< NL. lyomercus, < Gr. λυειν, loose, + μέρος, part.*] Loose-jointed; loosely put together; specifically, pertaining to the *Lyomeri*, or having their characters.

lyon, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *lion*.—**Lyon court**, a court in Scotland which has jurisdiction in questions regarding coat armor and precedence. It is presided over by the lion king-at-arms, who is virtually supreme in all matters of heraldry in Scotland. The name is derived from the lion on the royal shield.—**Lyon dollar**. See *dollar*.—**Lyon king-at-arms**. See *king-at-arms*.

Lyonetia (li-ô-net'i-ä), *n.* [*< NL., named after P. Lyonet (1707-89), a Dutch naturalist.*] The typical genus of *Lyonetiidae*. *L. clerckella* is an example. *Hübner*, 1816.

Lyonetiidae (li-ô-net'i-dë), *n. pl.* [*< NL. (Staudinger, 1871), < Lyonetia + -idae.*] A family of microlepidopterous insects of the tineid series, having erect hair on the hinder part of the head, no ocelli or labial palpi, and the antennæ long and thin with broadened basal joint. They fly at evening, and rest with the wings roof-shaped, the body elevated in front, and the antennæ laid back. The larvae have 16 feet, and are either leaf-miners or live between leaves spun together. The family contains about half a dozen genera, of which *Cemiostoma* and *Bucculatrix* are the most prominent.

lyonnaise (lë-ô-nâz'), *a.* [*F., fem. of Lyonnais; see Lyonnese.*] Lyonnese; specifically applied in cookery to a style of serving potatoes, etc., with a sauce of butter, parsley, and sometimes onions.

Lyonnese (li-ô-nës' or -nëz'), *a. and n.* [*< F. Lyonnais; < Lyon, Lyons.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Lyons in France, or its inhabitants.

2. *n.* A native of Lyons.

Lyons blue. See *bluc*.

Lyopomata (li-ô-pô'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < Gr. λυειν, loose, + πομά, lid, cover.*] An order of *Brachiopoda*, one of two into which the class is usually divided, the other being *Arthropomata*. Formerly called *Inarticulata*.

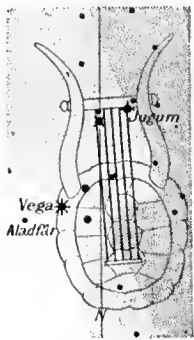
lyopomatous (li-ô-pom'a-tus), *a.* [*As Lyopomata + -ous.*] Hingeless, as the valves of a brachiopod; ecardinal or inarticulate; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Lyopomata*.

Lyperanthus (li-pë-ran'thus), *n.* [*< NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called in allusion to the somber appearance of the flowers; < Gr. λυπηρός, painful, + άνθος, a flower.*] An Australian genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieæ* and the subtribe *Diurideæ*, characterized by the poste-

rior sepal being broad and concave and the lateral ones narrow, the claw of the lip broad, and the blade ovate or lanceolate, recurved, and papillose, while the column is quite long and is not winged. Four or six species are known, terrestrial herbs, usually with a short rhizome. The stem in the normal species bears a number of leaves, and the flowers are few and medium-sized, growing in a bracted raceme. The name *flower-of-sadness* is given to plants of this genus, especially to the species *L. nigricans*, which is common in cultivation.

Lyperia (lĭ-pĕ'ri-ĭ), *n.* [NL., (Bentham, 1835), so called in allusion to the dull color of the flowers, and the fact that they are closed and scentless during the day, and expanded and fragrant at night; < Gr. *λυπρός*, painful, < *λύπη*, pain.] A genus of scrophulariaceous plants of the tribe *Manuleae*, characterized by a five-parted calyx, a corolla-tube which is usually slender at the apex and gibbous or incurved at the base, and four included stamens. They are shrubs or woody herbs, with the lower leaves opposite and the upper alternate, often clustered in the axils. The flowers are axillary or in terminal spikes or racemes; when fresh, they are usually yellow or purple, but turn black in drying. There are about 30 species, indigenous to Africa and the Canary Islands. The flowers of *L. crocea*, from the Cape of Good Hope, afford a fine orange dye and have a medicinal use. They are known by the name of *African saffron*.

Lyra (lĭ'rĭ-ĭ), *n.* [NL., < *L. lyra*, < Gr. *λύρα*, a lyre, also a constellation so called: see *lyre*¹.]



The Constellation Lyra.

