

**Knack** (näk), *n.* [O. E. for "a snap,"—imitative; Gael. *cnac*, a crack; Dut. *knack*, Dan. *knage*, to crack.] A toy;—trick; dexterity.—2, *v. n.* [pp. knacking, knacked.] To make a sharp noise.

**Knack'er**, *n.* [O. E. *knacker*, a saddler; Icel. *knakkur*, a saddle.] A maker of small work;—a buyer of dead animals.

**Knag** (näg), *n.* [Irish *cnag*, *cnag*, a knob, a knot; Sw. *knagg*, a knot.] A knot in wood;—a peg.

**Knag'gy** (näg'gē), *a.* Knotty;—rough.

**Knäp** (näp), *n.* [Ger. & Dut. *knappen*, to snap (*g. v.*); Sw. *knäpp*, Dan. *knep*, a snap, a crack; imitative.] A knob; a knoll;—a blow.—2, *v. a.* [pp. knapping, knapped.] To bite;—to break short.—3, *v. n.* To make a short, sharp noise; to knock; to snap.

**Knäp'säck** (näp'säk), *n.* [Dut. *knapsak*; *knap*, eating, *knappen*, to crush, to snap, to eat, and *sak*, a sack (*g. v.*)] A soldier's bag.

**Knärl** (närl), *n.* [See GNARL.] A knot in wood.

**Knärled** (närl'ed), *a.* Knotty; gnarled.

**Knäve** (näv), *n.* [A.-S. *cnafa*, *cnafa*, a boy; Dut. *knave*, Ger. *knabe*, a boy, a servant; probably from the root of GENUS.] A dishonest or base man; a rascal; a scoundrel;—a jack of cards.

**Knäv'er-y** (näv'er-ē), *n.* The practice or conduct of a knave; dishonesty; villany.

**Knäv'ish** (näv'ish), *a.* Dishonest; tricky.

**Knäv'ish-ly** (näv'ish-lē), *ad.* Dishonestly.

**Knäv'ish-näss** (näv'ish-nēs), *n.* Knavery.

**Knēad** (nēd), *v. a.* [A.-S. *cnedan*; Dut. *kneden*; Ger. *kneten*; Russ. *gnetati*.] [pp. kneading, kneaded.] To work or press into a mass, as in making flour into dough.

**Knēad'ing-trough** (nēd'ing-trōf), *n.* A trough in which the dough or paste of bread is worked.

**Knēē** (nē), *n.* [A.-S. *cneco*; Dut. & Ger. *knie*; Dan. *knæ*; L. *genu*; Gr. *γόνυ*; Skr. *janu*.] The joint of the leg and thigh.

**Knēē'cāp**, *n.* The knee-pan; patella.

**Knēē'dēep**, *a.* Rising, or sinking, to the knees.

**Knēel** (nēl), *v. n.* [A.-S. *knungun*, a kneeling; Dan. *knæle*, to kneel; from KNEE.] [*i.* knelt or kneeled; *pp.* kneeling, knelt or kneeled.] To bend, or rest on, the knees.

**Knēē'pān** (nē'-pān), *n.* A round bone on the knee.

**Knēll** (nēl), *n.* [A.-S. *cnell*, Welsh *cnill*, *cnill*, a knell.—Cf. Dut. *knal*, Dan. *knald*, a loud report; Dut. & Ger. *knallen*, to make a loud noise.] The sound of a funeral bell.—2, *v. n.* [pp. knelling, knelled.] To sound as a bell; to knoll.

**Knēlt** (nēlt), *i. & p.* from kneel.

**Knēw** (nē), *i. & p.* from know.

**Knick'er-böck-ers** (nik'er-), *n. pl.* [From *Knickerbocker*, a Dutch family name,—also a cant name for an American of Dutch descent.] A kind of trousers or breeches wide at the thigh and ending immediately beneath the knee.

**Knick'knäck** (nik'näk), *n.* [A reduplication of *knack*, a toy.] A trifle or toy.

**Knife** (nif), *n.*; *pl.* Knives (nīvz). [A.-S. *cnif*; Dut. *kniff*; Dan. *kniv*; Local Ger. *knief*; Fr. *canif*.] An instrument with a sharp edge for cutting.—2, *v. a.* [pp. knifing, knifed.] To stab.

**Knight** (nit), *n.* [A.-S. *cnicht*, a boy, a servant; Dut. & Ger. *knacht*, a servant; Dan. *knegt*, a servant; Sw. *knacht*, a soldier.] A military attendant; a champion;—a man advanced to a certain rank, and having *Sir* prefixed to his name.—2, *v. a.* [pp. knighting, knighted.] To create one a knight.

**Knight'age** (nit'aj), *n.* The body of knights.

**Knight'errant** (nit'er'rant), *n.*; *pl.* Knights'-errant. [See ERRANT.] A knight wandering in search of adventures, as in the times of chivalry.

**Knight'errant-ry** (nit'er-), *n.* The character, manners, or feats of a knight-errant.

**Knight'hood** (nit'hūd), *n.* [A.-S. *cnighthad*, boyhood.] Dignity of a knight;—the order and fraternity of knights.

**Knight'li-näss**, *n.* Qualities of a knight.

**Knight'ly** (nit'lē), *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming to a knight; chivalrous.

**Knit** (nit), *v. a.* [A.-S. *cnyttan*; Icel. *knitta*; Dan. *knytte*; closely akin to KNOR.] [*i.* knit or knitted; *pp.* knitting, knit or knitted.] To weave, or make, or unite by texture without a loom, or by the hand with needles;—to tie; to unite.—2, *v. n.* To unite or become united.

**Knit'er** (nit'er), *n.* One who knits.

**Knit'ing-nēē'dle** (nit'ing-nē'dl), *n.* A wire which is used in knitting.

**Knives** (nīvz), *n.*; *pl.* of knife.

**Knöb** (nōb), *n.* [A.-S. *cnæp*, a hill-top; Dut. *knop*, *knop*, a knob; Ger. *knopf*, Irish *cnop*, a button; allied to KNOCK.] A protuberance; a hill.

**Knöbbed** (nōbd), *a.* Having protuberances.

**Knöb'bi-näss** (nōb'be-nēs), *n.* The state of being knobby.

**Knöb'by** (nōb'be), *a.* Full of knobs; hard.

**Knöck** (nōk), *v. n.* [A.-S. *cnacian*; Celt. *cnac*, *cnag*, to crack, to snap, to strike; imitative.] [*pp.* knocking, knocked.] To clash; to beat; to strike.—2, *v. a.* To beat; to strike.—3, *n.* A sudden stroke; a blow.

**Knöck'er** (nōk'er), *n.* One who knocks; a striker;—a door-hammer.

**Knöck'ing**, *n.* A striking; a beating.

**Knöck'-knēēd** (nōk'nēd), *a.* Having legs bent inward so that the knees knock in walking.

**Knöll** (nōl), *v. a.* [See KNELL.] [*pp.* knolling, knolled.] To ring a funeral bell; to toll.—2, *v. n.* To sound as a bell.—3, *n.* The tolling of a bell;—[A.-S. *cnol*; Dut. *knol*; Ger. *knollen*.—Cf. Celt. *cnoc*, a hillock.] A little round hill; a hillock.

**Knöt** (nōt), *n.* [A.-S. *cnotta*; Dut. *knoot*; Ger. *knoten*; Dan. *knude*; L. *nodus* (*gnodus*); allied to KNIT.] A part which is tied; complication;—a knurl or a knar in wood;—a difficulty;—a confederacy;—a cluster.—(Naut.) A division of the log-line; a mile.—2, *v. a.* [pp. knotting, knotted.] To complicate; to tie.—3, *v. n.* To form knots; to knit knots.

**Knöt'gräss** (nōt'gräs), *n.* A knotty weed.

**Knöt'ted** (nōt'ted), *a.* Full of knots; knotty.

**Knöt'ti-näss** (nōt'te-nēs), *n.* Fulness of knots.

**Knöt'ty** (nōt'tē), *a.* Full of knots; difficult.

**Knöt't** (nōt't), *n.* [Russ. *knute*; from the root of KNOR.] A Russian instrument of punishment;—punishment by the knout.

**Knōw** (nō), *v. a.* [*i.* knew; *pp.* knowing, known.] [A.-S. *cnawan*; Icel. *kna*; allied to Russ. *znati*, L. *noscere*, *novi*, Gr. *γινώσκειν*, Skr. *jan*, to know.] To have knowledge of; to perceive with certainty; to recognize.—2, *v. n.* To have certain perception.

**Knōw'a-ble**, *a.* That may be known.

**Knōw'ing** (nō'ing), *a.* Skillful; intelligent;—artful; shrewd; sharp.

**Knōw'ing-ly** (nō'ing-lē), *ad.* With knowledge.

**Knōw'l'edge** (nōl'ēj), *n.* [From *know*; the final syllable is of Norse origin, and is the same as -lock in wedlock.] The act of knowing; thing known; certain perception; science; learning; skill; information.

**Knōwn** (nōn), *p.* from know.

**Knöc'kle** (nük'kl), *n.* [Dut. & Dan. *knokkel*; Ger. *knöchel*.] A joint of the finger.—2, *v. n.* [pp. knuckling, knuckled.] To bend; to submit.

**Knür** (nür), *n.* [See GNARL.] A knot in wood

**Knür'l** (nür'l), *n.* or timber; knarl.

**Knür'l'ed**, *a.* Full of knots; knotty; gnarly; **Knür'l'y**, gnarled.

**Knö'old**, *n.* [Ger.—Cf. L. *cnobalus*, Gr. *κόβαλος*, a goblin (*g. v.*)] A goblin; a spirit of the mines.

**Knö'p'ck**, *n.* [See COPECK.] A Russian copper coin.

**Knö'ran**, *n.* [See ALCORAN.] The Mohammedan bible.

**Knös'mōs**, *n.* [See COSMOS.] The universe as the embodiment of order and beauty.

**Knö'mis**, *n.* See KUMISS.

ä, ë, i, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, ÿ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

**Kra'al**, or **Krääl**, *n.* [Said to be for Sp. *corral*, an enclosure; very doubtful.] A native village in South Africa, whether Kafir or Hottentot.