1. An ancient northern constellation, representing the lyre of Hermes or of Orpheus. Also called the *Harp*. The brightest star of this constellation is Vega (α Lyrae). It is the seventh in order of brightness in the heavens and the third brightest in the northern hemisphere, being half a magnitude brighter than a standard star of the first magnitude. It forms, with two small stars near it, an equilateral triangle, one of the most striking configurations of the summer sky. Vega, Arcturus, and Polaris form a large triangle, nearly right-angled at Vega.

2. [L. c.; pl. *lyrae* (-rĕ).] In *anat.*, a tract of the brain beneath the corpus

callosum, on the under surface and between the divergent posterior pillars of the fornix. There the fibers are so arranged as to present certain longitudinal and transverse lines, fancifully likened to the strings of a lyre. The lyra is merely the appearance or formation of a surface, not a distinct part of the fornix. It is also known as the *psalterium* or *corpus psalmodiae*.

3. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of fishes. *Willughby*, 1686. (b) A genus of brachiopods. *Cumberland*, 1816.—4. [L. c.] See *lyra*².

lyraid (lĭ'rĭ-ĭd), *n.* [< *Lyra* + *-id*².] One of the meteors sometimes observed about April 20th: so named because they appear to radiate from the constellation Lyra.

lyrate (lĭ'rĭt), *a.* [< NL. *lyratus*, < *L. lyra*, a lyre: see *lyre*¹.] Resembling a lyre; having the form or curves of a lyre; lyre-shaped. In *ornith.*, applied to the tail of the lyre-bird, *Menura superba*, and of the blackcock, *Tetrao* or *Lyrurus tetrix*; in *entom.*, to insects or parts which approach the form of a lyre or lyrate leaf. — **Lyrate leaf**, a leaf of a plant divided transversely into several lobes, which increase in size toward a large terminal one.

lyrated (lĭ'rĭ-tĕd), *a.* Same as *lyrate*.

lyrately (lĭ'rĭt-ĭlĭ), *adv.* In the form of a lyre; in a lyrate manner. *G. Bentham*, Notes on Compositae.

lyra-way (lĭ'rĭ-wĕ), *n.* The kind of tablature in which lute-music was customarily written. See *tablature*.

lyrawise (lĭ'rĭ-wĭz), *adv.* In the manner customary for lute-music: applied to certain kinds of tablature.

lyre¹ (lĭr), *n.* [< F. *lyre* = Sp. It. *lira* = Pg. *lyra*, < *L. lyra*, < Gr. *λύρα*, a lyre, lute, also lyric poetry and music, the constellation Lyra, a sea-fish.] 1. In *music*: (a) A stringed instrument of Egyptian origin, which became the national instrument of ancient Greece. It belonged essentially to the harp family. It resembled closely the cith-

ara, which was derived from Asia, and, like it, consisted of a hollow body, sometimes made of a tortoise shell, from which two branching horns projected upward, carrying a cross-piece or yoke; the strings, whose number varied from three to ten or more, but was most characteristically seven, were stretched between the yoke and the body, a bridge being provided on the latter for their attachment. The instrument, held by the left arm, sometimes resting on the knee, was played with a plectrum in the right hand, and also by the fingers of the left hand. The tuning of the strings was probably various, though doubtless tetrachordal from very early times. The strings of an eight-stringed lyre were named *hypate*, the 'highest' string (probably as the lyre was usually held), which was the longest and gave the lowest sound; *parhypate*, the next string to *hypate*; *lichanos*, the forefinger-string; *mese*, the middle string; *paramese*, the next string to *mese*; *trite*, the third string (from the bottom); *paranete*, the next string to *nete*; and *nete*, the 'last' or 'lowest' string, which was the shortest and gave the highest sound. From these terms came many of the names of tones in the various Greek tonal systems. (See *tetrachord*.) The lyre was the instrument most used by the Greeks for accompanying singing and recitation; hence the terms *lyric* and *lyrical*. It is doubtful whether it was used unaccompanied by the voice.



Ancient Greek Lyre.—From a cup painted by Duris. (Berlin Museum.)

To me in vain the hold Mæonian lyre
Awakes the numbers fraught with living fire.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

(b) An element in the name of some instruments of the viol class, as the arm-lyre or lira da braccio, and the knee-lyre or lira da gamba. See *lira*². (c) A kind of metallic harmonica, mounted on a lyre-shaped frame, occasionally used in military music. (d) A kind of rebeck used by the modern Greeks. See *rebec*.—2. [cap.] A constellation. See *Lyra*, 1.—3. A verse of the kind commonly used in lyric poetry.—4. The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*. [Orkney and Shetland].—5. A grade of isinglass: a trade-name.—Æolian lyre. See *Æolian*.—Greek lyre. See def. 1 (a).

lyre², *n.* An obsolete form of *lira*¹.

lyre³, *n.* See *lira*².

lyre-bat (lĭr'bat), *n.* A kind of bat, *Megaderma lyra*.

lyre-bird (lĭr'bĕrd), *n.* An Australian passerine bird of the family *Menuridae* and genus *Menura*. There are two species, *M. superba* and *M. alberti*, in both of which the male has the beautiful and extraordinary lyrate tail shown in the figure. The tail is raised and dis-



Lyre-bird (*Menura superba*).

played when the bird is courting, after the manner of the peacock and the turkey. The plumage is somber, and the bird would not be particularly noticeable were it not for the unique structure of the tail. The body is about as large as that of the domestic hen, and the air of the bird is gallinaceous, though it is a member of the order *Passeres*. It lives in the scrub, is shy and solitary, has its lurking places like grouse, nests on the ground, and is said to lay but one egg. Also called *lyretail* and *lyre-pheasant*.

lyreman (lĭr'mĕn), *n.*; pl. *lyremen* (-mĕn). A cicada or harvest-fly; a homopterous insect of the family *Cicadidae*, such as *Cicada tibicen*.

lyre-pheasant (lĭr'fĕz'ĕnt), *n.* The lyre-bird. **lyretail** (lĭr'tĕl), *n.* The lyre-bird.

lyre-tailed (lĭr'tĕld), *a.* Having a lyrate tail: as, the *lyre-tailed* nightjar, *Hydropsalis forcipata*.

lyre-turtle (lĭr'tĕr'tl), *n.* The leatherback or trunk-turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*. See *cut* under *leatherback*.

lyric (lĭr'ĭk), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *lyrique* = Sp. *lirico* = Pg. *lyrico* = It. *lyrico*, < *L. lyricus*, < Gr. *λύρα*, lyre, of or for a lyre, as a noun a lyric poet (*L. neut. lyricum*, a lyric poem), < *λύρα*, a lyre: see *lyre*¹.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining or adapted to the lyre or harp; fit to be sung to or accompanied; hence, pertaining to or characteristic of song; suggestive of music or song.

Æolian charms and Dorian lyric odes.

Milton, P. R., iv. 257.

2. Writing for or as if for the lyre, or with musical effect; composing songs, or poems of a song-like character: as, a *lyric* poet.—**Lyric poetry**, among the ancients, poetry sung to the lyre; in modern usage, poetry composed for musical recitation, or distinctively that class of poetry which has reference to and delineates the poet's own thoughts and feelings, as opposed to *epic* or *dramatic poetry*, which details external circumstances and events.—**Lyric stage**, the operas; operatic representations collectively.

II. *n.* 1. A composer of lyric poems.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricists*, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but act them to music himself.

Addison.

2. A lyric composition or poem.—3. A verse of the kind commonly used in lyric poetry.

lyricist (lĭr'ĭk), *v. t.* [< *lyric*, *n.*] To sing in a lyrical way. *Davies*.

Parson Funch makes a very good shift still, and *lyrics* over his part in an anthem very handsomely.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 249. (*Davies*.)

lyrical (lĭr'ĭ-kĭl), *a.* [< *lyric* + *-al*.] Same as *lyric*.

Lyrical emotion of every kind . . . requires the Saxon element of our language.
De Quincey.

lyrichord (lĭr'ĭ-kōrd), *n.* [< *L. lyra*, a lyre, + *chorda*, a string: see *chord*, *cord*¹.] An upright form of harpsichord.

lyricism (lĭr'ĭ-sĭzĭm), *n.* [< *lyric* + *-ism*.] 1. A lyrical composition.

They must have our *lyricists* at their fingers' ends.
Gray.

2. A lyrical utterance or mode of expression. [Rare.]

lyricist (lĭr'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* [< *lyric* + *-ist*.] A lyric poet; one versed in lyrical composition. [Rare.]

lyrie (lĭ'rĭ), *n.* The armed bullhead or pogge, *Agonus cataphractus*.

lyrifer (lĭr'ĭ-fĕr), *n.* [< NL. *lyrifer*: see *lyriferous*.] A vertebrate of the superclass *Lyrifera*.

Lyrifera (lĭ-rĭf'ĕ-rĭ-ĭ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *lyrifer*: see *lyriferous*.] A superclass of skulled vertebrates distinguished by the development of a scapular arch in the form of a lyrate apparatus curved forward. It includes the classes *Pisces* proper and *Selachii*, or typical teleostomous fishes and selachians.

lyriferous (lĭ-rĭf'ĕ-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* [< NL. *lyrifer*, < *L. lyra*, a lyre, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Having a lyriferm scapular arch; or of having the characteristics of the *Lyrifera*.

lyriform (lĭr'ĭ-fōrm), *a.* [< *L. lyra*, a lyre, + *forma*, form.] Lyrate; lyre-shaped.