**Kri'q-sphinx**, *n.* Same as CHRISPHINX.

**Kris**, *n.* [Malay.] The twisted dagger of the Malays;—spelled also *creese*.

**Kry'q-lite**, or **Kry'q-lith**, *n.* See CHYLITE.

**Kú'miss**, *n.* [Rus. *kumys*; a Mongolian or Tartar word.] A liquor made from mares' milk.

**Ky'q-nize**, *v. a.* [From *Kyan*, the inventor.] [*pp.* kyanizing, kyanized.] To preserve timber from dry-rot by the use of corrosive sublimate.

L.

**L** a liquid consonant, preserves always the same sound in English; as in *like*, *fall*. As a numeral it stands for fifty.

**Lä**, *n.* [See FA.] (*Mus.*) A note in music.

**Lä** (läw), *interj.* [A.-S. *la*.—See LO.] See! look! behold!

**Läb'a-rüm**, *n.* [L.; Late Gr. *λαβάρων*; probably allied to L. *labere*, to waver, to flag.] A standard; a banner.

**Läb'ä-nüm**, *n.* [See LABANUM.] [strong smell.]

**Läb'e-fäc'tion**, *n.* [L. *labefactio*; *labere*, to totter, and *facere*, to make.] The act of weakening.

**Lä'bel**, *n.* [O. Fr. *label*; Fr. *lambe*, *lambeau*; cognate with Eng. *lap* and *lapel*, and with Ger. *lappen*, a flap.] A name or title affixed to any thing; a slip of writing.—2, *v. a.* [pp. labelling, labelled.] To affix a label on; to mark.

**Lä'b'i-al**, *a.* [Late L. *labialis*; L. *labium*, a lip (*g. v.*)] Uttered by or relating to the lips.—2, *n.* A letter pronounced by the lips.—The labials are *b, p, m, f, v*, and *n*.

**Lä'bi-äte**, *a.* [Neo-Latin *labialis*, lipped; L. *labium*, a lip.] Formed like a lip.

**Lä'bi-o-dēn'tal**, *a.* [LABIAL and DENTAL.] Articulated by means of both the lips and the teeth.

**Lä'bor**, *n.* [L. *labor* or *labos*, toil; *laborare*, to toil; Obs. L. *rabos*; allied to Skr. *labh*, to get; *rabh*, to seize; Gr. *λαβάρων*, to take.] The exertion of muscular strength; pains; toil; *work*; exercise;—childbirth.—2, *v. n.* [pp. laboring, labored.] To exert the powers of body or mind; to toil; to work;—to be in travail.—3, *v. a.* To work at; to beat; to be labor.

**Läb'o-ra-tō-ry**, *n.* [Fr. *laboratoire*.—See LABOR.] A place or room for experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c.; a workshop.

**Lä'bored**, *a.* Showing signs of effort.

**Lä'bor-er**, *n.* One who labors or does work.

**Lä'bō'ri-ōus**, *a.* [L. *laboriosus*.] Diligent; assiduous; tiresome; requiring labor; difficult.

**Lä'bō'ri-ōus-ly**, *ad.* In a laborious manner.

**Lä'bō'ri-ōus-näss**, *n.* Tiresomeness.

**Lä'bür'num**, *n.* [L.; perhaps for *alburnum*, whitish; *abus*, white.] A flowering tree or shrub.

**Läb'y-rinth**, *n.* [Gr. *λαβυρινθος*; akin to *λαύρα*, an alley.] A subterranean cavern or place full of windings; a maze; intricacy.

**Läb'y-rin'thine**, *a.* Mazy; intricate.

**Läc**, *n.* [Per. *lac*, Skr. *laksha*, or *rakta*, lac; from *ranj*, to dye.] A concrete, brittle substance; a resin and dyestuff produced on trees by myriads of little insects;—[Hind. *lakhi*, Skr. *laksha*, a hundred thousand,—originally, as many as the insects in a lump of lac] 100,000; as, a *lac*, or *luc*, of rupees.

**Läce**, *n.* [Fr. *lacer*, to bind; *lacet*, *lacs*, O. Fr. *las*, a tie; L. *laqueus*, a snare; root of *lacere*, to allure.] An ornamental fabric of linen or cotton thread;—a string; a cord;—a texture of thread with gold or silver; platted cord.—2, *v. a.* [pp. lacing, laced.] To bind, as with a cord; to adorn.

**Läc'er-a-ble**, *a.* That may be torn or rent.

**Läc'er-äte**, *v. a.* [L. *lacerare*, *laceratum*, to tear; *lacer*, Gr. *λακερός*, torn; Skr. *vracch*, to tear; akin to TAG.] [pp. lacerating, lacerated.] To tear off in small pieces; to rend; to mangle; to torture.

**Läc'er-ä'tion**, *n.* [L. *laceratio*.] The act of tearing; a breach.

**Läc'er-a-tive**, *a.* Having power to tear.

**Läc'ēs**, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *lachesse*, remissness; Fr. *lâche*, slack.—See LAX.] (*Law.*) Negligence.

**Läc'h'e-sis**, *n.* [Gr. *λαχέσις*, one of the Fates; *λαχέω*, to assign by lot.] A venomous West-Indian snake.

**Läc'h-ry-mäl**, *a.* Generating tears; weeping.

**Läc'h-ry-mä-ry**, *a.* Containing tears; tearful.

**Läc'h-ry-mä'tion**, *n.* The act of weeping.

**Läc'h-ry-mä-tō-ry**, *n.* [Late L. *lacrimatorium*.] A vessel to preserve tears in, in honor of the dead;—a tear-bottle.

**Läc'h-ry-mōse'**, *a.* [L. *lacrimosus*; *lacrima* (not *lachryma*), a tear; O. L. *dakrima*, Gr. *δάκρυον*, a tear (*g. v.*)] Shedding tears.

**Läc'ing**, *n.* A binding; decoration;—a cord.

**Läc'k**, *v. a.* [Dut. *lak*, a blemish; Icel. *laker*, defective; probably akin to LEAK.] [*pp.* lacking, lacked.] To want; to need; to be without.—2, *v. n.* To be in want; to be wanting.—3, *n.* Want; need; deficiency;—a lac. [rowful.]

**Läc'k-a-däi'sj-eäl**, *a.* Affectedly pensive or sorrowful.

**Läc'k-a-däi-sy**, *a.* [A humorous word, from LACK-ADAY.] Sentimental; effeminate.

**Läc'k-a-däy**, *interj.* [For *alack the day!*] Alas! alas the day!

**Läc'ker**, *n.* One who lacks;—a varnish.—2, *v. a.* [pp. lackering, lacked.] See LACQUER.

**Läc'ky** (läk'ē), *n.* [Fr. *laquais*; Ger. *lackei*; Sp. *lacayo*; O. Fr. *lacay*, a cross-bowman; thought to be for Arab. *luka*, *laka*, servile.] A footman.—2, *v. a.* [pp. lackeying, lackeyed.] To attend as a footman.

**Läc'ōn'ic**, *a.* [From *Laconia*, in Greece, whose *Läc'ōn'i-cal* people were noted for brevity and pith in speech.] Concise in style; short; brief; as, a *laconic* answer.

**Läc'ōn'i-cal-ly**, *ad.* Briefly; concisely.

**Läc'ōn'i-cism**, *n.* Concise style; laconism.

**Läc'ōn'ism**, *n.* [Gr. *λακωνισμός*.] A concise style;—a pithy or brief phrase or saying.

**Läc'quer** (läk'er), *n.* [Port. *lacre*, *lac* (*g. v.*)] A varnish, consisting chiefly of shell-lac dissolved in alcohol.—2, *v. a.* [pp. lacquering, lacquered.] To varnish with lacquer.

**Läc'rōsse'**, *n.* [Fr. *la crosse*, the cross.] A Canadian game at ball, played with a lattledore.

**Läc'tä-ry**, *a.* [L. *lactarius*; *lac*, milk.] Milky; full of juice like milk.—2, *n.* A dairy-house.

**Läc'tate**, *n.* A salt of lactic acid and a base.

**Läc'tä'tion**, *n.* The act or time of giving suck.

**Läc'te-al**, *a.* Milky; conveying chyle.—2, *n.* The vessel that conveys chyle.

**Läc'te-ōus**, *a.* [L. *lacteus*; *lac*, *lactis*, milk.—Cf. Gr. *γάλα*, *γάλακτος*, milk.] Milky; lacteal.

**Läc'tēs'cent**, *a.* [L. *lactescere*, *lactescens*, to become milky.] Producing milk or a white juice.

**Läc'tic**, *a.* Applied to the acid of sour milk.

**Läc'tif'er-ōus**, *a.* That conveys milk.

**Läc'tōm'e-ter**, *n.* See GALACTOMETEER.

**Läc'tōse**, *n.* Sugar of milk.

**Läc'ū'na**, *n.*; *pl.* Läc'ū'næ. [L.; akin to *lacus*, a lake (*g. v.*)] A vacant space; an hiatus; a gap; a vacancy; a defect. [a lake or lakes.]