The tail is . . . lyriform. *A. Newton*.

lyrism (lĭr'ĭzĭm), *n.* [< Gr. *λύρα*, playing on the lyre, < *λύριζεν*, play on the lyre: see *lyrist*.] The art or act of playing the lyre; hence, musical performance generally. [Rare.]

The *lyrism*, which had at first only manifested itself by David's sotto voce performance of "My love's a rose without a thorn," had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, liii.

lyrist (lĭr'ĭst), *n.* [< F. *lyriste*, < *L. lyristes*, < Gr. *λύρις*, a lyrist, *λύριζεν*, play on the lyre, < *λύρα*, a lyre: see *lyre*¹.] A performer on the lyre; a composer, singer, or reciter of lyrics.

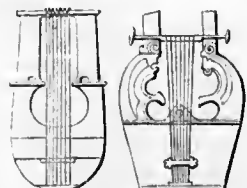
From her wilds Ierne sent
The sweetest *lyrist* of her saddest wrong.

Shelley, Adonais, st. 30.

Lyrurus (lĭ-rō'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύρα*, a lyre, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of *Tetraonidae*, including the blackcock or black grouse, *Lyrurus tetrix*, in the male of which the tail is lyrate; the lyre-tailed grouse. *Swinson*, 1831.

lysigenetic (lĭs'ĭ-jĕ-net'ĭk), *a.* [< *lysigenous*, after *genetic*.] Same as *lysigenetic*.

In the outer portion of this [the tissue of the squash-tendrill], the vascular bundles already referred to arise, while the inner portion remains as a pith region, and often shrinks away from the center, developing a *lysigenetic* air cavity.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 51.



Various Forms of Lyres.

lysigenous (li-sij'e-nns), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *λύσις*, a setting free, + *-γενής*, born, produced: see *-gen* and *-genous*.] In *bot.*, produced by the absorption or destruction of contiguous cells: applied to certain cavities or intercellular spaces in plants.

Lysiloma (lis-i-lō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1844), prob. so named in allusion to the inner portion of the pod, which breaks away from the thickened margin; < Gr. *λύειν* (sigmatic stem *λυσι-*), loose, + *λόμα*, a border.] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Mimosae* and the tribe *Ingeae*, characterized by bipinnate leaves, usually a small number of stamens, and the valves of the flat, straight pod breaking away from the persistent sutures. They are trees or shrubs from tropical America and the Antilles, much resembling the acacias of the same region, with small leaflets and numerous small flowers growing in round heads or cylindrical spikes. There are about 10 species, of which the most important economically is *L. Sabiceu* of Cuba, furnishing an extremely hard and durable timber known as *Sabiceu-wood*, or *horse-flesh mahogany*. It is used in shipbuilding and for various structural purposes; also as a substitute for boxwood in making shuttles. *L. latissimifolia*, called *wild tamarind*, extends into Florida, and its wood is locally useful in building boats and ships.

Lysimachia (lis-i-mā'ki-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. Lysimachia*, < Gr. *Λυσιμάχου*, a medicinal herb; later *Λυσιμάχος* or *Λυσιμάχου βοτάνη*, regarded as named from *Λυσιμάχος*, Lysimachus, King of Thrace, but appar. earlier regarded (as the E. translation *loosestrife*, and the statement of Pliny that the plant has a soothing effect upon oxen that will not draw in the same yoke, show) as directly (as the proper name indeed is) < Gr. *λύειν* (sigmatic stem *λυσι-*), loose, + *μάχη*, strife.] A large genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Primulaceae*, the primrose family, and to the tribe *Lysimachieae*, characterized by a capsule which opens longitudinally, a 5- or 6-parted corolla which is longer than the calyx, and stamens affixed to the base of the corolla. They are erect or creeping herbs, with entire leaves, which are opposite, alternate, or whorled, and yellow, white, or rose-colored flowers, generally solitary in the axils or in racemes. About 65 species are known, natives of the temperate and subtropical regions of the northern hemisphere, tropical and southern Africa, Australia, and South America. (See *loosestrife*.) The European *L. nemorum* is the yellow pimpernel. *L. Nummularia*, the moneywort, also called *creeping-jenny*, *herb-two-pence*, etc., is a trailing vine with roundish leaves and bright-yellow flowers, common in Europe, and often planted in baskets, rockwork, etc., in America; *L. quadrifolia*, sometimes called *crosswort*, is a delicate and handsome American species. *Tournefort*, 1700.