**Läc'ūs'trine**, *a.* [L. *lacus*, a lake.] Belonging to

mien, sîr; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—ç, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; thîs,

**Lād**, n. [Welsh *ladd*, Irish *lath*, a youth; Gael. *laidir*, stout.] A boy; a stripling; a youth.  
**Lād'a-nim**, n. [L.; Gr. *λῆδανον*; *λῆδον*, L. *lada*. Per. *ladan*, a gummy shrub.] The gum called *ladanum*. See **LADANUM**.  
**Lād'ger**, n. [A.-S. *hlæder*; Dut. *ladder*; Ger. *leiter*.—Cf. L. *cladri*, a grate; Gr. *καίθρον*, a bar.] A frame with steps for climbing.  
**Lāde**, v. a. [Dut. *laden*, Icel. *hlada*, Dan. *lade*, Russ. *klad*, a load (q. v.); i. laded; pp. *ladings*, laden or laded.] To load; to freight.—[A.-S. *hladan*; O. E. *haden*; a special use of the foregoing; from it comes **LADLE** to dip out.  
**Lād'en** (lā'dn), p. from *lade* and *load*.  
**Lād'ing**, n. Freight of a ship; cargo; burden.  
**Lād'le** (lā'dl), n. [See **LADDE**.] A large spoon; a dipper with a handle;—the receptacle of a mill-wheel.—2, v. a. [pp. *ladling*, *ladled*.] To dip out.  
**Lād'ly**, n.; pl. **Lād'lies**, [A.-S. *hlæflice*; probably from *hlaf*, a loaf, and *degge*, a kneader.] A respectable or well-bred woman; a title of respect; a gentlewoman;—correlative of *gentleman*;—in England, correlative of *lord*.  
**Lād'z-bird**, n. Names of red insects that feed  
**Lād'z-dāy** (lā'de-dā), n. The 25th of March; the annunciation day of the Virgin Mary.  
**Lād'z-like**, a. Becoming a lady; elegant.  
**Lād'z-ship**, n. The title of a lady.  
**Lād'z's-ship**, n. A plant and its flower.  
**Lāg**, a. [Welsh *lag*, slack; Irish *lag*, weak; akin to **LAX** and **LANGUID** and probably to **SLACK**.—Cf. Gr. *λῆγευ*, to cease.] Coming behind; sluggish; tardy.—2, n. The lowest class;—the fag-end.—3, v. n. [pp. *lagging*, *lagged*.] To loiter; to stay behind; to linger; to move slowly.  
**Lā'ger-bēer**, n. [Ger. *lager*, storage, a storehouse.—See **LAY**.] A kind of light German beer.  
**Lā'gard**, a. [See **LAC**.] Backward; sluggish; slow.—2, n. A lazy fellow.  
**Lā'ging**, n. [Dut. *leggen*, Ger. *legen*, to lay.—See **LAY**.] The covering of a steam boiler or cylinder.  
**Lā'gōn'**, n. [It. *lagone*, *laguna*, a pool; *lago*, a lake; L. *lacuna*, a pool; *lacus*, a lake.] A large pond or lake; a marsh.  
**Lā'ie**, a. [L. *laicus*.—See **LAY**.] Belonging  
**Lā'ical**, i. & p. from *lay*.  
**Lāin** (lān), p. from *lay*.  
**Lāir** (lār), n. [A.-S. *leger*, a bed; Ger. *lager*, a couch; root of **LIE**.] The couch of a wild beast.  
**Lāird**, n. The lord of a manor. [Scottish].  
**Lā'it-y**, n. The people, as distinct from the clergy or from any other profession.  
**Lāke**, n. [A.-S. *lac*; L. *lacus*; Scot. *loch* (q. v.).—Cf. Gr. *λάκκος*, a pit.] A large extent of inland water;—[a variant of **LAC**] a red color; a color made of cochineal or lac.  
**Lā'ma**, n. [Thibetan, *lāma*, spiritual lord.] The sovereign pontiff of the Tartars, and the head of religion in Thibet;—a Buddhist priest.—[*Zoöl*.] A quadruped; llama.  
**Lā'ma-ism**, n. The northern form of Buddhism.  
**Lām'a-sēr-y**, n. [From *Lama*, on type of *monastery* or *caravansary*; Per. *saray*, an inn, a palace.] A Buddhist monastery.  
**Lāmb** (lām), n. [A.-S. *lamb*, & Goth. *lamb*; Dut. & Dan. *lam*; Ger. & Sw. *lamm*.] The young of a sheep.—2, v. n. [pp. *lambing*, *lambled*.] To bring forth lambs.  
**Lāmb'ent**, a. [L. *lambere*, *lambentis*, Gr. *λαμπρεύ*, to lap (q. v.).] Playing about; gliding lightly.  
**Lāmb'kin** (lām'kīn), n. [Dim. of **LAMB**; Ger. *lammchen* or *lammchen*.] A little lamb.  
**Lāmb're-quin** (lām'ber-kīn), n. [Fr. of Flemish origin; a diminutive word allied to *lappen*, a patch.—Cf. Skr. *lamb*, to hang down.] The ornamental covering for a helmet;—drapery pendant from above a window, from a shelf, or the like.  
**Lāme**, a. [A.-S. *lama*; Dan., Dut., and Sw. *lam*; Ger. *lahm*.—Cf. Russ. *tomate*, to break; Icel.

*lama*, to bruise.] Crippled; disabled; imperfect.—2, v. a. [pp. *laming*, *lained*.] To make lame.  
**Lā-mē'l'is**, n.; pl. **Lā-mē'l'is**. [L., a dim. of *lamina* (q. v.).] A thin plate; a scale.  
**Lām'el-lar**, a. Composed of scales or flakes.  
**Lām'el-late**, a. Covered with films or plates;  
**Lām'el-lat-ed**, lamellar.  
**Lā-mē'l'i-brānch**, a. Lamellibranchiate.  
**Lā-mē'l'i-brān'ch'i-ate**, a. [L. *lamella*, a layer, and Gr. *πραγμα*, gills. (*Zoöl*.)] Having gills in symmetrical semicircular layers, like bivalve mollusks. The oyster and clam are examples.  
**Lāme'ly**, ad. In a lame manner; imperfectly.  
**Lāme'ness**, n. State of being lame; weakness.  
**Lā-mēnt'**, v. n. [L. *lamentum*, a wail; *lamentari*, to wail.] [pp. *lamenting*, *lamented*.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve.—2, v. a. To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan.—3, n. Lamentation.  
**Lām'ent-a-ble**, a. [L. *lamentabilis*.] Mournful; grievous.  
**Lām'ent-a-bley**, ad. Sadly; mournfully.  
**Lām'en-tā'tion**, n. [L. *lamentatio*.] An expression of sorrow.  
**Lā'nā'a**, n. [L.; Gr. *λάνα*, a witch.—also, a shark; root of *λαμβαίνω*, to seize.] A kind of demon among the ancients;—a hag; a witch.  
**Lām'i-na**, n.; pl. **Lām'i-næ**. [L.] A thin plate; one coat or layer laid over another.  
**Lām'i-nar**, a. Plated; consisting of plates or  
**Lām'i-nā-ry**, } layers; laminated.  
**Lām'i-nā-tion**, a. Consisting of plates; plated.  
**Lām'i-nā'tion**, n. Arrangement in layers;—a layer.  
**Lām'mas**, n. [A.-S. *hlafmesse*, loaf-mass; loaves were once offered as first-fruits on this day.] The first day of August.  
**Lām'mer-ger**, n. [Ger. *lammereger*; *lamm*, a lamb, and *ger*, a vulture; Gr. *λαμπερ*, *λάμπερ*, to shine.] A vessel furnished with a wick and oil for giving light; a light.  
**Lām'pass**, n. [Fr. *lamps*, formerly also *lampas*; *lampers*, probably the same as Local Eng. *ampur*, *ambury*, a tumor. A lump of flesh, or a swelling, in a horse's mouth.  
**Lāmp'blāck**, n. A fine soot used as a pigment.  
**Lāmp'per-ēel**, n. The lamprey.  
**Lām'pōn'**, n. [O. Fr. *lampe*;—originally, a drinking-song; Fr. *lamper*, to drink; L. *lambere*, to lick up.—See **LAP**.] A personal satire; abuse.—2, v. a. [pp. *lampooning*, *lampooned*.] To abuse with personal satire.  
**Lām'pōn'er**, n. One who lampoons.  
**Lām'prey** (lām'prē), n. [Fr. *lamproie*; It. *lampreda*; L. *lampetra*; *lambere*, to lick, and *petra*, a stone. It clings to rocks by suction.] A fish like the eel.  
**Lā'nate**, a. [L. *lanatus*, woolly; *lana*, Gr. *λάκη*, Doric Gr. *λάνος*, wool.] Covered with wool or soft hair.  
**Lānce**, n. [Fr.; L. *lancea*; Gr. *λόγχη*.] A long spear; a weapon of war.—2, v. a. [pp. *lancing*, *lanced*.] To pierce; to cut; to open with a lancet, as a surgeon;—to throw.  
**Lān'ce-ō-lāte**, a. [L. *lancoolatus*, spiked; *lancoola*, a dim. of *lancea*, a lance.] Shaped like a lance.  
**Lān'cer**, n. One who uses or carries a lance.  
**Lān'cet**, n. [Fr. *lanette*, dim. of *lanca*, a lance (q. v.).] A small surgical instrument for letting blood;—a pointed window. [wood.  
**Lānce'-wood** (-wūd), n. A tree and its elastic  
**Lān'ci-nāte**, v. a. [L. *lanctare*, *lanctinatus*, to tear; akin to **LACERATE**.] [pp. *lancinating*, *lancinated*.] To tear; to lacerate.  
**Lān'ci-nā'tion**, n. A tearing; laceration.  
**Lānd**, n. [A.-S. *land*, Ger., Goth., & Scand.] A country; a region; a district;—soil; ground;—earth, as distinguished from *water* or the *sea*;—real estate;—a nation.—2, v. a. [pp. *landing*, *landed*.] To set on shore; to disembark.—3, v. n. To come or go on shore.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; hēir, hēr;