Lysimachieae (lis'i-mā-kī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Lysimachia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Primulaceae*, the primrose family, of which *Lysimachia* is the type, characterized by the lobes of the regular corolla being convolute in estivation, the stamens inserted on the petals, a superior ovary, and semi-anatropous ovules. The tribe embraces 9 genera and about 110 species, principally natives of temperate and subtropical regions.

lysismachus (li-sim'ā-kus), *n.* [See *Lysimachia*.] Loosestrife.

Yellow *lysismachus*, to give sweet rest
To the faint shepherd, killing, where it comes,
All busy gnats, and every fly that hums.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

lysimeter (li-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *λύσις*, a dissolving, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the natural percolation of rain through a given depth of soil.

Lysippus (li-sip'an), *a.* [< L. *Lysippus*, < Gr. *Λύσιππος*, < *λύειν* (*λυσι-*), loose, + *ἵππος*, a horse.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek sculptor Lysippus, of Sicyon, who flourished between 372 and 316 B. C., or to the school of art founded by him. The works of this school are characterized by aban-

donment of the dignified repose of earlier sculptures, and by the portrayal of action and muscular strain and power and the personal element, or portraiture, as distinguished from the ideal. (See *pathos*.) Lysippus made the proportions of his statues more slender than those of his predecessors' works, the heads being notably smaller. His figure called the *Apoxyomenos* or athlete using the strigil, of which a good copy is preserved in the Vatican, is identified as his celebrated canon, or exemplar of the perfect human figure, and is to be paralleled with the widely different proportions of the Doryphorus, the canon of Polykleitos. The followers of Lysippus exaggerated the faults of his tendency, and leaned toward the extraordinary and pretensions. See *Hellespontic*, and compare *doryphorus*.

Lysippian (li-sip'i-an), *a.* Same as *Lysippian*.

Lysippic (li-sip'ik), *a.* Same as *Lysippian*.

lysis (li'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *λύσις*, a loosening, < *λύειν*, loose: see *loose*.] 1. In *med.*, the gradual recession of a disease, as distinguished from *crisis*, in which the change for the better is more abrupt.—2. In *arch.*, a plinth or step above the cornice of the podium of some Roman temples. When present in a columnar edifice, it constitutes the stylobate proper.

Lysodactylæ (li-sō-dak'ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Lysodactylæ*, < Gr. *λύειν* (*λυσι-*), loose, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a superfamily of scutellipantlar *Passeres*, represented by the family of tyrant flycatchers or *Tyrannidae*: a division of the *Exaspidæ*, as distinguished from those which are called *Syndactylæ*.

Lysopteri (li-sop'te-rī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *λύειν* (*λυσι-*), loose, + *πτερόν*, wing.] An order of fishes, containing the platysomids and paleoniscids, characterized as actinopterus fishes with the median fin-rays not joined to the interhemal and interneural bones and not coinciding with them in number, and with no suboperculum. *Heteroeroeri* is a synonym. *E. D. Cope*, Amer. Nat., XIV. 439.

lysopterous (li-sop'te-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Lysopteri*, or having their characters.

lyssa (lis'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύσσα*, Attic *λύττα*, raving, frenzy, madness (of persons and dogs).] Canine madness; rabies; hydrophobia.

Lyssacina (lis-ā-sī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL.] A suborder of hexactinellid siliceous sponges with isolated or irregularly cemented spicules, contrasted with *Dictyonina*. Also *Lyssakina*.

lyssacine (lis'ā-sin), *a.* Having isolated spicules, as a sponge; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Lyssacina*. Also *lyssakine*.

lysseth, *v.* An uncertain word, occurring in the following passage. If the form *lysseth* is correct, it is probably a variant of *lysseth*, from *lysseth*, in a sense like 'flout'; otherwise *lysseth* may be a scribal error for *lyzeth*, 'laugheth.'

She *lysseth* and scorneth the wepynges of hem the which she hath makyd wepe with hir fre willie.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. meter 1.

lyssophobia (lis-ō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύσσα*, canine madness, + *φόβος*, fear.] A nervous state produced by morbid dread of having contracted rabies.

lysti. An obsolete form of *list*¹, *list*², etc.