**Lān-dāu'**, or **Lān'dāu**, n. [Fr.; from *Landau*, in Germany.] A coach which opens and closes at the top.  
**Lān-dāu-lēt'**, n. A small landau.  
**Lānd'ed**, a. Consisting of, or having, land.  
**Lānd'fäll**, n. A falling of land to any one by a death;—land first seen from the sea.  
**Lānd'grāve**, n. [Ger. *landgraf*; *land*, province, land, and *graf*, a count; Dut. *landgraaf*.] A German title of nobility.  
**Lānd'grā'vi-ate**, n. Estate of a landgrave.  
**Lānd'grā-vine**, n. [Ger. *landgräfin*; Dut. *land-gravin*.] The wife of a landgrave.  
**Lānd'höld'er**, n. One who holds lands.  
**Lānd'ing**, n. The act of going on shore;—a place to land at;—the floor at the head of stairs.  
**Lānd'lā-dy**, n. A mistress of an inn; a hostess;—a woman who has tenants.  
**Lānd'less**, a. Destitute of land.  
**Lānd'lōcked** (lānd'lōkt), a. Enclosed with land;—cut off from the sea.  
**Lānd'lōrd**, n. [LAND and **LORD**.] One who owns and leases land;—the master of an inn; a host.  
**Lānd'lüb-ber**, n. A landsman, in contempt.  
**Lānd'mārk**, n. A mark of boundaries.  
**Lānd'scāpe**, n. [Dut. *landschap*; the final syllable is the same in origin with that of *friendship*.] The scenery or prospect presented to the eye.  
**Lānd'slide**, n. A portion of a hill or mountain  
**Lānd'slip**, } that slides or slips down.  
**Lānd'sman**, n. One who lives or serves on land.  
**Lānd'ward**, ad. Toward the land.  
**Landwehr** (lānt'vār), n. [Ger. *land*, country, and *wehr*, defence.] The militia.  
**Lāne**, n. [A.-S. *lane*, *lone*; Scot. *loan*; Fris. *lana*, *lona*; Dut. *laan*.] A narrow street; an alley.  
**Lān'grāge**, or **Lān'grēl**, n. [Etymology doubtful.] A kind of chain-shot, formed of pieces of iron tied together.  
**Lāng-syne**, ad. [Scot.] Long since; long ago.  
**Lān'guāge** (lāng'gwā), n. [Fr. *langage*; It. *linguaggio*; L. *lingua*, a tongue.] The expression of thought and feeling; human speech; the speech of one nation; tongue; dialect; idiom; style.  
**Lān'guid** (lāng'gwīd), a. [L. *languidus*.—See **LANGUISH**.] Faint; weak; feeble.  
**Lān'guid-ly** (lāng'gwīd-lē), ad. Weakly.  
**Lān'guid-ness**, n. Weakness; feebleness.  
**Lān'guish** (lāng'gwīsh), v. n. [Fr. *languir*, part. *languissant*; L. *languescere*, inceptive of *languere*, to be weak.—Cf. Gr. *λαγνάζειν*, to slacken; akin to **LAG** and **LAX**.] [pp. *languishing*, *languished*.] To grow feeble or languid; to pine away; to decline.  
**Lān'guish-mēt**, n. A state of pining.  
**Lān'guor** (lāng'gwōr), n. [L.—See **LANGUISH**.] A languid state; lassitude; debility; faintness.  
**Lān'guor-ōis** (lāng'gwōr-ōis), a. Suggestive of languor; melancholy; tedious; languid.  
**Lā-nif'er-ōis**, a. [L. *lanifer*; *lana*, wool, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing wool; woolly.  
**Lā-nig'er-ōis**, a. [L. *laniger*; *lana*, wool, and *gerere*, to carry.] Bearing wool.  
**Lānk**, a. [A.-S. *hlanc*.—Cf. Dut. *slank*, *schlank*, *lank*; perhaps related to **LAX** and **SLACK**, but not to **LONG**.] Loose; lax; not fat; slender; faint.  
**Lānk'ness**, n. Want of plumpness.  
**Lānk'y**, a. Lank; thin and tall.  
**Lān'ner**, n. [Fr. *lanier*; L. *lanarius* or *lanius*, a butcher; *laniare*, to rend.] A species of hawk.  
**Lān'ner-ēt**, n. A little hawk.  
**Lān'sque-nēt** (lān'ske-nēt), n. [Fr.; Ger. *lands-knecht*; *land*, country, and *knecht*, a soldier.] A foot-soldier of former times;—a game at cards.  
**Lān-tā'nā**, or **Lān-tā'nā**, n. [An old name for the viburnum.] A plant and its flower.  
**Lān'tern**, n. [L. *lanterna*; Gr. *λαμπτήρ*, a torch. See **LAMP**.] A transparent case for a candle or lamp;—a little turret on the top of a dome.  
**Lān'thorn** (lānt'tern), n. Same as **LANTERN**.

**Lā-nū'g'i-noūs**, a. [L. *lanuginosus*; *lanugo*, *lanuginis*, down; *lana*, wool.] Downy; covered with hair.  
**Lān'yārd**, n. [Fr. *lanière*, a thong; perhaps from L. *laniare*; to tear, with the idea of a shred.] A small rope or piece of cord.  
**Lāp**, n. [A.-S. *leppa*, Fris. *lappa*, Dan. *lap*, Sw. *lapp*, Ger. *lappen*, a patch; the idea is that of something which hangs, like an apron.—Cf. L. *labi*, to fall; Skr. *lamb*, to hang.] That part of a person sitting which reaches from the waist to the knees; a flap;—an overlapping.—2, v. a. [A variant of **WRAP** (q. v.); O. E. *velappen*, *wrappen*, to wrap.] [pp. *lapping*, *lapped*.] To wrap round; to involve; to lay or extend over;—[A.-S. *lapiān*, Icel. *leppja*, Dan. *labe*, L. *lambere*, Fr. *laper*, Gr. *λάττειν*, to lick; akin to **LIP**] to lick up.—3, v. n. To be spread or extend over any thing;—to lick up.  
**Lāp'dōg**, n. A little dog fondled by ladies.  
**Lāp'pēl**, n. [See **LAP**.] A lapping part of a coat.  
**Lāp'fūl**, n. As much as the lap can contain.  
**Lāp'i-dā'ri-an**, a. Inscribed on stone; lapidary.  
**Lāp'i-dā-ry**, n. [L. *lapidarius*; *lapis*, *lapidus*, a stone.—Cf. Gr. *λέπας*, a rock; *λέπειν*, to scale.] One who cuts and polishes gems;—a dealer in gems.—2, a. Monumental; inscribed on stone.  
**Lā-pīd'i-fi-cā'tion**, n. The act of forming stone.  
**Lā-pīd'i-fy**, v. a. & v. n. [pp. *lapidifying*, *lapidified*.] To turn into stone.  
**Lāp'i-dist**, n. A dealer in stones or gems.  
**Lā'pis lāz'ū-lī**, n. [Late L.—See **AZURE**.] A fine blue stone.  
**Lāp'lānd'er**, or **Lāpp**, n. A native of Lapland.  
**Lāp'pish**, a. Of or belonging to the Lapps.  
**Lāp'se**, n. [L. *lapi*, *lapsus*, to fall; *lapsare*, to slip.] Flow; fall; glide; a smooth course;—a little fault; petty error; mistake.—2, v. n. [pp. *lapsing*, *lapsed*.] To glide; to slip; to fall from right.  
**Lāpsed** (lāpst), p. a. Fallen;—inoperative; made  
**Lāp'stone**, n. A stone used by a cobbler or shoemaker to hammer leather on.  
**Lāp'wing**, n. [A.-S. *hleapewinc*; roots of **LEAP** and **WING**; referring to the tottering and vacillating flight of the male bird.] A noisy bird with long wings.  
**Lār**, n.; pl. **Lār'ēs**. [L.; of Etruscan origin.] A household god.  
**Lār'board** (lār'bōrd), n. [Origin doubtful; Fr. *bâbord*; It. *babordo*; Ger. *backbord*; Sw. *bagbord*; Port. *bombordo*; Sp. *babor*. The English may be from Sp. *lado*, near, and *borde*, side.—See **STARBOARD**.] The left-hand side of a ship to a person on shipboard looking toward the head; port;—opposed to *starboard*.—2, a. Left-hand; port.  
**Lār'ce-noūs**, a. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, larceny.  
**Lār'ce-ny**, n. [Fr. *larcin*; L. *latrocinium*, theft; *latro*, a robber.] Theft; petty theft; robbery.  
**Lār'ch**, n. [L. *larix*, *laricis*; Gr. *λάριξ*; Ger. *lerche*.] A large tree;—hackmatack; tamarack.  
**Lārd**, n. [L. *lardum*, *lardum*.—Cf. Gr. *λαρινός*, fat.] The fat of swine.—2, v. a. [pp. *larding*, *larded*.] To stuff with bacon; to grease.  
**Lār-dā'ceous** (-shus), a. Like lard.  
**Lārd'er**, n. A room where meat is kept;—stock of provisions.  
**Lār'ēs**, n. pl. [L.] See **LAR**.  
**Lār'ge**, a. [L. *largus*; Fr. *large*.] Great; bulky; wide; liberal; abundant; ample; spacious; extensive.  
**Lār'ge-heārt-ed**, a. Generous; magnanimous.  
**Lār'ge-ly**, ad. Widely; amply; liberally;—chiefly.  
**Lār'ge-ness**, n. Bigness; greatness.  
**Lār'gess**, n. [Fr. *largesse*; L. *largitus*, *largitio*; *largiri*, *largitus*, to bestow; *largus*, large, liberal.] A present; a gift; a bounty.  
**Lār'gish**, a. Somewhat large.  
**Lār'i-āt**, n. [Sp. *reata*.] A noosed cord or rope used for catching wild horses; a lasso.

mīen, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, ūse.—C, G, g, ē, soft; C, G, s, ē, hard; g as z; x as gz; thīs.