Lystra (lis'trā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1783), < L. *Lystra*, < Gr. *Λύστρα*, a city in Lycæonia.] A genus of lantern-flies of the family *Fulgoridæ*,



The Lysippus Canon.—The Apoxyomenos, or Athlete using the Strigil. (Vatican Museum.)

containing about 15 beautiful and highly colored tropical species, as the South American *L. lanata*, the woolly lantern-fly, so called because it secretes long strings of a waxy substance which looks like wool.

lytel, *a.* and *n.* See *lite*¹.

lytel, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *little*.

lyterian (li-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< Gr. *λυτήριος*, loosing, delivering, < *λυτήρ*, a deliverer, < *λύειν*, loose: see *lysis*.] In *med.*, terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease.

lyth, *n.* See *lithe*.

lythe¹, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *lithe*¹.

lythe² (li'th), *n.* [Also *laith*, *laits*; origin obscure.] The coalfish. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

The small boat was cleverly run alongside the jetty, . . . and Miss Sheila, with a heavy string of *lythe* in her right hand, stepped, laughing and blushing, onto the quay.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, ii.

lytheri, *a.* See *lither*¹.

Lythraceæ (li-th-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < *Lythrum* + *-aceæ*.] A synonym of *Lythrariceæ*, still employed by some botanists.

lythraceous (li-th-rā'shi-us), *a.* [NL. *Lythrum* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to the *Lythrariceæ* (*Lythraceæ*), or having their characters.

lythrad (li'th'rad), *n.* Any plant of the loosestrife family, *Lythrariceæ*.

Lythrariceæ (li-th-rā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1823), < *Lythrum* + *-ariceæ*.] The loosestrife family, an order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants belonging to the cohort *Myrtales*. It is characterized by valvate calyx-lobes, petals usually wrinkled, and an ovary which is generally free, with from two to an indefinite number of cells, the latter with numerous ovules. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees, with entire leaves, opposite on the stem or rarely alternate. The order embraces 2 tribes, *Ammanniacæ* and *Lythraceæ*, about 30 genera and 365 species, the majority of which are natives of the tropics, especially in America; a few are found in temperate regions or dispersed throughout the world. Important genera are *Cuphea*, *Lagerstræmia*, and *Lythrum*.

Lythreæ (li'th'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < *Lythrum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Lythrariceæ*, the loosestrife family, consisting of shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, characterized by a herbaceous or coriaceous calyx, which is usually many-ribbed, and flowers generally large and almost always with wrinkled petals. The tribe embraces 27 genera and over 300 species. Most of the important genera of the order belong to this tribe.

Lythrum (li'th'rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the purple color of most of the flowers; < Gr. *λύθρον*, *λύθρος*, gore.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Lythrariceæ* and the tribe *Lythreæ*. It is characterized by a straight striate calyx having from 8 to 16 teeth, with minute intermediate teeth; from 4 to 8 petals; and a two-celled capsule with longitudinal placentæ, both ovary and capsule being wholly included in the tube of the calyx. They are herbs or small shrubs, with entire, generally opposite leaves, and purple or rose-colored, rarely white, flowers, either solitary in the axils of the leaves or in few-flowered cymes. The genus includes about 23 species, found in all parts of the world. It shares with *Lysimachia* the name of *loosestrife*, and sometimes with *Epilobium* the name of *willow-herb*. The best-known species is *L. Salicaria*, the purple or spiked loosestrife. See *loosestrife*.

lytlei, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *little*.

lytta (lit'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *λύττα*, *λύσσα*, frenzy, rage, canine madness; also the 'worm' under a dog's tongue, supposed to produce madness: see *lyssa*.] 1. A long vermiform rod of cartilage or fibrous tissue in the middle line and under surface of the tongue of a carnivore; the glossohyal of a carnivore; the so-called "worm" of a dog's tongue. It is vulgarly supposed to be a parasite, and is often extracted by dog-fanciers. Compare *lyssa*. 2. [cap.] A Fabrician genus of *Coleoptera*: same as *Cantharis*.

lyvert, *n.* An obsolete form of *liver*².

lyverett, *n.* An obsolete form of *leveret*.

lyverey, *n.* An obsolete form of *livery*².