**Lēad** (léd), *n.* [A.-S. *lead*; Dut. *lood*; Ger. *lot*, *loth*.] A heavy metal:—a plummet:—a small cylinder of graphite:—in printing, a thin plate of metal to separate lines.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* leading, leaded.] To fit with lead in any manner:—to separate lines, in printing, by spaces.

**Lēad'ed** (léd'ed), *p. a.* In printing, having the lines separated by spaces:—fitted with lead.

**Lēad'en** (léd'en), *a.* Made of lead; heavy.

**Lēad'er**, *n.* One who leads; conductor; *chief*:—the leading article in a newspaper.

**Lēad'er-ship**, *n.* The position of a leader; guidance.

**Lēad'ing** (léd'ing), *p. a.* Principal; chief.—2, *n.* Guidance; conduct.

**Lēad'ing-strings**, *n. pl.* Strings by which children are guided and supported.

**Lēad'-pēn'cil**, *n.* A pencil of graphite.

**Lēaf** (lэф), *n.*; *pl.* Lēaves. [A.-S. *leaf*; Dut. *loof*; Ger. *laub*; Sw. *löf*.—Cf. Russ. *lepest*, Lith. *lapas*, a leaf; Gr. *léros*, a scale.] The green, deciduous part of trees and plants; a petal:—any thing foliated:—part of a book, door, table, &c.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* leafing, leafed.] To bear leaves.

**Lēaf'age**, *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage.

**Lēafed** (lэф), *a.* Having leaves; leaved.

**Lēaf'less**, *a.* Destitute or bare of leaves.

**Lēaf'let**, *n.* Division of a leaf; a small leaf.

**Lēaf'y**, *a.* Full of leaves; having leaves.

**Lēague** (lég), *n.* [Fr. *ligue*; It. *lega*; Sp. *liga*; L. *ligare*, to bind.] A treaty of alliance between sovereigns or states; an alliance; a union:—[It. *lega*; Sp. *legua*; Fr. *lieue*,—formerly *lieue*, *legue*; L. *leuca*, *leuga*, a mile (of Celtic origin); Bret. *leo*, *lev*, *len*, a league; Irish, *leige*: possibly akin to Cymric *lech*, a stone] a measure of three geographical miles.—The French league is about 2.76 English miles.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* leaguings, leagued.] To unite; to confederate.

**Lēa'guer** (lég'gur), *n.* [Dut. *leger*, a camp.—See LAIR.] One united in a league:—a camp:—a siege.

**Lēak** (lэк), *n.* [Icel. *leki*, a leak.] A hole which lets a fluid in or out.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [Icel. *leka*, to drip; Dan. *lekke*; Dut. *lecken*; Ger. *lecken*.—Cf. A.-S. *leccan*, to moisten.] [*pp.* leaking, leaked.] To let a fluid in or out.

**Lēak'age**, *n.* Allowance made for leaking; a leaking; quantity lost by leaking.

**Lēak'y**, *a.* Letting a fluid in or out.

**Lēal**, *a.* [Norm. Fr. *leal*, loyal (*q. v.*)] Loyal; true-hearted.

**Lēan** (lэн), *v. n.* [A.-S. *hlænan*, *hlæonian*, *hlænian*; Dut. *lenen*; Dan. *lene*; Ger. *lenen*; It. *lenare*.—Cf. L. *reclinare*, to lean, and Gr. *κλίνειν*, to cause to lean.] [*i.* leaned or lēant; *pp.* leaning, leaned or lēant.] To deviate from a perpendicular line; to incline; to bend; to waver.—2, *a.* [A.-S. *hlæne*; Low Ger. *leen*: related to the verb *lean*, but not to It. *leno*, weak, which is from L. *lenis*, mild.] Not fat; wanting flesh; thin; barren.—3, *n.* The part of flesh distinct from fat.

**Lēan'ly**, *ad.* Meagrely; without plumpness.

**Lēan'ness**, *n.* Want of flesh; thinness.

**Lēap** (lэp, W. P. J. E. F. Ja; lэp, S.), *v. n.* [A.-S. *hlæpan*; Icel. *hlappa*; Ger. *laufen*, *lief*; Dut. *loopen*, *liep*.] [*pp.* leaping, leapt or leaped.] To jump; to bound; to spring; to start.—2, *v. a.* To pass over by jumping.—3, *n.* [A.-S. *hlapp*.] A bound; a jump; a sudden transition.

**Leaped** (lэpt or lэpt), *p.* from *leap*.

**Lēapt** (lэpt or lэpt), *p.* See LEAPED.

**Lēap'-year**, *n.* Every fourth year, which has 366 days,—February having 29:—bissextile.

**Lēarn** (lэрn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *lærnan*; Ger. *lernen*: akin to Ger. *lehren*, A.-S. *lærnan*, Dut. *leeren*, to teach.] [*i.* learned or learnt; *pp.* learning, learned or learnt.] To gain knowledge or skill in; to copy; to study:—to teach.—2, *v. n.* To gain or acquire knowledge.

**Lēarn'ed** (lэрn'ed; as a *part.*, lэрnd), *a.* Having learning; erudite; literary; educated.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, short; ç, é, é, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

**Lēarn'ed-ly**, *ad.* With knowledge.

**Lēarn'er** (lэрn'er), *n.* One who learns.

**Lēarn'ing**, *n.* Skill in science, languages, or literature; *erudition*; *erudition*.

**Lēas'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being leased.

**Lēase** (lэs), *n.* [Fr. *laisser*, to leave; Ital. *lasciare*, to quit; L. *lascare*, to slacken, to let go.—See LAX.] A contract for a temporary possession of houses or lands; a tenure.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* leasing, leased.] To let by lease; to let.

**Lēase'hold** (lэs'höld), *n.* A tenure held by lease.—2, *a.* Held by lease.

**Lēash**, *n.* [Fr. *laisse*; It. *lascio*.—See LASSO.] A leather thong; a band wherewith to tie:—three things held together by a leash.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* leashing, leashed.] To bind; to hold in a string.

**Lēas'ing** (lэz'ing), *n.* [A.-S. *leasung*, Icel. *lausung*, falsehood; A.-S. *leas*, false, empty, loose (*q. v.*); Dut. *loos*, false; Goth. *laus*, empty.] Lying; slander; falsehood.

**Lēast** (lэst), *a.* [See LESS.] *Superl. of little.* Smallest.—2, *ad.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

**Lēast-wise**, *ad.* At least; at all events.

**Lēath'er** (lэth'er), *n.* [A.-S. *leðer*; Dan. *leder*; Dut. & Ger. *leder*.] The hide or skin of an animal tanned and prepared for use.—2, *a.* Made of leather; leathery.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* leathering, leathered.] To beat; to lash.

**Lēath'ern** (lэth'ern), *a.* Made of leather.

**Lēath'er-y**, *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

**Lēave** (lэv), *n.* [A.-S. *leaf*, permission; *lyfan*, to permit; Icel. *lyfi*, leave, *lyfa*, to permit; Ger. *erlauben*.—See FULLOUR.] Permission; license:—farewell.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *lefan*; Icel. *leifa*, a patrimony; Goth. *laba*, a remnant; Icel. *leif*, a patrimony, with *live*, with the idea of tarrying, staying behind; probably not related to Gr. *λείπειν*, to leave, [*i.* left; *pp.* leaving, left.] To quit; to forsake; to desert; to abandon; to permit; to refer; to bequeath.—3, *v. n.* To cease; to desist:—to go away.—[see LEAF] [*pp.* leaving, leaved] to put forth leaves.

**Lēaved** (lэvd), *a.* Having, or furnished with, leaves; made with leaves or folds.

**Lēav'en** (lэv'en), *n.* [Fr. *levain*; L. *levamentum* or *levamen*, a mitigation,—literally, that which raises; *levare*, to raise; *levis*, light.] A fermenting mixture.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* leavening, leavened.] To ferment.

**Lēaves** (lэv), *n.*; *pl.* of *leaf*.

**Lēav'ings**, *n. pl.* Things that are left; remains; remnants; relics; refuse.

**Lēch'er**, *n.* [Fr. *lécher*, a gormandizer,—also, a lick-spittle, a parasite; *lécher*, to lick (*q. v.*)] A lewd person; a fornicator.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* lechering, lechered.] To practise lewdness.

**Lēch'er-ous**, *a.* Libidinous; lewd; lustful.

**Lēch'er-ous-ness**, *n.* Lewdness; lust.

**Lēc'tern**, *n.* [Late L. *lecternum*, *lectrum*; Gr. *λέκτρον*, a couch, a rest.] A desk in a church for holding the Bible; a reading-desk.

**Lēc'tion**, *n.* [L. *lectio*, a reading; *legere*, *lectum*, to read.] A reading; a variety in copies.

**Lēc'tion-a-ry**, *n.* A service-book; a course of lessons or lectures.

**Lēc'ture** (lэк'tчр), *n.* [Late L. *lectura*, L. *lectus*, a reading; *legere*, to read.] Act of reading; a discourse read or pronounced:—a reproof.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lecturing, lectured.] To read lectures to; to instruct:—to reprove; to censure.—3, *v. n.* To deliver lectures.

**Lēc'tur'er**, *n.* One who lectures.

**Lēc'tur'e-ship**, *n.* The office of a lecturer.

**Lēc'turn**, *n.* [See LECTERN.] A reading-desk.

**Lēd**, *i.* & *p.* from *lead*.

**Lēdge**, *n.* [Sw. *lagg*, Icel. *lagg*, a rim; Norse *laggja*, Dan. *ligge*, to lie (*q. v.*)] A row; a layer; a stratum; a ridge; a shelf:—a long ridge or stratum of rocks.

**Lēdg'er**, *n.* [O. Dut. *legger*, a lower millstone:—akin to LEDGE; literally, a ledge, that which lies still: a ledge is thus a book too large to be portable.] A horizontal pole in scaffolding:—the chief book in merchants' accounts.

**Lēdg'er-line**, *n.* [Fr. *léger*, light, and LINE.] (*Mus.*) A short line above or below the staff.

**Lēē**, *n.* [Icel. *hle*; Dan. *le*; Sw. *lä*; Dut. *lij*.—Cf. O. E. *lew*, O. Sax. *leo*, a shelter; Goth. *hlja*, a tent; Icel. *hlja*, to shelter.] (*Naut.*) The side opposite to that from which the wind blows:—a sheltered place.

**Lēech**, *n.* [A.-S. *lece*, Icel. *lechnir*, Dan. *lege*, Sw. *läkare*, Celt. *leigh*, a physician; A.-S. *lacian*, Icel. *lechna*, Dan. *lege*, to cure.] A small blood-sucker:—a physician:—a tub:—a leach:—[Sw. & Icel. *lä*, Dan. *lig*, a bolt-rope] the edge of a sail.

**Lēech'craft**, *n.* The art of healing.

**Lēek**, *n.* [A.-S. *leac*; Dut. *look*; Dan. *lög*; Ger. *lauch*.] A biennial plant with a bulbous root.

**Lēer**, *n.* [A.-S. *leor*, Icel. *lyr*, the cheek.] An oblique view or sinister cast of the eye.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* leering, leered.] To look obliquely; to look archly.

**Lēer'ing**, *p. a.* Smiling askance or sneering.

**Lēer'ing-ly**, *ad.* With a smile of contempt or of solicitation.

**Lēēs**, *n. pl.* [Fr. *lie*; Late L. *lia*; It. *letto*: probably from the root of LIE.—Cf. Celt. *li*, lees, *leil*, mud.] Dregs; sediment of liquor.

**Lēē'-shore**, *n.* The shore to the lee of a ship; the shore on which the wind blows.

**Lēē'ward** (lэ'ward or lэ'urd), *a.* [O. Dut. *lywaerd*; Dut. *lywaerts*.] Opposite the wind; not windward.—2, *ad.* Toward the lee.—3, *n.* The side not exposed to the wind; lee.

**Lēē'-way**, *n.* The lateral movement or drift of a ship to the leeward of her course.

**Lēft**, *i.* & *p.* from *leave*.—2, *a.* [Fris. *leeft*; O. Dut. *luft*, *lecht*.—Cf. L. *levus*, Gr. *λαός*, Russ. *левый*, left: possibly akin to A.-S. *left* or *lyft*, weak, or to L. *levis*, light.] Not right; sinister; weak.—3, *n.* The side opposite the right.

**Lēft'händ**, *n.* The hand on the left side.—2, *a.* On the left side; left-handed.

**Lēft'händ'ed**, *a.* Using the left hand:—sinister; awkward; not dexterous:—insincere.

**Lēg**, *n.* [Icel. *legg*; Dan. *leg*; Sw. *lugg*.] The limb which supports the body:—the part of it between the knee and the foot.

**Lēg'a-cy**, *n.* [O. Fr. *legat*, Late L. *legatum*, a bequest; L. *legare*, *legatum*, to appoint.] A bequest; a sum of money, or property, given by a will.

**Lēgal**, *a.* [L. *legalis*; lex, legis, a law.] Permitted or authorized by law; lawful; legitimate; adhering to law.

**Lēgal-ist**, *n.* One who adheres to law.

**Lē-gäl'i-ty**, *n.* [Fr. *légalité*.] Quality or state of being legal; lawfulness.

**Lēgal-ize**, *v. a.* [Fr. *légaliser*.] [*pp.* legalizing, legalized.] To make lawful.

**Lēgal-ly**, *ad.* Lawfully; according to law.

**Lēg'ate** (lэг'at, W. F. N. St. I. Ja. Sm.), *n.* [L. *legatus*; *legare*, to send.] A deputy; an ambassador:—an ambassador from the pope.

**Lēg'a-tōe'**, *n.* One to whom a legacy is left.

**Lēg'ate-ship**, *n.* The office of a legate.

**Lēg'a-tive**, *a.* Belonging to a legate.

**Lēg'a-tion**, *n.* A deputation; an embassy.

**Lē-gä'tō**, *a.* [It.; L. *ligare*, to tie.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting the tying of one note to another.

**Lēg'a-tör'** (lэг'ä-tör', S. W. Ja. Sm.; lэг'ä'tör, P. K.), *n.* One who bequeaths legacies.

**Lē'gend**, or **Lēg'end**, *n.* [Late L. *legenda*, a legend; L. *legenda*, things to be read; *legere*, to read, to collect.—Cf. Gr. *λέγειν*, to speak, to collect.] A chronicle or register of the lives of the saints:—a story; a fable:—an inscription.

**Lēg'en-dä-ry** (lэг'эн-дä-рэ, Ja. C.), *a.* Relating to a legend:—fabulous; romantic.—2, *n.* A book or a relater of legends.

**Lēg'er** (lэг'jэр), *n.* [O. Dut. *leggen*, to lie (*q. v.*); equivalent to LODGE.] A resident:—a ledger.—It is used also as an adjective; as, a *leger*, or *resident*, ambassador. See LEDGER.

**Lēg'er-de-mäin'**, *n.* [O. Fr. *léger de main*, light or quick of hand.] Sleight of hand; a juggle.

**Lēg'gin**, or **Lēg'ging**, *n.* [From LEG.] A covering for the leg.

**Lēg'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State of being legible.

**Lēg'i-ble**, *a.* [L. *legibilis*; *legere*, to read.] Capable of being read; plain.

**Lēg'i-bly**, *ad.* In a legible manner.

**Lēg'ion** (lэг'jun), *n.* [L. *legio*; *legere*, to gather, to levy.] A body of Roman soldiers, about 3000 to 6000:—a great number.

**Lēg'ion-a-ry** (lэг'jun-ä-рэ), *a.* Relating to a legion.—2, *n.* One of a legion.

**Lēg'is-läte**, *v. n.* [L. *lex*, *legis*, a law, and *ferre*, *latum*, to bring, to carry.] [*pp.* legislating, legislated.] To make or enact laws.

**Lēg'is-lä'tion**, *n.* [L. *legislatio*.] The act of making laws.

**Lēg'is-lä-tive**, *a.* Relating to a legislature; giving laws; lawgiving.

**Lēg'is-lä-tör**, *n.* A lawgiver; one who makes laws.

**Lēg'is-lä-ture** (lэг'is-lät-чр), *n.* [Fr. *législature*.] The legislative body or bodies of a state or nation in which is vested the power of making laws.

**Lēg'ist**, *n.* [Fr. *léviste*; Late L. *legista*.] One skilled in law.

**Lē-git'i-mä-cy**, *n.* State of being legitimate; lawfulness of birth; state of being born in wedlock:—lawfulness.

**Lē-git'i-mä-te**, *a.* [L. *legitimus*, lawful; *lex*, *legis*, law.] Born in marriage; lawful.

**Lē-git'i-mä-te**, *v. a.* [Late L. *legitimare*, *legitimum*, to render lawful.] [*pp.* legitimating, legitimated.] To make legitimate or lawful; to establish the legitimacy of.

**Lē-git'i-mä-tē-ly**, *ad.* Lawfully.

**Lē-git'i-mä-tē-ness**, *n.* Lawfulness.

**Lē-git'i-mä-tion**, *n.* The act of legitimating.

**Lē-git'i-mist**, *n.* A supporter of hereditary monarchy.

**Lē-git'i-mize**, *v. a.* [*pp.* legitimizing, legitimized.] To render legitimate.

**Lēg'ime** (lэг'yim), *n.* [Fr. *legume*, a kitchen-vegetable; L. *legumen*, pulse; *legere*, to gather.] A pod, as of the pea; pulse.

**Lē-gū-mi-noūs**, *a.* Belonging to pulse or legumes.

**Lēi'st're** (lэ'zhчр) [lэzh'чр, Nares; lэzh'чр, H.), *n.* [Fr. *laisir*, leisure; O. Fr. *laisir*, permission,—originally, to permit; L. *licere*.—See LICENSE.] Freedom from employment or business; vacancy of mind:—opportunity; spare time.—2, *a.* Unemployed.

**Lēi'st're-ly** (lэ'zhчр-лэ), *a.* Not hasty; deliberate.—2, *ad.* Not hastily; deliberately.

**Lē'man**, *n.* [O. E. *lemman*, *leafmon*; *lelf*, beloved, and *mam*, person.] A mistress:—a lover (often in a bad sense).

**Lēm'mä**, *n.*; *pl.* Lēm'mäs, or Lēm'mä-tä. [L.; Gr. *λήμμα*, a thing assumed; *λαμβάνειν*, perf. *ελάμημα*, to take.] (*Geom.*) A proposition previously assumed as being demonstrated.

**Lēm'ming**, *n.* [Norw. *lemnde*, *lemelde*, *lemming*; Sw. *lemel*; Lapp. *loumek*.] A rodent quadruped.

**Lēm'on**, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *limon*; It. *limone*; Port. *limão*; Per. & Turk. *limun*; Arab. *laimun*.—See LIME.] A tree and its acid fruit.

**Lēm-on-äde'**, *n.* [Fr. *limonade*; It. *limonata*.] A beverage made of water, sugar, and lemon-juice.

**Lēm'ur**, *n.* [L. for a "ghost" from the nocturnal habits of the animals.] A half-ape; an ape-like animal of many species.