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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a, adj.	adjective.	engin.	engineering.	meeh.	mechanics, mechani-	photog.	photography.
abbr.	abbreviation.	entom.	entomology.	med.	medicine.	phren.	phrenology.
abl.	ablative.	Epia.	Episcopal.	menaur.	mensuration.	phys.	physical.
acc.	accusative.	equiv.	equivalent.	metaph.	metaphysics.	physiol.	physiology.
accom.	accommodated, accom-	esp.	especially.	meteor.	meteorology.	pl, plur.	plural.
	modation.	Eth.	Ethiopic.	Mex.	Mexican.	poet.	poetical.
act.	active.	ethnog.	ethnography.	MGr.	Middle Greek, medie-	polit.	political.
adv.	adverb.	ethnol.	ethnology.	val Greek.		Pol.	Pollish.
AF.	Anglo-French.	etym.	etymology.	MHG.	Middle High German.	poss.	possessive.
agri.	agriculture.	Eur.	European.	milft.	military.	pp.	past participle.
AL.	Anglo-Latin.	exclam.	exclamation.	mineral.	mineralogy.	ppr.	present participle.
alg.	algebra.	f, fem.	feminine.	ML.	Middle Latin, medie-	Fr.	Provençal (usually
Amer.	American.	F.	French (usually mean-		val Latin.		meaning Old Pro-
anat.	anatomy.		ing modern French).				vençal).
anc.	ancient.	Flem.	Flemish.	MLG.	Middle Low German.	pref.	prefix.
antiq.	antiquity.	fort.	fortification.	mod.	modern.	prep.	preposition.
aor.	aorist.	freq.	frequentative.	mycol.	mycology.	pres.	present.
appar.	apparently.	Fries.	Frisiak.	myth.	mythology.	pret.	preterit.
Ar.	Arabic.	fut.	future.	n.	noun.	priv.	privative.
arch.	architecture.	G.	German (usually mean-	n, neut.	neuter.	prob.	probably, probable.
archeol.	archeology.		ing New High Ger-	N.	New.	pron.	pronoun.
arith.	arithmetic.		man).	N, North.	North.	pron.	pronounced, pronun-
art.	article.	Gael.	Gaelic.	N. Amer.	North America.		ciation.
AS.	Anglo-Saxon.	galv.	galvanism.	nat.	natural.	prop.	properly.
astrol.	astrology.	gen.	genitive.	naut.	naulical.	proa.	prosody.
astron.	astronomy.	geog.	geography.	nav.	navigation.	Prot.	Protestant.
attrib.	attributive.	geom.	geometry.	NGr.	New Greek, modern	prov.	provincial.
aug.	augmentative.	Goth.	Gothic (Moesogothic).	Greek.		psychol.	psychology.
Bav.	Bavarian.	Gr.	Greek.	NHG.	New High German	q. v.	L. quad (or pl. quar)
Beng.	Bengali.	gram.	grammar.		(usually simply G.,		vide, which see.
biol.	biology.	gun.	gunnery.		German).	refl.	reflexive.
Bohem.	Bohemian.	Her.	heraldry.	NL.	New Latin, modern	reg.	regular, regularly.
bot.	botany.	herp.	herpetology.		Latin.	repr.	representing.
Braz.	Brazilian.	Hind.	Hindustani.	nom.	nominate.	rhet.	rhetoric.
Bret.	Breton.	hist.	history.	Norm.	Norman.	Rom.	Roman.
bryol.	bryology.	horol.	horology.	north.	northern.	Rom.	Romanic, Romance
Bulg.	Bulgarian.	hort.	horticulture.	Norw.	Norwegian.		(languages).
carp.	carpentry.	Hung.	Hungarian.	numis.	numismatica.	Russ.	Russian.
Cat.	Catalan.	hydraul.	hydraulics.	O.	Old.	S.	South.
Cath.	Catholic.	hydros.	hydrostatics.	oba.	obsolete.	S. Amer.	South American.
caus.	causative.	Icel.	Icelandic (usually	obstet.	obstetrics.	sc.	L. scilicet, understand,
ceram.	ceramics.		meaning Old Ice-	OBulg.	Old Bulgarian (other-		supply.
cf.	L. confer, compare.		landic, otherwise call-		wise called Church	Scand.	Scandinavian.
ch.	church.		ed Old Norse).	OCat.	Old Catalan.	Scrp.	Scripture.
Chal.	Chaldee.	Ichth.	ichthyology.	OD.	Old Dutch.	sculp.	sculpture.
chem.	chemical, chemistry.	l. e.	L. id est, that is.	ODan.	Old Danish.	Serv.	Servian.
Chin.	Chinese.	impers.	impersonal.	odotog.	odontology.	sing.	singular.
chron.	chronology.	impf.	imperfect.	odontol.	odontology.	Skt.	Sanskrit.
colloq.	colloquial, colloquially.	impv.	imperative.	OF.	Old French.	Slav.	Slavic, Slavonic.
com.	commerce, commer-	improp.	improperly.	OFlem.	Old Flemish.	Sp.	Spanish.
	cial.	Ind.	Indian.	OGael.	Old Gaelic.	subj.	subjunctive.
comp.	composition, com-	Ind. Eur.	Indo-European.	OHG.	Old High German.	superl.	superlative.
	compound.	indef.	indefinite.	OIr.	Old Irish.	surg.	surgery.
compar.	comparative.	inf.	infinitive.	OIt.	Old Italian.	surv.	surveying.
conch.	conchology.	instr.	instrumental.	OL.	Old Latin.	Sw.	Swedish.
conj.	conjunction.	interj.	interjection.	OLG.	Old Low German.	syn.	synonymy.
contr.	contracted, contrac-	intr, intrans.	intransitive.	ONorth.	Old Northumbrian.	Syr.	Syriac.
	tion.	Ir.	Irish.	OPruss.	Old Prussian.	technol.	technology.
Corn.	Cornish.	Irreg.	irregular, irregularly.	orig.	original, originally.	teleg.	telegraphy.
craniol.	craniology.	It.	Italian.	ornith.	ornithology.	teratol.	teratology.
cranom.	cranometry.	Jap.	Japanese.	OS.	Old Saxon.	term.	termination.
crystal.	crystallography.	L.	Latin (usually mean-	OSP.	Old Spanish.	Teut.	Teutonic.
D.	Dutch.		ing classical Latin).	osteel.	osteology.	theat.	theatrical.
Dan.	Danish.	Let.	Lettish.	OSw.	Old Swedish.	theol.	theology.
dat.	dativ.	LG.	Low German.	Oteut.	Old Teutonic.	therap.	therapeutics.
def.	definite, definition.	lithenol.	lithenology.	P. a.	participial adjective.	toxicol.	toxicology.
deriv.	derivative, derivation.	lit.	literal, literally.	paleon.	paleontology.	tr, trans.	transitive.
dial.	dialect, dialectal.	lit.	literature.	part.	participle.	trigon.	trigonometry.
diff.	different.	lith.	Lithuanian.	pass.	passive.	Turk.	Turkish.
dim.	diminutive.	lithog.	lithography.	pathol.	pathology.	typog.	typography.
distrib.	distributive.	lithol.	lithology.	perf.	perfect.	ult.	ultimate, ultimately.
dram.	dramatic.	LL.	Late Latin.	Pers.	Persian.	v.	verb.
dynam.	dynamica.	m, masc.	masculine.	pers.	person.	var.	variant.
E.	East.	M.	Middle.	persp.	perspective.	vet.	veterinary.
E.	English (usually mean-	mach.	machinery.	Peruv.	Peruvian.	v. l.	intransitive verb.
	ing modern English).	mammal.	mammalogy.	Peruv.	Peruvian.	v. t.	transitive verb.
eccl., eccles.	ecclesiastical.	manuf.	manufacturing.	phar.	pharograpy.	W.	Welsh.
econ.	economy.	math.	mathematics.	phen.	phenology.	Wall.	Walloon.
e. g.	L. exempli gratia, for	MD.	Middle Dutch.	philol.	philology.	Wallach.	Wallachian.
	example.	ME.	Middle English (other-	philos.	philosophy.	W. Ind.	West Indian.
Egypt.	Egyptian.		wise called Old Eng-	phlog.	phonography.	zoog.	zoogeography.
E. Ind.	East Indian.		lish).			zool.	zoology.
elect.	electricity.					zoot.	zootomy.
embryol.	embryology.						
Eng.	English.						