Leech.



Lemming.

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, räle, üse.—Ç, ç, ç, soft; Ç, ç, ç, hard; ş as z; ş as gz; this.

**Lënd**, *v. a.* [A.-S. *lennan*; Dut. *leenen*; Icel. *lana*; Local Ger. *lehen*: akin to LOAN and LIEN.] [i. lent; *pp.* lending, lent.] To afford, grant, or supply on condition of return or repayment; to furnish; to bestow.

**Lënd'er**, *n.* One who lends any thing.

**Lēn'e** [lən, *i.*], *n.* [L. *lenis*, *lenes*, gentle, soft.] An unspirated consonant.—2, *a.* Not aspirated.

**Lēngth**, *n.* [A.-S. *lengd*; Dut. *lengte*; Dan. *længde*.—See LONG.] Measure or extent of a thing from end to end; the longest line of a body; extension; extent; reach.—At length, at last.

**Lēngth'en** (leng'thu), *v. a.* [*pp.* lengthening, lengthened.] To extend in length.—2, *v. n.* To grow longer.

**Lēngth'wise**, *ad.* In direction of the length.

**Lēngth'y**, *a.* Long; not short; not brief; tiresomely long; as, a lengthy discourse.

**Lēn'i-ēn-cy**, *n.* Mildness; lenity; clemency.

**Lēn'i-ent**, *a.* [L. *lenire*, *lenientis*, to soften; *lenis*, soft.] Assuasive; softening; mild.—2, *n.* An emollient; a lenitive.

**Lēn'i-tive**, *a.* Assuasive; emollient.—2, *n.* Any thing to ease pain; a soothing application.

**Lēn'i-ty**, *n.* [L. *lenitas*; *lenis*, gentle.] Mildness; tenderness; clemency.

**Lēns**, *n.*; pl. **Lēns'es**. [L. for "a lentil-seed."] A piece of glass, or transparent substance, so formed as to change the direction of the rays of light passing through it:—the crystalline humor of the eye.

**Lēnt**, *i. & p.* from *lend*—2, *n.* [A.-S. *lenten*, Dut. *lenie*, Ger. *lenz*, spring; perhaps from the root of LENGTH, from the lengthening days.] The quadragesimal fast; a fast of forty days, from Ash-Wednesday to Easter.

**Lēn't'en** (lən'tn), *a.* Relating to LENT:—meagre.

**Lēn-tic'u-lar**, or **Lēn'ti-form**, *a.* Lens-shaped.

**Lēn'til**, *n.* [L. *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil-seed; *lenticula*, a little lentil.] A sort of pulse or pea.

**L'envoy'** (län-vwä'), *n.* [Fr.—See ENVOY.] The postscript of a book or a poem.

**Lē'ō**, *n.* [L.—See LION.] (*Astron.*) The Lion; a constellation; the fifth sign of the zodiac.

**Lē'ō-nine**, *a.* [L. *leoninus*.] Like a lion.

**Lē'opard** (lē'pard), *n.* [L. *leopardus*; Gr. *λεόπαρδος*; *λέων*, a lion, and *παρδος*, a pard.] A spotted beast of prey.

**Lē'per**, *n.* [Fr. *lèpre*, leprosy (*q. v.*)] One infected with leprosy.

**Lē'per-ōus**, *a.* Having leprosy; leprous.

**Lē'p-i-dōp'te-ra**, *n. pl.* [Gr. *λεπίς*, *λεπίδος*, a scale, and *πτερόν*, a wing.] An order of insects, including butterflies and moths.

**Lē'p-o-rine** (or -rin), *a.* [L. *leporinus*; *lepus*, *leporis*, the hare.] Belonging to a hare.

**Lē'p-ro-sy**, *n.* [Fr. *lèpre*; L. *lepra*; Gr. *λέπρα*; *λέπρος* or *λέρος*, a scale (see LEAF); *λέπρος*, scaly.] A loathsome cutaneous disease, characterized by whitish scales. [*fr.* infected with leprosy.]

**Lē'p-rous**, *a.* [L. *leprosus*; Gr. *λεπρός*, scaly.] Infection (lē'zhun), *n.* [L. *lesio*; *ledere*, *lesum*, to hurt.] Damage; injury; hurt:—a change produced by disease or injury.

**Lēss**. A privative termination; as, *lifeless*.

**Lēss**, *a.* [A.-S. *lessa*; O. Fris. *lessa*.] The comparative of *little*:—smaller.—2, *ad.* In a smaller or lower degree.

**Lēss-ēd**, *n.* A person to whom a lease is given.

**Lēss'en** (lēs'sn), *v. a.* [*pp.* lessening, lessened.] To make less; to diminish.—2, *v. n.* To grow less.

**Lēss'er**, *a.* Less; smaller; minor.—It is a corruption of *less*, but is established by good use in certain cases; as, *Lesser Asia*.

**Lēs'son** (lēs'sn), *n.* [L. *lectio*; Fr. *leçon*.—See LECTURE.] A task or any thing to learn; a piece to be read; precept; a lecture; reproof.

**Lēs'sōr**, or **Lēs-sōr**, *n.* [See LEASE.] One who grants a lease.

**Lēst**, *conj.* That not; for fear that.

**Lēt**, *v. a.* [A.-S. *letan*; Dut. *laten*; Ger. *lassen*.—Of Lith. *leidmi*, to let.] [i. let; *pp.* letting, let.] To allow; to suffer; to permit; to leave:—to lease; to put out to hire.—2, *v. n.* To be let; as, a house to let.—[A.-S. *lettan*; Dut. *letten*: closely akin to LATE] to act as an obstruction; to hinder.—3, *v. a.* [i. letted; *pp.* letting, letted.] To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose.—4, *n.* A hindrance; an obstacle.

**Lēt**. A diminutive termination; as in *rivulet*.

**Lē'thal**, *a.* [L. *lethalis*; *letum*, death.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.

**Lē-thā'r'ic**, *a.* Affected by lethargy; drowsy; heavy; dull.

**Lē-thā'r'i-cal**, *a.* Affected by lethargy; drowsy; heavy; dull.

**Lēth'ar-ēy**, *n.* [Gr. *ληθαργία*, drowsiness; *ληθαργός*, forgetful; *λήθη*, oblivion.] A morbid drowsiness; sleepiness; torpor; dullness; insensibility.

**Lē'the**, *n.* [Gr. *λήθη*; root of *λαθάσκω*, to lie hidden.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

**Lē-thē'an**, *a.* Oblivious; causing oblivion.

**Lē-thifer-ōus**, *a.* [L. *lethifer*; *letum*, death, and *ferre*, to bring.] Deadly; bringing death.

**Lē'ter**, *n.* [Fr. *lettre*, L. *littera*, a letter; *linere*, *litum*, to smear, to daub.] An alphabetic character; a printing-type:—a written message; an epistle; a note; a billet.—Letter patent, an open letter, granting some privilege.—Dead letter, a writing without authority:—a letter left in the post-office and not called for.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lettering, lettered.] To stamp or mark with letters.

**Lē'ter-ed** (lēt'terd), *a.* Educated; learned.

**Lē'ter-ing**, *n.* The act of marking with letters:—the letters formed upon any thing.

**Lē'ter-press**, *n.* Letters and words printed:—print, as distinguished from engravings or illustrations.

**Lē'ters**, *n. pl.* Learning; literature. [*trations.*]

**Lē'tuce** (lēt'tis), *n.* [Fr. *littue*; L. *lactuca*, from its milky juice; *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] A garden-plant for salad.

**Lē-vānt**, *n.* [It. *levante*, east; L. *levare*, *levantis*, to raise; *se levare*, to rise; from the rising sun.] The East, particularly the eastern parts and coasts of the Mediterranean Sea.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* levanting, levanted.] To decamp surreptitiously; to abscond dishonestly. [*Slang.*]

**Lē-vānt**, or **Lē-vānt'**, *a.* Eastern; from the East.

**Lē-vānt'er**, *n.* A strong easterly wind.

**Lē-vān'tine**, or **Lē-vān'tine**, *a.* Belonging to the Levant.—2, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of silk stuff.

**Lēv'ee** (lēv'ē), *n.* [Fr. *levez*, O. Fr. *levez*; from *lever*, to raise, to rise.—See LEVY.] A morning call or assembly; an assembly:—an evening party or assembly:—a concourse:—a bank of earth on the margin of a river.

**Lēv'el**, *a.* [O. Fr. *lieel* (Fr. *niveau*); L. *libella*, a level; dim. of *libra*, a balance.] Even; flat; smooth; plain.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* levelling, levelled.] To make horizontal, level, or even; to lay flat:—to aim; to direct.—3, *v. n.* To aim; to direct the view.—4, *n.* A plane or plain; a flat surface:—even state:—a standard; an instrument. [*destroy social distinctions.*]

**Lēv'el-ler**, *n.* One who levels:—one who would level.

**Lēv'el-ling**, *n.* Act of finding a horizontal line.—2, *a.* Aiming at the destruction of social distinctions.

**Lēv'el-nēss**, *n.* The state of being level.

**Lēv'en** (lēv'vn), *n.* Ferment. See LEAVEN.

**Lē'ver** (lēv'er, Wb.), *n.* [Fr. *levier*, a lifter; *levier*, a lever; L. *levator*; *levare*, *levatum*, to lift; *levis*, light.] The second mechanical power:—a bar used to elevate great weights:—a prize or pry.

**Lēv'er-age**, *n.* The advantage gained by using a lever:—the application of a lever.

**Lēv'er-ēt**, *n.* [Fr. *levure*, a hare; O. Fr. *levrault*, It. *leprella*, a young hare; L. *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.] A hare in its first year.

**Lēv'i-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being levied.

**Lē-vi'a-than**, *n.* [Heb.] A great water-animal, mentioned in Job, supposed to be the crocodile.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ū, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

**Lēv'i-gāte**, *v. a.* [L. *levigare*, *levigatum*, to smooth; *levis*, smooth.] [*pp.* levigating, levigated.] To polish; to plane:—to reduce to powder; to pulverize.

**Lēv'i-gā'tion**, *n.* [L. *levigatio*.] Act of levigating.

**Lēv'i-tā'tion**, *n.* [Late L. *levitatio*; L. *levare*, to raise; *levis*, light.] The act of rendering light:—the act of rising or being raised into the air.

**Lēv'ite**, *n.* [L. *Levita*; Gr. *Λευίτης*.] One of the tribe of Levi.

**Lē-vit'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to the Levites.

**Lē-vit'i-ōus**, *n.* [L.—See LEVITE: it contains the ceremonial law of the Levitical and priestly caste of the Hebrews.] The third book of Moses.

**Lēv'i-ty**, *n.* [L. *levitas*; *levis*, light (*q. v.*)] Quality of being light; lightness:—want of seriousness; frivolity; inconstancy; giddiness; volatility; fickleness; vanity.

**Lēv'y**, *v. a.* [Fr. *lever*, to raise; *levée*, a levy; L. *levare*, to raise; *levis*, light.] [*pp.* levying, levied.] To raise, as men for an army or money as a tax; to collect; to impose.—2, *n.* The act of raising money or men:—the quantity, amount, or number raised.

**Lēw'd** (lūd), *a.* [A.-S. *læwede*, lay, laic, the laity, —meaning the ignorant; from *læwan*, to betray, to weaken.] Wanton; lustful; libidinous.

**Lēw'd'ness**, *n.* Dissoluteness; licentiousness.

**Lēw'd'y** (lūd'y), *ad.* Wantonly; lustfully.

**Lēx-i-cōg'** (lēx'icōg'), *a.* Relating to lexicography.

**Lēx-i-cōg'-grāph'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to lexicography.

**Lēx-i-cōg'-grāph'y**, *n.* [Gr. *λέξικόν*, a dictionary, and *γραφειν*, to write.] The art or labor of making dictionaries; lexicology.

**Lēx'i-cōn**, *n.* [Gr., from *λέξω*, a saying or word; *λέγω*, to speak.] A dictionary; a word-book.

**Lēy** (lē), *n.* A field. See LEY, LY, and LIE.

**Lēy'den-jā'** (lē'dn-), *n.* [First made at Leyden, Holland.] A jar to be charged with electricity.

**Lēze-mā'jes-ty**, *n.* [Fr. *lèse-majesté*; *lèser*, to injure (see LESION); and *majesté*, a title of kings.] Treason; an offence against the sovereign.

**Lī-a-bil'i-ty**, *n. pl.* Amount of obligations or indebtedness; debt.

**Lī-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State of being liable; responsibility; exposure.

**Lī-a-ble-nēss**, *n.* Liability; exposure.

**Lī-a-ble**, *a.* [Probably from Fr. *lier*, L. *ligare*, to bind.] Not exempt from; exposed to; answerable; bound; *obnoxious*; *subject*.

**Lī-a-son** (lē'a-zōng'), *n.* [Fr.; from *lier*, to bind.] A bond of union:—a love-intrigue; amour.

**Lī-ā'nā**, *n.* [Sp.; from *liar*, to tie; L. *ligare*, to bind; Fr. *liane*.] A woody tropical vine.

**Lī'ar**, *n.* [A.-S. *leogere*.—See LIE.] One who tells lies or falsehoods.

**Lī'as**, *n.* [Fr. *lias*; O. Fr. *liasis*, a hard freestone.—Of Bret. *liach*, Welsh *llech*, Gael. *leac*, a stone.] (*Geol.*) A limestone and clay formation above the triassic and below the jurassic strata. [*lias*, pertaining to the formation called *libatio*; *libare*, *libatum*, Gr. *λείβω*, to pour.] An offering made of wine.

**Lī-bā'tion**, *n.* [L. *libellum*, a little book, a brief; dim. of *liber*, a book.—See LIBRARY.] A malicious publication designed to render a person odious; a lampoon; defamation:—a legal complaint.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* libelling, libelled.] To defame maliciously; to lampoon:—to bring a charge against:—to proceed against.

**Lī-bel-lānt**, *n.* One who files or brings a charge in a chancery or admiralty case.

**Lī-bel-ler**, *n.* One who libels or defames.

**Lī-bel-logs**, *a.* Partaking of the nature of libel; defamatory; abusive.

**Līb'er-al**, *a.* [L. *liberalis*; *liber*, free.] Generous; beneficent:—free; candid; catholic:—free to excess; lax; loose.—2, *n.* A political reformer:—a liberalist.

**Līb'er-al-ism**, *n.* Liberal or lax principles.

**Līb'er-al-ist**, *n.* An adherent to liberal opinions.

**Līb'er-āl'i-ty**, *n.* [Fr. *libéralité*; L. *liberalitas*.] Quality of being liberal; bounty; generosity:—largeness of mind. [*To make liberal.*]

**Līb'er-al-ize**, *v. a.* [*pp.* liberalizing, liberalized.] In a liberal manner.

**Līb'er-al-ly**, *ad.* In a liberal manner.

**Līb'er-āte**, *v. a.* [L. *liberare*, *liberatum*; *liber*, free.] [*pp.* liberating, liberated.] To free; to set free; to deliver. [*deliverance.*]

**Līb'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of liberating or setting free; liberation.

**Līb'er-ā-tor**, *n.* One who liberates; deliverer.

**Līb'er-tine**, *n.* [L. *libertinus*, a freedman.—also, *liber*, free.] One who lives dissolutely:—a Roman freedman.—2, *a.* Licentious; dissolute.

**Līb'er-tin-ism**, *n.* Licentiousness; debauchery.

**Līb'er-ty**, *n.* [Fr. *liberté*; L. *libertas*; *liber*, free.] Power of acting without constraint; freedom; privilege; permission; *leave*.—*pl.* Precincts or outer districts of a city.

**Lī-bid'i-nōus**, *a.* [L. *libidinosus*; *libido*, *libidinis*, lust; *libet*, it pleases.—Of *liber*, acting at pleasure.—See LOVE.] Lewd; lustful; licentious.

**Lī-bid'i-nōus-ly**, *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully.

**Lī'bra**, *n.* [L.] A balance:—the Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac.

**Lī-brā-ri-an**, *n.* One who has the care of a library.

**Lī-brā-ri-an-ship**, *n.* Office of a librarian.

**Lī-brā-ry**, *n.* [L. *bibliotheca*, a bookcase; *liber*, a book or bark; the latter was an early writing material; Fr. *librairie*, a book-store.] A collection of books:—a house or an apartment for books; a book-room.

**Lī-brāte**, *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *librare*, *libratum*; to poise; *libra*, Gr. *λίτρα*, a balance.] [*pp.* librating, librated.] To poise; to balance.

**Lī-brā'tion**, *n.* [L. *libratio*.] Act of balancing; equipoise.

**Lī-brō'tō**, *n.* [It., dim. of *libro*, a book.] A book containing the words of an opera.

**Līce**, *n.*; pl. of *louse*.

**Lī-cens-a-ble**, *a.* That may be licensed.

**Lī-cense**, *n.* [L. *licentia*, freedom; *licere*, to be allowable.] Authority or liberty given; permission; *leave*:—abuse of liberty; excess.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* licensing, licensed.] To permit by a legal grant; to give permission; to authorize.

**Lī-cens-er**, *n.* A granter of permission.

**Lī-cen'ti-ate** (lī-sen'she-āt), *n.* [L. *licentiate*, *licentiatum*, to license; *licentia*, license.] One who has a license to preach, or to practise any art or profession.

**Lī-cen'ti-ate** (lī-sen'she-āt), *v. a.* [*pp.* licentiating, licentiated.] To license.

**Lī-cen'tious** (lī-sen'shus), *a.* [L. *licentiosus*; *licentia*, license.] Using license, in a bad sense; dissolute; unrestrained; lewd.

**Lī-cen'tious-ly**, *ad.* In a disorderly manner.

**Lī-cen'tious-nēss** (lī-sen'shus-nēs), *n.* Quality of being licentious; lewdness.

**Lī'chen**, or **Līch'en**, *n.* [L.; Gr. *λεϊχην*; possibly allied to *λεϊχειν*, to lick (*q. v.*), from its encroachments.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants of very low organization, which grow on the bark of trees, on rocks, and on the ground.—(*Med.*) A cutaneous disease; a tetter; a kind of rash.

**Līch-en-ōg'-grā-ph'y**, *n.* [Gr. *λεϊχην*, a lichen, and *γραφειν*, to write.] A description of lichens.

**Līch'-gāte**, *n.* [O. E. *lich*, a corpse; Dut. *lijk*; Icel. & Sw. *lik*; Dan. *lig*; Ger. *leiche*, *leichenam*, a corpse; A.-S. *lic*, the body [see LIKE, and GATE.] A shed over a church-gate:—the side-gate of a church-yard.

**Līck**, *v. a.* [A.-S. *liccian*; Dut. *licken*; Ger. *lecken*; Fr. *lécher*; L. *lingere*, *licium*; Gr. *λεϊχειν*; Skr. *lih*.] [*pp.* licking, licked.] To pass over with the tongue; to lap:—to beat; to strike. [*Colloq.*—2, *n.* A wash; what is smeared over:—a blow; a stroke:—a salt spring. [U. S.]



Lich-gate.

mien, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; báll, bür, rúle, úse.—C, G, g, h, soft; Q, Q, q, h, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.