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
 ā as in fate, manc, dale.
 ā as in far, father, guard.
 ā as in fall, talk, naught.
 ā as in ask, fast, ant.
 ā as in fare, hair, bear.
 o as in met, pen, bless.
 o as in mete, meet, meat.
 ē as in her, fern, heard.
 i as in pin, it, blacuit.
 i as in pine, flight, file.
 o as in not, on, frog.
 o as in note, poke, floor.
 o as in move, spoon, room.
 o as in nor, song, off.
 u as in tub, son, blood.
 ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
 ū as in pull, book, could.

ü German ü, French u.
 oi as in oil, joint, boy.
 ou as in pound, proud, now.
 A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:
 ā as in prelate, courage, captain.
 ē as in ablegate, episcopal.
 ō as in abrogate, enology, democrat.
 ū as in singular, education.
 A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ā as in errant, republican.
 ē as in prudent, difference.
 ā as in charity, density.
 o as in valor, actor, idiot.
 ū as in Persia, peninsula.
 ē as in the book.
 ū as in nature, feature.
 A mark (˘) under the consonants t, d, s, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:
 t as in nature, adventure.
 d as in arduous, education.
 s as in leisure.
 z as in seizure.
 th as in thin.
 th as in then.
 ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
 ñ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.

ly (in French words) French liquid (mon-illé) l.
 > denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)
 SIGNS.
 < read from; i. e., derived from.
 > read whence; i. e., from which is derived.
 + read and; i. e., compounded with, or with affix.
 = read cognate with; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
 * read root.
 † read theoretical or alleged; i. e., theoretically assumed/ or asserted but unverified, form.
 ‡ read obsolete.

